

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 266 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAVANNAH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE OCT 30 1964	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/1/63 - 10/31/64
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY	TYPED BY kcm
CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C			

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

LEADS

THE CINCINNATI OFFICE (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report is designated for the Cincinnati Office in view of information concerning Rev. MAURICE MC CRACKIN.

THE SAVANNAH OFFICE

AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Will continue to develop information regarding CIRM and prepare report prior to due date of 2/1/65.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Cincinnati (Info) (RM) 1 - New York (RM) 2 - Savannah (100-5131)		100-442529-268	REC 12
		NOV 3 1964	EX-102
		EX 109 REC 14	

JAN 27 1965

JAN 13 1965

SV 100-5131

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" due to the fact it contains information from highly sensitive sources and it is felt this classification is required in order to protect the sensitive positions of these informants in the event of dissemination to outside agencies.

Agents participating in observations at Savannah Air Terminal on January 10, 1963, are identified as SAS [redacted] and WILLIAM P. FRIDAY.

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Agents participating in observations in and around the Manger Hotel on 9/30/64 are identified as SAS [redacted] and WILLIAM P. FRIDAY.

Information on page 16 furnished by [redacted] was obtained from a FD 302, the original of which is in SV 100-5027-129.

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Information on page 15 concerning observation of BRADEN was obtained from FD 302, the original of which is Serial 25 of SV 100-4950.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Original Information Located

✓ SV T-1 is [redacted]

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✓ SV T-2 is [redacted]

Not furnished.

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✓ SV T-3 and SV T-5 are NY 694-S*

Documentation of STANLEY LEVISON

✓ SV T-4 is CG 5824-S*

Documentation of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

SV 100-5131

✓ SV T-6 is [REDACTED]

Documentation of
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL.

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✓ SV T-7 is [REDACTED]

SV 100-1964-30

✓ SV T-8 is [REDACTED]

Not furnished.

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✓ SV T-9 is [REDACTED]

Not furnished.
Documentation of
CARL & ANNE BRADEN

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✓ SV T-10 is [REDACTED]

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✓ SV T-11 is [REDACTED]

Not furnished.
Documentation of
C. T. VIVIAN.

✓ SV T-12 is [REDACTED]

SV 100-3744-16

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✓ SV T-13 is [REDACTED]

NO 100-759-2871
Documentation of
FRANK W. SPENCER.

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✓ SV T-14 is anonymous
source of WFO, set
forth in report of
SA [REDACTED]
7/19/50, at WFO,
regarding "NLG; IS-C"

Documentation of
HARRY WACHTEL.

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✓ SV T-15 is [REDACTED]

Documentation of
HARRY WACHTEL.

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-- C --
COVER PAGE

SV 100-5131

SV T-3 and SV T-5 were utilized for NY 694-S* to further conceal his identity.

Individuals named were covered by T symbols due to their positions.

-- D* --
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

(U)

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY
OCT 30 1964

Office: SAVANNAH

Field Office File #:

100-5131

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY -- COMMUNISM

Synopsis:

C.A. HUNTER PITTS, O'DELL and STANLEY LEVISON observed in company of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of SCLC, in Savannah Air Terminal, 1/10/63, prior to departure to McIntosh, Ga., the location of the Dorchester Center, site of teacher training center in south, which is staffed and programed by SCLC and supported by funds from the Marshall Field Foundation. Chatham County Crusade for Voters, affiliate of SCLC, maintains offices in quarters rented by Local 870, IUMSW. HOSEA LORENZO WILLIAMS, President of Crusade for Voters, publicly announced 8/28/63 his organization severing ties with IUMSW, but offices currently listed as located in same place. HOSEA WILLIAMS and MARTIN LUTHER KING contacted by CARL or ANNE BRADEN. HOSEA WILLIAMS assisted C. T. VIVIAN in planning 8th Annual Convention of SCLC held at Savannah, Ga., 9/29-10/2/64. FRANK W. SPENCER, listed as member of Advisory Committee of SCEE in letter to CARL BRADEN, advised he would pay for hotel charges for BRADEN and Rev. MAURICE MC CRACKIN during SCLC Convention, and in same letter described HUBERT HUMPHREY as "good friend". BRADEN observed in Manger Hotel 9/30/64 and later shaking hands with MARTIN LUTHER KING. During SCLC Convention, BRADEN contacted offices of SPENCER and Chatham County Crusade for Voters. List of individuals attending SCLC convention at Manger Hotel whose rooms paid for by SCLC set forth.

-- P* --

~~SECRET~~

(U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and De-
classification

SV 100-5131

DETAILS

AT SAVANNAH, GA.

I. COMMUNIST PARTY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No information developed.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

OTHER Court Order

CA. { SV T-2 advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a representative of, and in a position of leadership, in the Labor Youth League.

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The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, published December 1, 1961, which was prepared and released by the Committee on un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, reflects on Page 98, the following information concerning the Labor Youth League:

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General. The Labor Youth League "Formally came into being at a conference or convention held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 28 and 29, 1949."

"* * * the Board concludes and finds that the Communist Party of the United States, believing that control of the youth is necessary to wage a successful revolutionary struggle in the United States, and acting upon the principle that 'the forces that win the youth of our country will win our country,' created and controls the Labor Youth League.

"Although purportedly an independent organization devoted to the so-called needs of the youth, and educating and stimulating the interest of the youth in the spirit of 'Socialism,' the Labor Youth League was never intended to be, and is not in actuality, independent of the Communist Party. It is operated and maintained in such a way as to be completely subservient to the Party, and is used to promote and carry out important Party objectives.

"* * * To a controlling extent, those who are active in the management, direction, or supervision of the League, whether or not holding office therein, are individuals who are either active in the management, direction, or supervision of, or are representatives of, the Communist Party.

"The Labor Youth League is the principal means whereby a segment of American youth is indoctrinated and trained for dedicated membership and future positions of leadership in

the Party. It is also the means whereby these individuals are put into active service in support and in aid of Communist Party policies and objectives."

2. Cited as a "Communist organization" which "has taken the place of the two prior organizations as the organization for young Communists" --the Young Communist League and American Youth for Democracy.

3. "Evidence in the possession of the committee shows that the Labor Youth League has functioned as the youth section of the Communist Party in recent years."

4. "Where the Communist message cannot be carried most effectively by the Communist Party among particular groups in the population, special fronts are formed for the purpose, such as * * * Labor Youth League."

In April, 1964, SV T-3 advised that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on Civil Rights. LEVISON's differences with the Communist Party, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

SV T-1 advised on January 9, 1963, that STANLEY LEVISON was scheduled to depart New York City on January 9, 1963, arriving in Atlanta on January 10, 1963, at 6:50 AM.

On January 10, 1963, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and members of his staff, including JACE O'DELL. Upon arrival of this group at the Savannah Air Terminal, KING was approached by a white male in such a manner that it was indicative that the two were not strangers. (In the ensuing conversation, KING was overheard to introduce [redacted] the Educational Director of the (SCLC), to this same white male, but in this introduction KING used the name STANLEY LEVISON during the short period of time the group remained in the air terminal.) KING was heard to call HUNTER PITTS O'DELL by his first name.

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SV T-4 advised on December 14, 1959, that during the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held December 10-13, 1959, in New York City, the election of the new National Committee, CP, USA, was held. Three individuals from the south were elected to membership on this new National Committee, one being CORNELIUS JAMES.

CONFERENCE

On January 6, 1960, SV T-5 advised that CORNELIUS JAMES is fictitious and is actually identical to HUNTER PITTS O'DELL.

SV T-6 advised on July 3, 1962, that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was among those persons who attended a conference of the CP, USA National Committee, district leaders and selected functionaries which was held at Academy Hall, New York City, June 22-24, 1962.

In July, 1962, SV T-5 stated that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA, as a member of the National Committee.

[REDACTED]

advised on September 25, 1962, that O'DELL registers in and out from New York City and represents himself as being with the SCLC. She stated that he has represented himself in this capacity as late as September, 1962, and that he registers under the name of J. H. O'DELL. C.A.

On Page 8 of the January 19, 1963 issue of "The Herald", a weekly Negro publication published in Savannah, Ga., is reflected an article which states, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Atlanta, Georgia, paid an unexpected visit to Dorchester Center at Liberty County, Friday night, where the Citizenship School Teachers of Savannah, South Carolina, Virginia and Albany convene for their refresher courses in Citizenship.

"Reverend King told the teachers that no matter what he and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference did for freedom the results depends upon them.

"There were 16 Citizenship School Teachers from Savannah representing the Chatham County Crusade for Voters."

On March 19, 1963, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made available a citizenship workbook of the SCLC which reflects on the reverse side of the front cover the officers of the SCLC, among which is listed under "Voter Registration Project", J. H. O'DELL, Staff Consultant.

In an interview on August 14, 1964, HOSEA LORENZO WILLIAMS, President, Chatham County Crusade for Voters, Savannah, Ga., affiliate of the SCLC, advised that the SCLC staffs and programs the Dorchester Community Center at McIntosh, Ga. He stated that the Dorchester Center is the only teacher training center of its kind in the south, and Negroes are trained at the Dorchester Center from

Maryland to Florida, from Louisiana and Mississippi and other southeastern states. He stated that the funds to operate and maintain the Dorchester Center originate with the MARSHALL FIELD Foundation, who in turn make these funds available to the American Missionary Association, which he described as a division of the Congregation in Christ Churches, and he knows the church as the United Church of Christ in New York City. He continued by stating the American Missionary Association then makes the funds available to the SCLC, who staff and program with their personnel at the Dorchester Center.

He advised the school conducts classes for Negro adults for a period of six days, during which time these Negroes are trained to return to their home communities and conduct night classes for one or two weeks duration, with the Negroes in their communities in an effort to help teach them to become qualified voters and to improve their reading, writing, manners, arithmetic and learn more about the government.

Page 1A of the July 24, 1963 issue of the "Savannah Morning News", a daily newspaper published in Savannah, Ga., reflects an article captioned, "State Will Probe Negro Group Here". This article pertains to an investigation called for by State Attorney General EUGENE COOK of a report that the Chatham County Crusade for Voters has its headquarters in quarters rented by the Local 870 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. (IUMMSW) The article continued by quoting that HOSEA WILLIAMS considered the use of quarters rented by the local union at 416 West Park Avenue as "coincidental". WILLIAMS stated his organization has used a portion of the eight-room facility leased to the union since 1961 and explained, "We were looking for rent-free quarters simply because we had no money to pay rent". He added that the Mine, Mill and Smelters Union last year contributed "about " \$100 all together" to the Crusade for Voters.

CA. { The article continued by stating the President of the Savannah local, JAMES EDWARDS, and the local's representative to the International Union, JESSIE DOSTER, are both members of the Executive Board of the Crusade for Voters. S.C.

The 1955 edition of the Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin #1185, Pages three and four, reflects that the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on February 15, 1950, for being Communist dominated.

SV T-7 advised in 1948 that JAMES EDWARDS of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was chairman of a Shoreside Branch of the Communist Party in Savannah, Georgia.

CA. The December 1, 1952 issue of "The Union, official organ of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, contains a photograph of ASBURY HOWARD, National Executive Board member of the National Negro Labor Council, congratulating JESSIE DOSTER on the formation of a Negro Labor Council Chapter in Charleston, S. C.

The December 1, 1961, issue of the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, prepared and released by the Committee on un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, reflects on Page 123, the following regarding the National Negro Labor Council:

1. "One of the Communist fronts currently active in seeking to deceive American Negroes into serving the Communist cause in the National Negro Labor Council.* * * The organization was formally founded at a conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1951, under the direction of leading Negro Communists in the United States, such as Abner Berry, Sam W. Parks, and Coleman A. Young. According to the latest available information, Young is the present National executive secretary of the

organization, from which post he controls and directs NNLC activities.* * * A study of the operation of the council shows that, rather than helping the Negro worker, it has been a deterrent to him."

2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."

On Page 5B of the August 28, 1963 issue of the "Savannah Morning News" there appears an article captioned, "Crusade cuts ties with Union", which states that HOSEA WILLIAMS, President of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, has announced that his organization is severing ties with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to "prevent being associated with any un-American-like activities". The article further stated that the union has been labeled Communist-controlled by the U. S. Subversive Activities Control Board.

The current Savannah City Directory for 1963 and 1964 reflects that the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, HOSEA WILLIAMS, President, has offices in Room 203 at 416 W. Park Ave. The same directory reflects that the IUMMSW Local 870 has offices at 416 West Park Avenue.

[redacted] Delta Airlines, advised on January 11, 1963, that O'DELL, along with others, had reservations on Flight 422, departing Savannah at 8:25 AM on January 12, 1963. [redacted] explained that O'DELL originally had the reservation in his name, but later cancelled the reservation and changed the name of the reservation to HUNTER.

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[redacted] of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad Police, advised on January 11, 1963, that STANLEY LEVISON had a reservation on the Atlantic Coastline Train #2, "West Coast Champion", Bedroom D, Car A, leaving Savannah, Ga., at 8:45 PM, scheduled to arrive in New York City on January 12, 1963, at 11:50 AM.

On October 28, 1963, T-8 advised that CARL and ANNE BRADEN of Louisville, Kentucky, had contacted Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., at the Dorchester Center on September 5, 1963. She also stated that the BRADENS had contacted HOSEA WILLIAMS in Savannah, Ga., on September 30, 1963, at the office of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, 416 West Park Avenue.

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA HEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony. 4403 VA. AVE. LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charges arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

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The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

SV T-9 advised that CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a characterization of which is located in the appendix.

On April 5, 1964, SV T-10 furnished information reflecting that J. H. O'DELL, on March 4, 1964, contacted HOSEA WILLIAMS, Chairman, Chatham County Crusade for Voters, 416 West Park Ave., Savannah, Ga., on behalf of "Freedom Ways" magazine regarding the organization represented by WILLIAMS, using this magazine. He stated that he had asked the editors of the publication to make arrangements for his organization to make bulk purchases of the magazine at a discount and also pointed out that the current issue of "Freedom Ways" is a special issue devoted to the Negro freedom movement in the south. O'DELL suggested to WILLIAMS that a number of his "key block" workers, as well as others, would like the opportunity of getting the current issue of "Freedom Ways" and added that the magazine has considerable educational value and could be useful in any training program for those active in the Civil Rights movement.

A characterization of Freedom Ways Associates, Inc., publishers of the magazine "Freedom Ways", is set forth in the appendix.

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Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Eighth Annual Conference
Savannah, Georgia
September 29 - October 2, 1964

On August 26, 1964, HOSEA WILLIAMS, President, Chatham County Crusade for Voters, an affiliate of the SCLC, advised that the Reverend C. T. VIVIAN of the SCLC is in Savannah, Ga., conferring with him in regard to making plans for the forthcoming national convention of the SCLC to be held at Savannah, Ga., September 29 through October 2, 1964.

In November, 1947, SV T-11 advised that C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, SV T-11 advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in the Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time, and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

On September 28, 1964, SV T-12 made available a letter, which is set forth as follows:

"Mr. Carl Braden
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
4403 Virginia Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky 40211

Dear Carl:

I have reserved a double room (twin beds) for you and Rev. Maurice McCrackin 29 September to 2 October at the Manger Hotel -- Phone 232-6121. Please call the hotel if you will not arrive before 6:00 PM so that they may know just when you will reach the hotel.

SV 100-5131

I regret to advise that we will be in Atlanta on 20 September for the Georgia Democratic Campaign Money Raising Dinner at which my good friend Hubert Humphrey will be the speaker.

Trust that your attendance will prove fruitful at the SCLC Conference.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank W. Spencer

Copy to -
Manger Hotel Reservations

Mr. Braden and Rev. McCrackin will be my guests at the Manger. Please bill me accordingly. Thanks.

Frank W. Spencer
Phone 232-8103
P. O. Box 136"

SV T-13 made available on August 18, 1961, a copy of a letter of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., dated July 19, 1961, which set forth a list of officers, members of the Board of Directors, members of the Advisory Committee, and the Medical Advisory Committee. Under the list of the Advisory Committee in the State of Georgia was listed Frank W. Spencer.

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On September 29, 1964, SV T-12 advised that HARRY WACHTEL and his wife, LEONORA, would arrive on that date in Savannah, Ga., to be in attendance at the SCLC Convention. According to the official pamphlet of the Convention of the SCLC, HARRY WACHTEL was scheduled to give the citation for the Rosa Parks Freedom Award on Thursday evening, October 1, 1964, at the city-wide mass meeting at Grayson Stadium.

SV T-14 furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad St., New York City, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

Mrs. Harry H.
Wachtel

Page 121 of the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, published December 1, 1961, which was prepared and released by the Committee on un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, reflects the following regarding the National Lawyers Guild:

1. Cited as a Communist front.
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."
3. "To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

On March 5, 1944, SV T-15 furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY

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WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that SV T-15 furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

On September 30, 1964, at about 1:15 PM, CARL BRADEN was observed in the coffee shop of the Manger Hotel, Savannah, Georgia, in company with another white male approximately of the same age and height. At the time BRADEN was observed to have a stack of letters and mail on the table and he appeared to be writing something on a pad of paper. During the time of the observations, BRADEN was wearing on the left lapel of his suit coat an SCLC button to which was attached a red ribbon bearing the word "Press", running vertical on the ribbon. At about 2:30 PM, BRADEN accompanied by the other individual, paid the check and they were observed to enter the elevator in the Manger Hotel. From the automatic floor indicator above the elevator, it was ascertained that they stopped on the fourth floor.

About 3 PM, BRADEN and the other unidentified individual were observed to leave the elevator, walk through the lobby of the Manger Hotel and request a vehicle. During the time they were waiting for the vehicle to be delivered, MARTIN LUTHER KING, accompanied by other unidentified individuals, stopped in front of the Hotel and departed from the car. BRADEN was observed to shake hands with KING and thereafter, kissed an unidentified Negro female while standing in the street in front of the Manger Hotel.

Shortly thereafter, a late model Ford Galaxie, faded light gray or light blue in color, was observed to pull up in front of the Manger Hotel and BRADEN was observed to enter the car as the driver. The other unidentified individual climbed in the front seat along side of BRADEN. Upon departing from the hotel, the above vehicle was observed to bear Jefferson County, Kentucky license J92-994.

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A discreet observation of the automobile parking records of guests of the Manger Hotel which are maintained by the doorman, disclosed that Jefferson County, Kentucky license J92-994 had the name BRADEN written along side of the license number.

[redacted] made available registration card of the Manger Hotel, number B89014, signed Reverend MAURICE McCrackin, representing SCLC, reflecting he was assigned to Room 410 at the rate of \$6.00 plus 18¢ tax. Under special instructions it is noted "Registered in. Bill to Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Sav. Ga.". The time stamped on the reverse side of the registration card reveals he registered at 10:32 PM on September 29, 1964.

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In addition, [redacted] made available ledger card number B89014, reflecting Reverend M. McCrackin was charged for 3 nights lodging at \$6.18 plus one telephone call on October 2, 1964, at 15¢, for a total of \$18.69. Under remarks was the notation "charged to Captain Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Sav. Ga.", and was signed MAURICE MC CRACKIN by CARL BRADEN.

[redacted] made available registration card number B89015 in the name of CARL BRADEN, representing SCLC, reflecting that CARL BRADEN was assigned to Room 410 at the rate of \$6.00 plus 18¢ tax. A notation on the registration card was as follows: "Registered in. Bill to Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Sav. Ga".

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The reverse side of the registration card was stamped to indicate Mr. BRADEN registered at 10:32 PM on September 29, 1964.

[redacted] made available ledger card number B89015 reflecting CARL BRADEN, Room 410, was charged with 3 nights lodging on September 29, 30, and October 1, 1964, and was charged 30¢ for two telephone calls on October 2, 1964, for a total of \$18.84. A notation was entered on the bottom of this card under remarks "chg. to Capt. Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Savh, Ga-" and was signed CARL BRADEN.

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[redacted] stated that they checked the switchboard records for the three telephone calls charged to Room 410 on October 2, 1964, but they were able to find a record of only two local calls. One was to number 232-8103 and the other was to 233-8127. He said they had no way of knowing whether the calls were made by Mr. BRADEN or by Reverend MC CRACKIN as the charge is merely listed by room numbers.

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An article in the January, 1963 issue of the "Cardinal", a student publication of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., urged current contributions to the organization termed "Operation Freedom", which was described as a national Civil Rights organization, providing economic assistance to persons deprived of their living from reprisals against their participation in Civil Rights activities, be sent in care of Reverend MAURICE MC CRACKLIN, 932 Dayton St., Cincinnati, Ohio, which is the address of the Community Church of Cincinnati of which MAURICE F. MC CRACKIN is the pastor.

A search of the Savannah Cross-Reference Directory for January, 1964, reflects telephone number 232-8103 is assigned to the Atlantic Towing Co. business office, as well as to the office of FRANK W. SPENCER. The Directory reflects telephone number 233-8127 is assigned to the Chatham County Crusade for Voters.

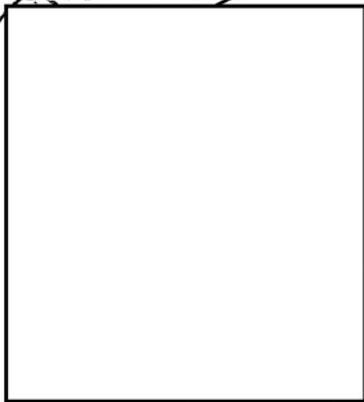
On September 28, 1964, [redacted]

[redacted] made available the following list of individuals who had rooms at the Manger Hotel during the SCLC Convention September 29 - October 2, 1964, which had been paid for by the SCLC:

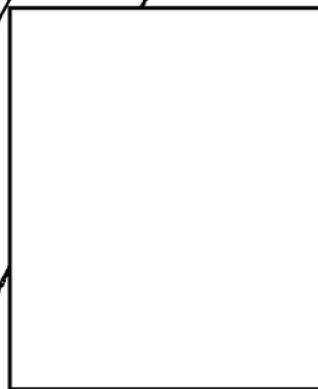
b6
b7C
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SV 100-5131

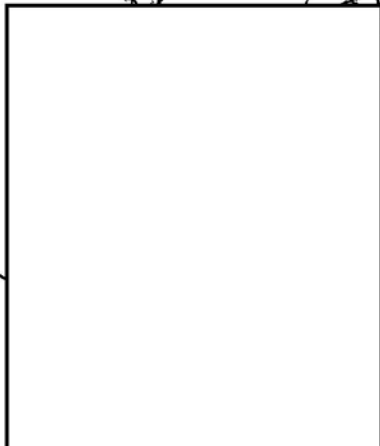
Twin Rooms



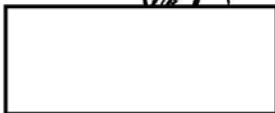
C. T. VIVIAN



RANDOLPH BLACKWELL



Double



BERNARD LEE

REV. AND MRS. BEVIL

DR. AND MRS. KING

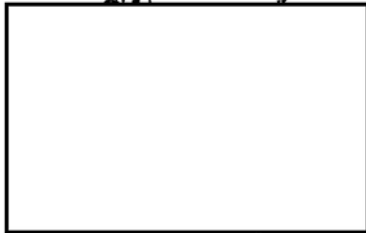
6A.

b6
b7C

** Rev. Bevil*

SV 100-5131

REV. AND MRS. ~~ABERNATHY~~
WILLIAM AND LOTTIE ~~LEONSTLER~~



A. PHILIP ~~RANDOLPH~~

JAMES ~~FORNER~~

BAYARD ~~RUSTIN~~

JACKIE ~~ROBINSON~~

JACK ~~GREENBERG~~

FRED ~~SMITHLESWORTH~~

Single



(Illegible)

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, of the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1962, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

SV 100-5131

On May 27, 1963, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles. C.A.

The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SV 100-5131

1

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring of 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 30, 1964

Title: CIRM

Character: Internal Security -
Communism

Reference: Report of SA WILLIAM P.
FRIDAY, dated OCT 30 1964
at Savannah, Ga.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 3

Page 119 ~ OTHER - Removed per court order.;

Page 120 ~ OTHER - Removed per Court Order.;

Page 121 ~ OTHER - Removed per Court Order.;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/29/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/1/63 - 10/29/64
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	REPORT MADE BY SA WILBERT H. KEHE	TYPED BY air	
CLASSIFIED BY <u>SSA9803LDD/KAC</u> DECLASSIFY ON <u>25X1</u> (12911760)		CHARACTER OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL	
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES (U) ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF THIS REPORT DATE <u>11/25/70</u>		IS - C 12/2/92 #291620	

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information in view of the fact that it is office of origin in this matter. Copies are being furnished to Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Portland for information in view of the mutual interest in matters contained herein.

This report is classified confidential because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13, SF T-15 through SF T-60, SF T-62 through SF T-65, SF T-67 through SF T-74, and others, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

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1 - San Diego (Info) (Reg.)
1 - Seattle (Info) (Reg.)
1 - Portland (Info) (Reg.)
3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

100-442529 269 REC-28

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	DATE FORW. 12-2-64
How Fwd.	HOW FORW. BY
By Fwd.	BY

Notations

CLASS & EXTORBY
REASON FOR EXTORBY
DATE OF REVIEW

79 DEC 23 1964

- cc report R. B. R. B.

SF 100-53902
WHK/ir

SA BURNEY THREADGILL, JR. obtained the SLATE throwaway at the University of California on 4/24/64.

SA [REDACTED] observed the literature table at the University of California, Berkeley, California, on 2/7/63.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Individuals identified at the Republican National Convention, 7/13-16/64, were identified from photographs taken by the San Francisco Police Department and others, and identification of individuals was by the following officers of the San Francisco Police Department:



b6
b7C

Agent observing JAMES FARMER at the Republican National Convention as SA JAMES DUNPHY.

This report was coordinated by SAs ALBERT P. CLARK and WILBERT H. KEHE. The various sections of the report were researched and compiled by the following Agents:

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>AGENT</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
CP STRATEGY		
CP, USA	WILBERT H. KEHE	11-25
"PEOPLE'S WORLD"	EDWARD J. O'FLYNN	26-44
SWP	WILBERT H. KEHE	45-49
YSA	WILBERT H. KEHE	49-54
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS	JOSEPH F. SMITH	55-61
	[REDACTED]	62-72
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AKCED	JAMES DUNPHY	86-94
SLATE	FRANK S. PERRONE	95-97
NLG	[REDACTED]	98
	FRANCIS T. DAVIS	99-103

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- B -

Cover Page

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WHK/jr

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CP TACTICS

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CADILLAC AGENCY	FRANK S. PERRONE	160-170
AUTO ROW	FRANK S. PERRONE	171-192
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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION	JAMES DUNPHY	197-200
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MISCELLANEOUS

WILBERT H. KEHE	235, 236
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SOURCE PAGES

ALBERT P. CLARK

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no later than 2/1/65.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-1 is

[REDACTED]

X

[REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-2 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of
BEN DAVIS

SF T-3 is

CG 5824-S*

Collateral identification of
GUS HALL, BEN DAVIS

SF T-4 is

[REDACTED]

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100-11889-9060, 9035

b7D

Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

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SF T-5 is

NY 694-S*

Collateral identification of
GUS HALL, [REDACTED] HERBERT
APTKEKEF

SF T-6 is

[REDACTED]

X

Collateral identification of
CARL BLOICE, HENRY WINSTON,

[REDACTED]

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SF T-7 is

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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SF T-8 is

[REDACTED]

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SF T-9 is

[REDACTED]

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Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

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SF T-10 is

[REDACTED]

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Collateral identification of
MICKEY LIMA

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SF 100-53902
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File Number Where Located

SF T-11 is

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

Collateral identification of

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SF T-12 is

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

100-51914-5

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SF T-13 is

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

Collateral identification of
HOLLAND ROBERTS, [REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-14 is

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

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Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Berkeley

DuBois Club, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-15 is

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

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Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] (S) (U)

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SF T-19 is [redacted] ✓

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SF T-20 is [redacted] ✓

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Collateral identification of

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SF T-21 is [redacted] ✓

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Collateral identification of

[redacted]

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✓ SF T-22 is [redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of

[redacted]

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SF T-23 is [redacted] ✓

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Collateral identification of

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SF T-24 is [redacted] ✓

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Collateral identification of

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SF T-25 is [redacted] ✓

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SF T-26 is [redacted] ✓

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SF 100-53902
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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-26 (con.)

Collateral identification of

[Redacted]

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SF T-27 is

[Redacted]

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SF T-28 is

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Collateral identification of
Berkeley DuBois Club.

[Redacted]

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SF T-29 is

[Redacted]

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Collateral identification of

[Redacted]

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SF T-30 is

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SF 100-53902
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SF T-31 is

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SF T-37 is

SF T-38 is

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SF T-40 is

SF T-41 is

File Number Where Located

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100-52664

Collateral identification of

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Collateral identification of
JAMES FRED BERLAND

Collateral identification of
ANNA BOYE

Collateral identification of
ANNA BOYE

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SF 100-53902
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Identity of Source

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Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-43 is [redacted]

Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C

b7D

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b7C
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Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C

b7D

SF T-47 is [redacted] X

Collateral identification of [redacted]

b7D

SF T-48 is [redacted] X (u)

Collateral identification of [redacted]

b7D

SF T-49 is [redacted] X

Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C

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SF T-53 is [redacted] X (u)

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-54 is [redacted] X

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SF T-55 is

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SF T-62 is

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SF T-66 is

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File Number Where Located

Collateral identification of

Collateral identification of

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Collateral identification of

100-52937-28

Collateral identification of

Collateral identification of

Collateral identification of

Collateral identification of FRANK
WILKINSON

100-50255-122

b7D

b6
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SF T-70 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-71 is SA JAMES DUNPHY	157-243-483; 100-52937-17 b7D
SF T-72 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-73 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of [redacted]
SF T-74 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
SF T-75 is [redacted] ✓	Collateral identification of [redacted] b7D b6 b7C
SF T-76 is [redacted] (U) X	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
SF T-77 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-78 is [redacted] ✓	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-79 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
SF T-80 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C

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File Number Where Located

SF T-81 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-82 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]
b6
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SF T-83 is [REDACTED] (u)

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-84 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-85 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]
b6
b7C

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SF T-86 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

SF T-87 is SA [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SF T-88 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-89 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]
b6
b7C

b7D

SF T-90 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-91 is [REDACTED]

Collateral identification of
World Congress of Women

b7D

SF T-92 is [REDACTED] (u)

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SF T-93 is [REDACTED] (u)

Collateral identification of [REDACTED]

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SF 100-53902
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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>	
SF T-94 is SA [REDACTED]	100-52937-21	b6 b7C b7D
SF T-95 is [REDACTED] (By Request)	Collateral identification of [REDACTED]	b6 b7C
SF T-96 is SA [REDACTED]	100-51023-86	
SF T-97 is [REDACTED] (By Request)	Collateral identification of [REDACTED]	b6 b7C b7D
SF T-98 is [REDACTED]	Collateral identification of [REDACTED]	b6 b7C b7D
SF T-99 is SA [REDACTED]	100-52937-5	b6 b7C b7D
SF T-100 is [REDACTED]	Collateral identification of [REDACTED]	b6 b7C
SF T-101 is SA [REDACTED]	100-52937-6	
SF T-102 is SA JOSEPH R. SEIBEL	100-52937-45	b7D
✓ SF T-103 is [REDACTED]	Collateral identification of [REDACTED]	b6 b7C
✓ SF T-104 is [REDACTED]	Collateral identification of [REDACTED]	b6 b7C b7D
SF T-105 is [REDACTED]	Collateral identification of JOSEPH STAROBIN	b7D
✓ SF T-106 is [REDACTED]	Collateral identification of JOSEPH STAROBIN	b7D
SF T-107 is [REDACTED]	Collateral identification of ALLEN JOHNSON	b6 b7C b7D

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-108 is [redacted] X

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-109 is [redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

(By Request)

SF T-110 is [redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-111 is pretext phone
call by SA [redacted] ✓
July 1964

Collateral identification
of [redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-112 is [redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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X SF T-113 is [redacted] X

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-114 is [redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-115 is [redacted] X ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-116 is [redacted] X ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-117 is SA [redacted]

100-52937-137

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SF T-118 is [redacted] X ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-119 is [redacted] X ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-120 is [redacted] X ✓

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-121 is [redacted] X ✓

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SF T-122 is [redacted] X	[redacted] X
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SF T-124 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of [redacted]
SF T-125 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted]
SF T-126 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted]
SF T-127 is [redacted] X (u) E (u)	Collateral identification of [redacted]
SF T-128 is [redacted] X (u)	
SF T-129 is [redacted] X	Collateral identification of [redacted]
SF T-130 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of Berkeley DuBois Club
SF T-131 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-132 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-133 is [redacted]	100-50069-19
(By Request)	
SF T-134 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of [redacted]
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SF T-136 is [redacted]
[redacted] (By Request)

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-137 is [redacted] X

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-138 is [redacted]
[redacted] (By Request)

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-139 is [redacted]

Collateral identification of [redacted]

SF T-140 is [redacted]
[redacted] (By Request)

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SF T-141 is [redacted] X

Collateral identification of [redacted]

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SF T-142 is [redacted] (u) X

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[The source on the characterization of the Citizens Committee for Disarmament is [redacted] that on Direct Action Group is [redacted] that on the Independent Student Union is [redacted] X (u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA WILBERT H. KEHE
Date: October 29, 1964

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: SF 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

RECLASSIFIED BY SSA9803 RDD/KAC
ON 11/21/96 (291,768) (U)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: This report covers the period of January 1, 1963 through October 29, 1964.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

CP, USA: GUS HALL, CP, USA, General Secretary, reportedly ordered Northern California District CP to form a "special committee on civil rights" in 1963 because the CP had been caught "doing nothing." ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the CP, USA, National Committee, on 6/8/63, declared the Negro people's movement could become "that catalytic force which could move the United States on the road to socialism." MICKEY LIMA, member of the CP, USA, National Committee and Chairman of the NCD CP, declared in June, 1964, that the CP must win over a wide segment of white workers to the CP program of fighting for labor and civil rights. NCD CP Negro Board in September, 1963, advocated recruitment of Negro youth into the CP, a campaign for jobs for Negroes without displacing white workers, and selection of a national spokesman on the Negro struggle. CP leaders took cognizance of militancy of youth in connection with San Francisco Bay area sit-in demonstration for Negro jobs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

1048 DKM/gd 12/2/72 #291620 10/12/89

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1AG/ur

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

DATE: 11/27/80

B-2480
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP-JAR
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Synopsis Continued:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"PEOPLE'S WORLD" PROPAGANDA:

PW criticized federal government for failure to act promptly in Birmingham. PW alleged Negroes were handled roughly in connection with SF sit-ins and criticized trials of arrestees. PW editorial declared "racism and redbaiting are the Siamese twins of contemporary American politics."

SWP: SWP role in connection with the Negro struggle was declared in August, 1963, to include education of the entire SWP membership, expanding and strengthening the Negro cadre of SWP, devoting more energies and forces to the Negro struggle, and improving SWP press and literature treatment of the Negro struggle. SWP designated members to attend CORE meetings. In July, 1964, SWP members in SF were urged to cultivate their contacts with the "black nationalist movement" so the SWP could afford tactical support and advice in the "black revolution."

YSA: YSA leaflet distributed in April, 1964, proposed a program which included militant direct action for civil rights, support of both civil rights activism and black nationalism, and assistance in placing political power in the hands of the working class and Negro people. YSA reportedly is 99% white and has participated in sit-in demonstrations in an effort to recruit people into the YSA.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS: DuBois Club members were advised to work with other organizations active in civil rights rather than assume the responsibilities themselves. Projects for 1964 included support of the Rumford Fair Housing law, opposition to de facto segregation in schools, and direct action projects for equal employment practices. SF W.E.B. DuBois Club leaflet issued in March, 1964, declared club originated as a Marxist study group, and changed to an action-oriented group because of the need for a group with an ideological base which could give direction to persons involved in struggles for peace, civil rights, and civil liberties. Constitution of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America declared need for building a program in relation to the Southern civil rights movement.

YOUTH FOR JOBS: CP Negro Commission planned organization of Youth For Jobs to tackle unemployment problems of youth. YFJ reportedly developed around concept that every individual has a right to a job, discrimination must end, and new jobs must be created.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Synopsis Continued:~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT: PLM leaflet in August, 1963, called for solidarity in struggle of American Negroes for equality and freedom. Chairman of Bay Area PLM on 11/24/63, declared PLM favored mass revolutionary action (self-defense measures), such as sit-downs in theaters and stores. LAURENCE HARRIS at same meeting declared BAPL would help Negroes fight for equal rights. During July, 1964, MORTIMER SCHEER, Organizer for PLM in SF area, reportedly stated PLM was trying to coordinate its activities nationally with the radical fringe of the Negro civil rights groups. He defined PLM position as including that the civil rights movement in the South must develop "around self-defense forces."

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN in June, 1964, declared the POC advocates class warfare, not minority warfare. Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN noted the "revolutionary fervor" among the Negro people and declared this fervor must be raised by the POC to a higher level. ROMAN commented that the POC cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people.

NAACP: TAREA HALL PITTMAN, NAACP Regional Secretary, declared in March, 1964, that NAACP would not tolerate unlawful activity in its programs. SF Chapter President Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE disagreed with regional policy and declared demonstrators could violate laws where important moral issues are at stake and no personal injury or property damage results. BURBRIDGE in June, 1964, opposed "resort to violence" which he noted had been tolerated by "more militant leaders."

CORE: JACK WEINBERG, a member of the technical staff of a CORE campus publication, in September, 1964, analyzed the civil rights movement in San Francisco and concluded that a change of tactics from sedate picketing wherein "image was all important" to massive civil disobedience demonstrations resulting in mass arrests forcing the press to give full coverage had proved successful. WEINBERG himself was arrested three times. DAVID FRIEDMAN, editor of the above publication, concluded that SF civil rights demonstration trials revealed that the "power structure" will not tolerate massive social change so the civil rights movement must take a new direction. WILLIAM BRADLEY, Chairman of CORE in SF, declared publicly that CORE has no interest in a person's politics so long as he is willing to fight for civil rights.

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Synopsis Continued:

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AHCED: MIKE MYERSON, AHCED officer, declared that laws which stood in the way of privacy of the Negro people would not influence AHCED action in the fight for jobs for Negroes. AHCED leaflet, issued in connection with sit-ins, urged demonstrators to go limp when being arrested.

SLATE: SLATE leaflet in April, 1964, pledged full support to the civil rights revolution, locally and nationally, and urged establishment of a defense fund for those arrested in connection with demonstrations.

OTHER per Court Order

COMMUNIST TACTICS:

SELECT REAL ESTATE DEMONSTRATIONS (9/63): CORE-sponsored demonstrations in SF against Select Real Estate protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes and other minorities resulted in fifteen arrests on 9/14-18/63. Seven of the arrestees or their parents had some known subversive connections.

MEL'S DRIVE-IN DEMONSTRATIONS (11/63): Demonstrations at Mel's against alleged racial discrimination in hiring policies resulted in 99 being arrested on 11/2,3/63. Fifty-six of the arrestees or their parents had known subversive histories.

SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL DEMONSTRATIONS (3/64): AHCED-sponsored demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in SF against alleged discrimination against Negroes in its hiring practices resulted in the arrest of 121 on 3/1/64 and 174 on 3/6,7/64. Ninety-seven of the 295 arrestees, or their parents, had known subversive backgrounds. Cases against those arrested 3/1/64 were dismissed because the restraining order they were accused of violating was faulty. Of the 46 with subversive histories arrested on 3/6,7/64, 16 received jail sentences and/or fines, 12 were acquitted, 3 cases were dismissed, and 15 resulted in hung juries.

CADILLAC AGENCY DEMONSTRATIONS (3/64): Picketing sponsored by NAACP, assisted by CORE and AHCED, against Cadillac in SF protesting discriminatory hiring practices resulted on 3/14/64, in 110 arrests, 33 of whom had subversive histories. Trials of the 33 resulted in jail sentences of varying length for 23, 1 dismissal, 1 probationary term, and 8 hung juries.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)Synopsis Continued:

AUTO ROW DEMONSTRATIONS (4/64): NAACP-sponsored demonstrations on Auto Row in SF resulted on 4/11/64, in the arrest of 228 demonstrators, among which were 70 persons with some subversive history. Trials of the 70 resulted in 39 receiving jail sentences of various lengths, 19 receiving fines and probation or suspended jail sentences, 3 dismissals, 8 hung juries, and 1 referral to juvenile authorities.

BANK OF AMERICA DEMONSTRATIONS (5/64-8/64): Picketing against the Bank of America in the Bay area, spearheaded by CORE, from 5/25/64-8/31/64, sought a head count of minority race employees. The bank refused to comply and a SF CORE leader announced organization in future would not seek a head count, but would demand hiring of more Negroes. CORE claim that 300 members of minority races were hired because of the demonstrations was questioned by a bank official. One citizen's arrest for trespass resulted in 90-day sentence which is being appealed.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DEMONSTRATIONS: Daily picketing under sponsorship of CORE took place at the Republican Convention in SF. CORE leaflet called upon delegates to commit themselves to an implementation of the Civil Rights Bill and immediate school integration, to repudiate those who opposed civil rights and social legislation affecting Negroes and other minorities, and to endorse and support local and national fair housing legislation. No arrests took place.

OAKLAND-TRIBUNE DEMONSTRATIONS (9/64): AHCED instituted demonstrations against "Oakland-Tribune" newspaper 9/4/64, demanding increase in minority race employees, that AHCED be furnished records of current and new employees as to race, and the right to tour offices of the paper to check on racial composition of employees. Demonstrators on 9/4/64, included 15 individuals with subversive connections. Churches and unions reportedly are acting as mediators between AHCED and the paper.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS:

BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB: BDBC officers include individuals with CP affiliations. BDBC is utilized by the CP to place CP literature and speakers on campus at University of California in Berkeley.

YOUTH FOR JOBS: CP members have been active in YFJ under leadership of ROSCOE PROCTOR. YFJ Organizer's Council included three CP

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Synopsis Continued:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

members in 1963.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT: Former CP members are active in the leadership of Bay Area PLM.

NAACP: Local NAACP has not been the subject of CP infiltration because CP leaders have characterized it as lacking militancy and the organization has been reluctant to accept CP assistance in its programs. NAACP Executive Board in SF in June, 1964, reportedly was seeking methods of gaining more control over its members participating in civil rights demonstrations. BURBRIDGE and other "activists" resigned 10/14/64, because "moderates" refused to push suit regarding redevelopment in SF.

CORE: BOB KAUFMAN at a CP Youth Club meeting in November, 1963, suggested CP members in CORE should attempt to establish roots in the Negro community. CP Housing Committee in November, 1963, expressed a desire to establish liaison with housing committees of CORE and NAACP. YSA report dated August, 1964, admitted consistent work in CORE and claimed YSA had developed "political strength" therein.

AHCED: AHCED leaders reportedly conferred with and/or received help of CP, SWP, and DuBois Club leaders. OTHER per Court Order

MISCELLANEOUS: Survey of SF arrests for civil disobedience in connection with sit-ins since September, 1963, reflected a total of 766 arrests. As of 9/20/64, 402 persons had been tried for 513 of the arrests (some were arrested more than once), with 239 found guilty, 45 found not guilty, 95 nolo contendere pleas, 91 hung juries, 22 dismissed, 18 juveniles, and 3 pending. Of 402 persons involved, 269 were males, 133 females; 351 were Caucasians, 50 were Negroes, and 1 was Oriental.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A. W. E. B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUBS

1. BERKELEY CHAPTER
2. SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE
3. GENERAL

204-209 ✓

210 ✓

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B. YOUTH FOR JOBS

C. PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

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DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The following abbreviations have been utilized in this report:

AHCED AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION
ARI AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO
BAPL BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR
BAYSA BAY APEA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
BDBC BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB
CLS CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL
COFO COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
CORE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CP COMMUNIST PARTY
CPA COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION
CP, USA COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
DCA DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
DPW "DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD"
HCUA HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
ILWU INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION
ISU INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION
LYL LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
NAACP NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NCDCP NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY

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NLG NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

NOI NATION OF ISLAM

OBBSWP OAKLAND-BERKELEY BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

PL "PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

PLM PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT

POC PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST
COMMUNIST PARTY

SCFTC STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

SFCCP SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY

SFDBC SAN FRANCISCO DU BOIS CLUB

SFNLG SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD.

SFSWP SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

SWP SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

YFJ YOUTH FOR JOBS

YSA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7B

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) USA

1. Strategy and Party Line on a National Level

The CP USA, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

member of C.P.U.S.A. National Committee

On February 26, 1963, BEN DAVIS presided over a meeting at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR, 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. DAVIS reported that he had travelled throughout the country making speeches because students in colleges were eager to know what communists were thinking. DAVIS reported that at a meeting in Los Angeles, he had called for Negro unity from all segments of the community including communists, Muslims and conservatives. He concluded that the response to his proposal at this meeting had led him to believe that communists could take an active part in the Negro peoples' movement. (X)(u)

DAVIS recommended the initiation of a campaign to get all Negro leaders together at a national meeting through a "grass roots movement." (X)(u)

[SF T-1]
4/9/63] X u

BEN DAVIS, on May 6, 1962, stated that he was National Secretary of the CP USA.

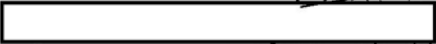
[SF T-2]
5/7/62] X u.

BEN DAVIS was National secretary of the CP USA and a member of the Secretariat as of April 5, 1964.

[SF T-3]
4/5/64] X u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected to membership on the National Committee of the CP USA at its national convention in New York City in December, 1959.


who was a member of the
CP on behalf of the FBI.

b7D

A characterization of the Muslims (Nation of Islam) is set forth in the appendix pages of this report.

Secretary C.P.U.S.A.
During May, 1963, a copy of a report by GUS HALL *N.Y.* entitled "In the Struggle for Peace" was distributed among selected CP leaders to serve as a basis for discussions at a meeting of the Northern California District CP leaders scheduled for June 8, 1963. This report included a discussion on the Negro question which declared in part as follows: (X)(u)

The struggles of Negro citizens for equality and justice in the South are comparable to the victorious struggle for peaceful coexistence in relation to the Cuban events. These events are part of the human progress in this new epoch. (X)(u)

It is of the utmost urgency that Americans, especially white Americans, understand the full meaning of this struggle. The breakthrough in Birmingham represents a historic, social, political and economic achievement. This is a revolutionary, qualitative eruption that will become an integral part of our very being as a people and a nation. (X)(u)

The walls of segregation were erected by plantation owners, and the forces of monopoly capital took over where the slave masters left off. (X)(u)

The struggles in the South are wiping out 100 years of shame and disgrace, and make it possible to re-establish the self-respect of our people and our nation. This struggle is unifying the working class. It also signals the end to second-class citizenship, bringing new health, votes and officials into our democracy. (X)(u)

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The leadership of the movement in Birmingham was brilliant in the use of correct tactics. These successful policies and techniques can continue only if white Americans fully realize that this is their fight, that this is a fight for a better America, and if they give the campaign their full, active and unqualified support. (X)(u)

While there were mass actions in all cities and communities, the most heartening action occurred in Boston. With the exception of Boston, however, the movement has not been on a level to measure up to the dimensions of the struggle. Because the struggle is not over, it is necessary to learn from the Boston experience that an "all people's mobilization" is needed and that longer range plans must be adopted. (X)(u)

Every community should have some united front formations that can move into activities for the defense of the democratization of the South. (X)(u)

Birmingham is the beginning of the breakthrough and it has set all of the South into motion. It must stir the entire country into motion. It also is a test for the CP as well as an opportunity for the CP. The CP must meet this challenge by giving it everything it has. (X)(u)

[SF T-4]
6/7/63 Xu

GUS HALL was General Secretary of the CP USA as of May 7, 1962.

[SF T-5]
5/7/62 Xu :

GUS HALL continued to serve as General Secretary of the CP USA as of April 5, 1964.

[SF T-3]
4/5/64 Xu

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On June 8, 1963, there was a meeting of leading CP members in San Francisco, many of whom had served as former members of the Northern California District Committee of the CP, in order to discuss the report of GUS HALL. (S)(u) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There was a discussion of the significance of the struggles in Birmingham and in the South. ROSCOE PROCTOR pointed out that the Negro movement had displayed a tragic amount of independence. He pointed out that it was possible, however, for the Negro peoples' movement to become that catalytic force which could move the United States on the road to socialism. He concluded that the main task of the left force was to win over the right forces. (S)(u)

PROCTOR pointed out that the Negro movement in the South was keeping open the concept of peaceful change. He declared that there could not be any peaceful movement with the ideology of the Muslims, and that the CP must find ways of attacking the ideology while working with the Muslims "on the outside." PROCTOR also concluded that there was a need for opening up discussions on the issue of white chauvinism. (S)(u)

CARL BLOICE criticized the report of HALL and PROCTOR on the basis that there appeared to be too much stress on the effect of the Birmingham struggle. He pointed out that the forces of monopoly were large, and that this report failed to take into consideration the size of the movement and who would lose by the movement. BLOICE pointed out that when demands are made of the President of the United States that he take drastic political action to protect the Negro rights in the South, the President in effect is being asked to change the entire political structure of the United States. (S)(u)

[SF T-4
6/19/63] X u

CARL BLOICE attended a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP in San Francisco on April 22, 1963. (S)(u)

Calif.
[SF T-6
4/23/63] X u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

V Lima
The Northern California District of the CP reportedly was ordered by GUS HALL to form a "special committee on civil rights" composed of ALBERT JASON (MICKEY) *V Lima*, Chairman of the Northern California District of the CP, and four Negro leaders in Northern California. HALL reportedly declared that the CP should be giving leadership in civil rights matters, and that the CP had been caught doing nothing in connection with the Negro struggle. (X)(u)

[SF T-7
8/16/63] *Albert J. Lima*
Xu

At a conference of the Northern California District of the CP on November 15, 1963, GUS HALL declared that Negroes had made a lot of progress during the preceding few years. HALL declared that this was an area in which the party must move with great vigor because the Negro people needed help and "we must be obligated to stand up for any American citizen regardless of race." HALL concluded that the American Negro had shown what it was like to stand up against racial bigotry, and had illustrated that initiative is the key to progress. (X)(u)

[SF T-8
11/29/63] *Xu*

2. Strategy and Party Line on District and Lower Levels *Herbert Nugent*

2431-15th Ave, San Francisco, Calif
At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on January 3, 1963, HERBERT NUGENT made a report on the fight against school segregation in San Francisco. He noted that a report issued several weeks previously had illustrated that the CP must delve far more deeply into the general field of education and in the problems existent in that field. (X)(u)

Attends CP meeting
NUGENT suggested that the CP consider the matter of "class education." He noted that several books on education pointed out that working class children never had been given the educational opportunities of the rich ruling class or the upper middle class. He concluded that the education of the working class had been in a direction in which the ruling class could exploit further the working class. (X)(u)

NUGENT made the following proposals: (X)

(1) That the CP become active in regard to segregation in San Francisco schools:

(2) That a special committee be established, responsible to the county committee, to help in developing a CP policy on the segregation struggle;

(3) That all CP clubs hold discussions on this matter;

(4) That the CP seek ways to publicize segregation in San Francisco;

(5) That the issue of segregation be injected into the 1963 elections;

(6) That unions be involved in the struggle in an organized way;

(7) That efforts be made to get the San Francisco Board of Education to admit that segregation existed. a

[SF T-9]
[1/3/63] Xu

HERB NUGENT served as Chairman of the San Francisco County CP in January, 1963.

[SF T-9]
[1/3/63] Xu

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on January 3, 1963, NUGENT circulated a report which pointed out that discrimination existed in schools in New York, San Francisco, and throughout the United States. He noted that the San Francisco Board of Education was holding meetings to ascertain whether or not segregation existed in San Francisco schools, and he suggested that each CP club have at least one member attend these meetings so that the club would be cognizant of developments. He commented that the CP in San Francisco (X)

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planned to form an education committee which would include one CP member from each club. The main function of this committee was to work with Parent-Teachers Associations, union groups and neighborhood groups in the fight against segregation in San Francisco schools. It was suggested that this committee also should work on housing and job discrimination, and that it should work in conjunction with the Negro Commission of the CP. (X)

[SF T-10
1/4/63] Xu

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP in Daly City on February 25, 1963, HERB NUGENT pointed out that the San Francisco Board of Education had established a committee of three members to survey the racial situation in San Francisco schools and to report on February 28, 1963. NUGENT declared that all CP clubs should have a representative at this meeting, and that subsequently these representatives should attend a meeting at his home on March 6, 1963, to decide on action in regard to the report of the Board of Education Subcommittee. (X)

[SF T-6
2/27/63] Xu

The CP Educational Committee met on March 4, 1963, to plan action to encourage people to attend the Board of Education meeting on April 2, 1963, in order to hear the report of the Board of Education Committee in regard to de facto segregation in San Francisco schools. HERB NUGENT suggested that the CP contact ministers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other groups in an effort to encourage individuals to attend this meeting. This meeting of the educational committee was attended by ALICE CORRELL, HERB NUGENT, BECKY WONG and WILLIS WONG. (X) *Calif*

[SF T-4
3/22/63] Xu

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on May 27, 1963, it was reported that plans regarding the establishment of a housing committee were progressing. It was noted that the housing committee would start out with CP members and that it would be broadened into a "left committee." (X)

[SF T-9
5/29/63] Xu

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on June 26, 1963, members were given a memorandum captioned "Memo on the Struggle for Negro Rights." This document declared that the breakthrough in Birmingham constituted a "revolutionary eruption" which will forevermore become an integral part of our very being as a people and a nation. The memo declared that it was imperative to do everything possible to aid this struggle and to take every possible action to involve white Americans in this fight. It noted that the labor movement had the greatest stake in this struggle because every state in the South had a "right to work" law on its books. (X)

The memo noted that the President was presenting his civil rights program to Congress and that some of the leaders of the Negro peoples' movement had announced that they intended to take the most militant kinds of action in support of his program. The memo declared that the proposals of the President would not solve the problems of JIM CROW, and that this struggle in Congress would be the focal point for developing the broadest kind of mass actions by white and Negro Americans against the "Dixiecrat System." The memo concluded that there was no organization or governmental body and no group which could not be confronted with proposals to support one or another aspect of this civil rights program. The memo called for initiative, boldness and immediate action. (X)

[SF T-11
6/28/63] Xu

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

During the latter part of June, 1963, HOLLAND ROBERTS drafted a comment to an associate abroad which declared that Negro revolution was the key to all new developments in the United States. ROBERTS noted that major opportunities were opening up and that "none of us foresaw this great wave and we are not ready for it." (X) u

[SF T-12]
7/15/63] X u

HOLLAND ROBERTS in July, 1963, was President of the American Russian Institute (ARI) of San Francisco, and a member at large of the CP, USA. *calif.*

[SF T-13]
7/23/63] X u

The ARI of San Francisco was designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on July 8, 1963, members were given a two-page mimeographed document entitled "Memo on the Struggle for Negro Rights." (X) (u)

[SF T-6]
7/16/63] X u

At a meeting of the CP Youth Club in Berkeley on August 12, 1963, ROBERT KAUFMAN suggested that CP members should try to establish roots in the Negro community in Berkeley. (X) (u)

[SF T-14]
8/13/63] X u

ROBERT HALL KAUFMAN, also known as Bob Kaufman, attended a CP, USA, national meeting regarding youth matters in New York City during December, 1962. *calif.*

Congress of Racial Equality

[SF T-15]
1/14/63] X u

member

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KAUFMAN was elected Secretary of the CP of Northern California during the latter part of February, 1963.

[SF T-16
3/7/63] X u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A meeting of the Northern California District Negro Commission took place at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR on September 19, 1963. PROCTOR declared that this meeting had been called for the purpose of making proposals for a new Negro program to be presented by him at a forthcoming meeting of the National Committee of the CP USA. (X)

After much discussion the Negro Commission agreed that the following matters should be included in a CP Negro program: (X)

(1) The CP should devote attention to the recruitment of Negro youth into the CP;

(2) The CP should advocate and work to develop jobs for Negroes without antagonizing organized labor by taking jobs from white workers; . (X)

(3) The CP should select a national spokesman on the Negro situation;

(4) The CP should support a plan to distribute land in the South to the Negro people following the settlement of current problems. X

PROCTOR commented that these proposals would be discussed by "the board" at its regular meeting on September 26, 1963. (X)

Such a meeting did take place on September 26, 1963, and it was agreed that PROCTOR should present the foregoing proposals to the national committee. This board which met on September 26, 1963, was composed of ROSCOE PROCTOR, JUANITA WHEELER, JOHN PITTMAN, AL RICHMOND and BARBARA LINDSAY. (X)

C.P. member

[SF T-1
10/7/63] X u

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SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the Northern California District Negro Board of the CP on October 20, 1963, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported on a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP USA, which he had attended on October 1-6, 1963. PROCTOR reported that he had made the proposals approved by the Negro Board, but that nothing resulted at the national meeting. PROCTOR insisted that there were no resolutions passed, and that there were no concrete statements as to policy at the meeting. (A)

[SF T-1
10/22/63] JXU

At a meeting of the Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club of the CP on October 3, 1963, two members of the club were directed to compile a list of civil rights organizations in Berkeley and Oakland. This list was to include the names of responsible persons in the organization, the racial composition of the organization and the general political line. (A)

[SF T-14
10/9/63] X Calif.

The San Francisco County Committee of the CP met on November 18, 1963, and ARCHIE BROWN, Chairman, praised the actions of youth in connection with the sit-in demonstrations at Mel's Drive-In in San Francisco. BROWN characterized the sit-in demonstrations as the greatest feat of initiative that he had ever witnessed in San Francisco on the part of young people. He stated that the youth intended to continue the sit-ins wherever racism was practiced, and commented that youth deserved the support from older members of the CP. (A)

[SF T-8
11/22/63] X U

At a meeting of the Northern California District Negro Commission on November 23, 1963, BARBARA LINDSAY reported that the CP had influenced many projects in the town of San Jose, but not as the CP. She noted that CP members had joined or were working with various organizations in San Jose, California, and that they were having some influence in that manner. (A)

[SF T-1
12/2/63] JXU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on December 2, 1963, it was reported that demonstrations regarding civil rights had brought prestige to the CP among the youth. It was noted that previously the youth had not been responsive to the CP because they did not feel that the CP had a role to play or that it could accomplish anything. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (S)

[SF T-9
12/18/63] Xu

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on March 9, 1964, a mimeographed document was distributed which included a section on "Negro Rights." This document declared in part as follows: (S) (u)

The CP had felt that the main effort on Negro rights would be around housing and jobs. By and large this happened, but other things also happened. The scope and militancy of the movement continues to grow and has a great attraction for the young people. The demand for Negro representation in government has become very prominent. It so happens that San Francisco is the only large city in California that does not have one elected Negro official. (S) (u)

All this and more has taken place without any effective organization in the Negro community and with a very small number of people taking an active part in the Negro peoples' struggle. It is a real cause of concern that the CP has been unable to build a substantial organization in that area. This situation must be changed and ties with the District Negro Commission must be strengthened. (S) (u)

The tasks for the "left" in this field include the following: (S)

- (1) Help unify the movement, particularly bringing in the full participation of Negro unionists;
 - (2) Help bring clarity on the matter of the character and future of the Negro peoples' struggle and its relation to the socialist movement; e
- (S) (u)

(3) Clarification in the labor movement and winning a larger section to active support, particularly on the jobs question (X)(u)

[SF T-9
3/16/64] X u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on May 11, 1964, a two-page mimeographed document entitled "Summary of the Campaign in San Francisco" was distributed to CP members. This document declared in part as follows: (X)(u)

The overriding tasks of the "left" and our friends between now and the primaries are: (X)(u)

- (1) To help begin building the machinery for grass roots participation in defeating the amendment to appeal the Rumford Act; (X)(u)
- (2) To participate 100 per cent in electing the first Negro official in San Francisco. (X)(u)

The issues in the election are as follows: (X)(u)

- (1) A fight for civil rights and equal rights. In connection with this fight, the first and foremost task is the defeat of the repeal of the Rumford Act. This also embraces the winning of the trials of those arrested in the fight for equality for jobs in the San Francisco area. (X)
- (2) A fight for an end to de facto segregation in San Francisco schools. (X)

[SF T-1
5/20/64] X u

The Rumford Act, referred to above, was enacted by the California Legislature in 1963 and outlawed discrimination in the sale and rental of real estate in California. An initiative calling for a constitutional amendment which would in effect repeal the Rumford Act qualified for the ballot in California in November, 1964, and is known as "Proposition 13." (u)

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on June 8, 1964, there was a discussion of the re-development in the Fillmore District of San Francisco, which (X)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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is highly populated by Negroes. It was stated that a block system had been set up to fight redevelopment, but that "none of our people are in it." It was noted that ~~the Negro~~ Commission had declared that this was a job for the ~~Elmer~~ Club of the CP, but that the CP club was unable to handle this campaign. (X)u

[SF T-17
6/8/64] Xu

At a Northern California District Conference of the CP on June 12-13, 1964, MICKEY LIMA declared that the CP must win a wide segment of white workers to the CP and its program in order to put over its fight for labor and civil rights. LIMA noted that the Negro Commission was ready to embark on a six months' drive to recruit membership from the Negro community. He declared that success in such a draft would overcome the chauvinistic attitude of white workers toward their brothers and would constitute a unifying force between the CP and civil right proponents in the Northern California District. (X)u

[SF T-18
SF T-19
6/16/64] Xu

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Club Chairmen on July 13, 1964, [] declared that the primary interest of the CP in San Francisco until the November election would be fighting against Proposition 14. [] noted that the CP would have an opportunity to work in a civil rights movement that already was attracting the attention of the Governor of California, mayors of most California cities, educators and churches. Xu

b6
b7C

[] stated that special attention must be given to the labor unions which had done little to help in the drive against Proposition 14. He noted that most unions had adopted resolutions against Proposition 14, but that few unions had carried out any concrete activities to help in the drive. [] concluded that the matter must be taken to labor in a manner to reveal to them that the proposition would pose an economic disadvantage on working people because they would be forced to face a drive for a right to work law in California. Xu

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[redacted] a member of the committee, declared that the most effective way to fight the initiative was to get all Negroes and other minority groups registered and to have them vote on election day. He suggested that registration drives be organized through trade unions and neighborhood communities, and that discussions on this matter be held at CP club meetings. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

[SF T-18]
7/14/64

Calif.

A two-page report entitled "Election Campaign and the Party" was distributed at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Club of the CP in San Francisco on July 21, 1964. This report declared in part as follows: [redacted]

b6
b7C

The basic aim of the CP in participating in election campaigns is the "coalition policy" which aims to build a political alliance of labor, civil rights and peace forces. CP election campaign work should be stepped up, particularly on the freedom movement struggle. There also is a need for intensive activity to defeat Proposition 13. (X)

[SF T-10]
7/22/64

A meeting of the CP Labor Commission took place in San Francisco on July 22, 1964. At this meeting, it was reported that the county committee wanted all CP members to become deputy voting registrars and to go into different groups in the Negro community to assure the registration of qualified voters. (X)

[SF T-6]
7/23/64

At a meeting of a CP club in San Mateo, California, on August 21, 1964, there was a discussion of developments in Mississippi, and what the Federal Government could do to prevent violence and racial discrimination. One of the members reported that a chain letter was being circulated wherein recipients sent the letter to ten other people and ten stamps to an address in Wisconsin. The stamps were to be used to buy a bus to send to Mississippi in order to take voters to the polls. (X)

[SF T-20]
8/26/64

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3. PROPAGANDA REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"People's World"

The "People's World" (PW) is a West Coast Communist Party (CP) newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

A review of the PW newspaper from January, 1963, through September, 1964, disclosed extensive news coverage on racial problems throughout the United States. Reported below are portions of editorials and articles concerning this problem in the West Coast areas:

(PW, 1-12-63, page 10)

An article captioned "Behind Negro Anger With Brown, A Problem of When to Protest" by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"...Reduced to its simplest elements, the anger of the Negro community stems from the failure of Gov. Brown to appoint a Negro to one of the three new municipal judge-ships created for San Francisco by the 1961 session of the state Legislature.

"In its more complex ramifications it involves the growing, increasingly articulate demand of Negroes throughout the state for direct representation in government. It involves also such tactical questions as, 'When do you flex political muscle - before or after elections?'...."

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(PW, 1-26-63, page 1)

An article captioned "Crisis Told In Cop Race Relations" by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

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"Antagonism between police and the Negro community in major California cities has reached crisis proportions.

"This fact both sides appeared to agree upon this week as an advisory committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission conducted two days of hearings in the San Francisco bay area on Tuesday (Jan. 22) in Oakland and Wednesday (Jan. 23) in San Francisco.

"The Berkeley Chief of Police, Addison Fording, college trained like all Berkeley officers, testified he is under considerable pressure from downtown interests to go into the Negro community 'with clubs' and 'disperse idlers who stand on corners.' He said he was being urged to display a show of force in Negro areas. This includes sending uniformed men into local taverns....."

(PW, 5-18-63, page 1 and 8)

An editorial captioned "Shame, Courage in Birmingham", read in part as follows:

"The name of Birmingham has been written in shame for all the world to see.

"And the futility of 'negotiated' settlements of matters that are a question of right has been written in blood.

"The story of the shame - and of the courage of Birmingham's Negroes - is told dramatically and brilliantly on these pages by a courageous People's World reporter named Carl Bloice. It is a story the President

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

and the Attorney General should read. It is a story that exposes the criminal inadequacy of their policy of conciliation and mediation.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"The federal government must - no matter what its later action - stand forever charged with criminal delay in Birmingham.....

"But, in the case of Birmingham, the inaction becomes monstrous. The pictures of Birmingham - the dogs, the fire hoses, the children being herded to jail by the hundreds - shouted this nation's shame from the front pages of newspapers around the world.

"Nothing can excuse the failure of the federal government to take action in Birmingham, Alabama, in the second week of the month of May in the year 1963.....

"The cry can be raised. It is already being heard across the land. It must be louder. It must become a cry that the White House can't deny. It must become a cry that goes beyond Birmingham, a cry that opens lunchrooms throughout the South, that opens the gates of schools and colleges, that opens the voting booth, a cry that will change the face of the South, a cry that will end a bloody, fear-filled century of waiting....."

(PW, 6-15-63, page 1)

An article captioned "Negro Freedom: Its Time Has Come In California", by SAM KUSHNER, datelined Los Angeles, read in part as follows:

Calif

"Sometime this week Los Angeles will face up to its hour of decision on the issue of civil rights.

"By Thursday (June 20) 10 working days will have elapsed since Negro leadership placed its demands before industry, govern

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ment and labor spokesmen at the Statler-Hilton Hotel and called for an affirmative reply - within 10 days.

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"Meanwhile, the Negro leaders and other pro-civil rights forces have not been sitting by waiting for a yes or no reply. They have been organizing and preparing in the event the power structure comes up with too little, too late....."

(PW, 6-22-63, page 8)
An editorial captioned "Keep The Pressure On" read in part as follows:

"The vast surge of the Negro freedom movement has made this one of the most exciting times in the history of our nation. It is also a time fraught with danger. James Reston of The New York Times says it could produce 'the most ominous constitutional and racial crisis of this century.'

"People are in motion. And they are forcing the Government to move. Presidential inaction became action because of the public outcry at the indignities visited upon the freedom movement.

"One of the dangers inherent in the situation is that some of the people's pressure upon the Government may now slacken. The President has, it is true, now allied himself with the freedom movement, but this by no means insures victory....."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(PW, 6-29-63, page 9)
An article captioned "Negro Response
Assessed To 'Halt Demonstrations' Advice",
by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"If there was any thought that the
shifting of the Negro freedom battle to
Congress would put out the flames in the
South or the flares in the North while
the President is abroad, Negro leaders in
a show of unity have made it clear it's just
wishful thinking.

"Behind the stout declarations they
continue to make that the direct and mass
actions will continue is the sometime stated,
and oft-times implied conviction that the
leaders couldn't stop the actions even if
they wanted to. For as the congressional
battle commences over the Administration's
civil rights program, the flames of revolt
continue to burn throughout the South.

"Actually Negro groups have gone one
step further and have served notice that
not only will the mass actions continue but
the debate in Congress itself will be a
target for action....."

(PW, 7-20-63, page 8)
An editorial captioned "Negroes and Friends"
read in part as follows:

"....So beware of 'friends' of civil
rights who argue against marches on Washing-
ton. A march on Washington is always on the
order of the day. Some labor leaders have
been trying for months to get the nation's
unions to do the same thing in their own
defense.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"It is to the credit of the most exciting force in our land that the cry is going out to converge on Washington for the purpose of remedying - in part at least - a century of injustice that weighs heavily on the conscience of the nation."

(PW, 7-20-63, page 4)
An article captioned "Racial Discrimination Rampant in Hollywood. Qualified Negroes Not Hired; Both Unions, Industry Accused" dated Hollywood by SARAH DUNTON, read in part as follows:

"Thirty-five Negroes are qualified radio announcers but cannot obtain employment on major stations in this area. *U.S.A.*

"Eleven qualified Negroes are now available and waiting for TV jobs. Their job outlook is bleak.

"These were two of the facts found by this newspaper which refute the denials of industry and labor officials that they do not practice discrimination.

"The denials have come from a number of sources since Herbert Hill, national labor secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told a press conference here that 'less than 1%' of the members of Hollywood craft unions are Negroes..... *col*

"This paper's survey indicates that this condition exists generally in the entertainment field in craft unions, exempting, of course, the performer guilds.....

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Whenever the buck versus democracy or movie content is the consideration, the buck usually wins out. Since Hollywood production is based almost exclusively on profit, the lowest common denominator of the market acts as the determining factor. Consequently the Southern Dixiecrat becomes censor of Negroes in acting roles as romantic leads or even as 'atmosphere' in commercials. He is the censor of TV and radio announcers selling products, as well as the content of movies that the producers feel might in any way offend the Southern white supremacist.

"The end result is that this ideology largely determines what the whole nation shall see and hear on movies, TV and radio....."

(PW, 8-24-63, page 3)
An article captioned "Negro Movement Told: Stop Quarrelling, Unify", by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"Negroes here Monday night told their leaders to act like cardinals; 'Go into conclave and we are going to wait to see the smoke coming from the chimney.'

"'But if you stay up there too long, we're going to have a conclave of our own and when you come down we will have already started the revolution.'

"They didn't say it to each of their quarrelling leaders personally. Some of the main ones weren't even there. They didn't sign their names to any letter. But 1,300 people clapped, shouted and cheered to those words when they heard them spoken by Louis Lomax, Negro author, to the Aug. 19 mass meeting of the San Francisco Freedom Movement at Third Baptist Church.

C. B. L.
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"If Lomax's words were taken as a resolution, then the people voted unanimously 'amen' with their applause even before all the 'whereases' and 'resolves' were complete.....

"In his speech to the mass meeting, Lomax advocated the use of mass direct action. He called for a standing army of 15,000 to back up the leaders when they go to the conference table.

"Speaking of Negroes' determination, he said, 'They (whites) don't believe you. Even sometimes you don't believe yourself.

"'But only when you, and your white brethren who believe in you, join hands and march through the streets of San Francisco are you going to get them to listen.'.....

Calif.
Thomas N. Burbidge
"The meeting opened with a progress report from Dr. Thomas Burbidge, chairman of the San Francisco Freedom Movement. He told the rally, 'We are not talking about tokenism, but fundamental change.'

member, National Association
"We reserve the right to choose our own *For the* leaders and no one shall tell us with whom we shall talk.'

Advancement of Colored people
"He warned that if negotiations should break down there will be mass demonstrations and 'demonstrations cannot be effective if they only involve lining up, walking down to a park or public square and listening to speeches.'"

(PW, 11-2-63, page 3)
An article by CARL BLOICE captioned "Angry SF Freedom Movement Presents New List of Demands" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

"Although those clamoring for election to public office Tuesday have chosen to ignore them, four distinct demands have emerged from San Francisco's Negro community during the past few weeks.

"The word - as it went downtown - was couched in the language of anger and impatience.

"In a number of loosely connected actions, organized elements in the community served notice that:

"*Supervisor Harold Dobbs, candidate for mayor, will have to face up eventually to charges of job discrimination in the operation of a string of eating establishments he owns.

"*Redevelopment activity must stop until there are basic changes in city housing policy.

"*'Negroes are not going to stand for police brutality' anymore.

"*Negroes will take to the streets and demonstrate unless something is done soon to speed up the elimination of de facto segregation in the city's schools.

"The high point in the activity came last Saturday (Oct. 26) when 150 persons marched from the Fillmore District to the Hall of Justice where they handed the police department demands for an end to police brutality.....

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Conservative elements and the police department got it with both barrels from Burbridge last week. He told 500 persons gathered at a Freedom Movement meeting he is 'fed up and tired of the implication that if a Negro commits a crime the Negro community has a collective guilt.'

"Burbridge referred to the controversy that began when a Negro youth attacked a woman and robbed her in a Mission District church on Oct. 16.

"In the main address to the mass meeting, Negro writer Louis Lomax revealed that police officials had phoned Burbridge after the incident and tried to hold the community leadership responsible for the crime.

"'Do you think for a moment that a Catholic had committed the crime they would have called the archbishop and placed the responsibility on him?' he said.

"This is a deliberate thing done deliberately, not only to embarrass but also to make us have a sense of inferiority.'

"Lomax brought the audience to its feet cheering when he said, 'If they will take the blame for Hitler, Mussolini, Hiroshima and Valachi, we will take the blame for every Negro who commits a crime.'...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(PW, 3/7/64, page 1)

An article by CARL BLOICE captioned "It's Injunctions, Arrests in S.F. Fight for Jobs" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"In this San Francisco Bay Area, with its unseasonal spring, a prophecy made months ago by civil rights leaders is coming to pass - a northern city is being rocked by the struggle for jobs.

"What has happened here might be a preview of things to come in other northern cities when the winter thaws, and civil rights leaders put in effect their plans to make 1964 the Year of the Fight for Jobs.

"And what has happened here indicates it will not be easy. There have been 'shop-ins,' 'sit-ins,' injunctions, mass arrests, massive damage suits, and a massive propaganda campaign (by the daily press and political office holders) to restrain and divide the movement.

"During the past week 120 Negro and white demonstrators were jailed for participating in direct action to persuade a large unit of a giant national hotel chain to desist from discrimination in hiring.

"The demonstrations at the hotel were preceded by action against a large supermarket chain, culminating in a negotiated agreement with the management after the store was jammed with bags of groceries that the demonstrators decided at the last minute they did not want.

"The demonstrations here were the first this year on the heels of announcements by major civil rights organizations that there would be a stepped-up fight for jobs and increased action on behalf of the unemployed...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(PW 3/7/64 pg. 3)

An article by Carl Bloice captioned "Police Brutality Charged; 120 Demonstrators Jailed" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The management of San Francisco's big, swank Sheraton Palace hotel tried to go to court last weekend in an effort to disperse a demonstration against the hotel's racial hiring policies. But it didn't work.

"Instead, the new tactic resulted in the largest total of civil rights arrests in the city's history and brought the prospect of even more determined demonstrations this weekend if negotiations for more than a token hiring of Negroes in varied positions are not successful. There is also a threat of nationwide demonstrations against the Sheraton chain.

"On Sunday night (March 1) 120 Negro and white demonstrators (plus several bystanders and three passing sailors) were hauled off to jail following three different methods of direct action protest, some hurried (and, as it turned out, improper) legal maneuvering by the hotel and a raft of charges and counter charges that put the Negro freedom movement back in the San Francisco headlines...."

"...Then Dr. Thomas Burbridge, present NAACP president and chairman of the United San Francisco Freedom Movement, a cigar clenched between his teeth, went limp and was dragged away.

"When it was all over no one appeared to have been hurt - except every Negro male in the demonstration had been handled roughly.

"One was socked under the eye by a husky officer. Another was smashed against the side of the wagon by an officer who hit him in the face repeatedly. But the favorite tactic appeared to be the thought-to-be concealed blows to the testicles...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(PW 3/28/64, pg. 1)

An editorial captioned "A Testing Time for Freedom" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Nothing, absolutely nothing, has so shaken San Francisco since the 1934 general strike as the Sheraton-Palace Hotel sit-in and related events.

"For all the differences between the battles of '34 and '64, there is an important similarity - each time the issue was fundamental and the engagement here marked a peak in the principal nationwide conflict of its time. Then labor revolted against industrial serfdom, now the Negro people revolt against jimcrow bondage.

"Then, as now, there were shrill outcries about tactics.

"Indeed, so dim was the official view of the 'strikers' 'lawless' tactics that two of them were shot dead by police. Gen. Hugh Johnson, the federal government's economic czar, denounced the general strike as 'a threat to the community...a menace to the government...a civil war.' The San Francisco press called the strike illegitimate, irresponsible, ill-advised - and, of course, lamented that it damaged labor's cause. The same newspapers now apply the same epithets to the sit-ins.

"Then, as now, the powers that be tried to draw a line between the 'responsible' and 'irresponsible' elements.

"Gov. Frank Merriam pitted 'the sane, intelligent, right-thinking leadership in the labor organizations' against 'the rash counsel of communistic and radical agitators.' Do not politicians of today echo the Merriam of yesteryear in exhorting 'responsible' and 'intelligent' Negro community leaders to repudiate the 'radical' intruders?

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"'Red-baiting' was a shabby expedient in '34;
it has not improved with age. The issue then was
not communism; it was unionism. The issue now
not communism; it is civil rights (including
equal right to a job)...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(PW 4/18/64, pg. 3)

An article captioned "New, Bigger Demonstrations
Planned in Negro Job Fight" read in part as
follows:

"If the local chapter of the Natl. Assn.
for the Advancement of Colored People and the
Automobile Dealers Assn. have not reached an
agreement on minority employment by this weekend,
the NAACP has promised the largest - and most
significant - demonstration yet.

"The significance of any future demonstration
lies in the decision made April 11 by the Baptist
Ministers Union to join in and be arrested in the
showroom demonstrations.

"A group of 75 or more Stanford students also
expected to join this weekend's actions.

"Demonstration leaders hint they may have
even more celebrities ready to fill the paddy
wagons.

Attended C.P. meeting

"Last Saturday's demonstration (April 11)
resulted in the largest number of civil rights
arrests outside the South. Police carted 226
persons out of the showrooms when they refused to
leave."

Tracey Adrienne Sims
(PW 5/16/64, pg. 3)

B. Approx 1945

An article by CARL BLOICE with date line
San Francisco which was captioned "Jail Sentence
for TRACY SIMS Stirs Anger in Negro Community"
read in part as follows:

Tracy Adrienne Sims San Francisco

"A heavy sentence handed 18 year old Tracy Sims,
leader of militant civil rights demonstrators, has
created a storm of indignation in the Negro com-
munity.

Tracy R. Sims 39 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Top Negro leaders met this week and discussed mounting a public campaign to reverse 'sit-in' convictions and end the current series of trials arising out of recent demonstrations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The seemingly endless series of trials is now in its fourth week. They are like a giant game of judicial Russian roulette. There are as many as nine trials going on simultaneously. The evidence in each is the same. The witnesses are the same. The charges are the same. Yet some defendants are drawing hung juries. Others being convicted. Still others are being acquitted.

"But the heaviest shot fired so far hit Miss Sims of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination.

"A jury in the court of Municipal Judge Lawrence Mana on April 30 singled her out of 14 defendants arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel March 8, found her guilty and set the others free.

"On May 8, Judge Mana sentenced her to 90 days in jail (45 suspended) and fined her \$200.

"The 'Sun-Reporter,' Negro weekly, branded the verdict 'a glaring miscarriage of justice.'

"The paper said, 'The day Tracy Sims was convicted was a dark and sad day for the cause of justice in this great city....'"

(PW 6/6/64, pg. 9)
An article with a San Francisco date line by CARL BLOICE with caption "The Critical Juncture in Civil Rights Battle" read in part as follows:

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"...Nothing could be more certain than that there will be countless picket lines and street demonstrations. Negro and white demonstrations may tie up roads, sit-in businesses and fill jails.

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"ISSUES AT STAKE

"The stakes are higher than most people realize, higher than 'Freedom Now.'

"The battle is important not only for the Negro but will decide the course the whole nation will undoubtedly take for quite a while. The civil rights movement will undoubtedly take the boldest action thus far within the next few months. The opposition can be expected to act quickly and harshly to throttle its moves.

"What is becoming increasingly clear is that the opposition has become the rallying point for the right wing elements. If it should succeed it will not only clip the wings of the demonstrators but will be in position to start clubbing the Supreme Court, any hopeful prospects for U. S. foreign policy and the labor movement.

"This is no longer a Marxist prediction. It is now very much of a fact.

"The 'white backlash' is a myth. The effect of the myth is to cover a reality - fascist or fascist-like movements triumph where there is a scapegoat and American reaction is trying to ride to power on a tide of racism...."

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(PW 7/4/64, pg. 1)

The front page contained a block notice captioned "Action Urgent" which read as follows:

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"The issue in Mississippi is not only one of constitutional rights and human dignity; it is a matter of life and death. This much is clear.

"Equally clear is the responsibility of the Federal Government. Prompt messages to President Johnson and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy should demand full-scale federal intervention to establish constitutional law and the safety of human lives in Mississippi. Every individual and organization should dispatch such urgent messages.

"Every form of public expression and protest to that end should be supported to the hilt."

(PW 7/25/64, pg. 4)

An article with a Long Beach date line with a caption "A Grim Forecast of Death and Terror in Mississippi" read in part as follows:

"Before the summer is over there will be 75 dead civil rights volunteers and others who are working with that movement in Mississippi.

"And unless there is a change in the nation there is a great danger that Barry Goldwater will be the next President of the United States.

"These pessimistic predictions were made by comedian Dick Gregory in a speech before the 31st annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild here last week...."

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EJO:mal

"...He warned that the United States may be 'headed for mass destruction from the inside - the issue is not black against white - it is right against wrong....'"

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(PW, 8/1/64, pg. 8)

An editorial captioned "Harlem: a Warning" read in part as follows:

"The final and fitting infamy of the recent violence in Harlem was the attempt by New York City's officialdom to pin the blame on the Communists.

"By now the country is accustomed to that sort of thing - from Dixie racists. Everything, it seems, would be tranquil in Dixie - or in Harlem - if it were not for Communists and other 'outside agitators.'

"Racism and red-baiting are the Siamese twins of contemporary American politics. The most conspicuous exploiter of this combination is Barry Goldwater, and New York's Democratic officials who have flattered the Republican standard bearer by imitation.

"The violence was touched off by following Goldwater's racist advice that the police must get tougher in the Negro communities of the large cities. And then, to justify their behavior, New York's officials resorted to red-baiting a la Goldwater.

"Thus was brutality compounded by chicanery....

"It is said the political profit will accrue to Goldwater. True. But the responsibility for it must be clearly fixed. It does not rest on Negro Harlem, nor on Communists. The blame rests squarely on the insensate, brutal, racist behavior of New York's police and the civil authorities who are supposed to direct them...."

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(PW 9/12/64, pg. 8)

Al Richmond, Executive Editor of "PW", in his column captioned "Good and Welfare" stated in part as follows:

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"EQUATION: President Johnson and other government officials talk of their readiness to employ the powers of the Federal government to enforce 'law and order.' Whether in the North or in the South, they say, whether in Harlem or Mississippi.

"It sounds so fair, so impartial, so stern and determined - and it is so phony....

"The authorities of New York, Jersey City, and the other northern cities displayed no hesitation in employing guns, clubs, policemen, jails and all the other paraphernalia of 'law and order' to suppress such violence as erupted in their ghettos.

"But the authorities of Mississippi, Alabama, and other southern states have been conspicuously ineffectual in moving against racist perpetrators of murder, arson, bombing and other forms of violence.

"DEMAGOGY: It is sheer demagoguery, therefore, to talk bravely about an equal resolve to employ Federal power for the maintenance of 'law and order' in Mississippi and Harlem...."

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

~~member~~
Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP (SFBSWP) and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBBSWP) is set forth in the appendix pages of this report.

Calif.

At a joint meeting of the SFBSWP and the OBBSWP in San Francisco on December 12, 1962, [redacted] declared that the SWP did not wish to go to Negro organizations to offer them help. He explained that the SWP felt that it would be more effective to approach Negroes individually, particularly Negroes whom SWP members came in contact with during the course of their regular employment. *du*

[SF T-21
12/13/62] *Xu*

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As of November 6, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the SWP National Committee.

[SF T-22
1/17/63] *Xu*

During March of 1963, a leaflet was distributed in the San Francisco Bay Area advocating support of ROSE JERSAWITZ, candidate for Mayor of Berkeley, GEOFFREY WHITE, candidate for the Berkeley City Council, and PAUL MONTAUK, candidate for the Oakland City Council. The leaflet indicated that these three candidates had been endorsed by the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The leaflet declared that the foregoing candidates favored "full equality, dignity and freedom for all minorities." It advocated that there be no job discrimination in hiring, wages or advancement, and that there be full apprentice rights for all oriental, Negro and Mexican-American youth. The

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SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

leaflet also urged an end to housing discrimination and segregated schooling.

~~ROSE JERSAWITZ~~ was elected to the OBBSWP Executive Committee on January 23, 1963.

[SF T-23
2/5/63]

Xu

GEOFFREY WHITE was Educational Director of the OBBSWP as of March 7, 1963.

[SF T-24
3/7/63]

Xu

~~PAUL MONTAUK~~ was Organizer of the OBBSWP as of March 7, 1963.

[SF T-24
3/7/63]

Xu

The YSA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

The April 3, 1963 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a Berkeley daily newspaper, reported that in the Berkeley election on April 2, 1963, ROSE JERSAWITZ finished third of the three candidates for the Mayor of Berkeley. She received 531 votes, as compared with 22,415 and 20,473 votes received by the other two candidates. GEOFFREY WHITE received 2,907 votes as one of the ten candidates for the Berkeley City Council. The four councilmen elected all received in excess of 21,000 votes.

The April 17, 1963, issue of the "Oakland Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Oakland, reported that in the Oakland election on April 16, 1963, PAUL MONTAUK received approximately 2,000 votes, and finished last of all the candidates.

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Socialist
Workers Party
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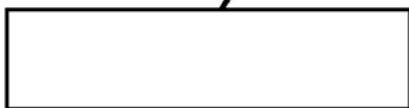
SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At the SWP pre-convention discussion in San Francisco on June 19, 1963, a political resolution entitled "The Rising Wave of Radicalism Sweeping the United States" was presented. This resolution declared in part that radicalism in the United States was beginning to grow because of world-wide colonial revolutions, especially in Cuba, and the Negro struggle in the United States. The resolution concluded that the SWP must be cognizant of developments and intervene however and wherever it could do so.

[SF T-23] X u
7/8/63

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on August 7, 1963, there was a discussion of the Negro struggle based on the SWP National Convention which had been held in New York City during July, 1963. This discussion defined the role of the SWP as follows: X u

- (1) To better educate the entire SWP membership:
- (2) To provide, through SWP leadership, permanent help, guidance and co-ordination:
- (3) To devote more energies and forces to the Negro struggle:
- (4) To expand and strengthen the SWP's Negro cadre and forces in the Negro organizations and the civil rights movement:
- (5) To expand and improve the SWP press treatment of the Negro struggle and circulate SWP literature among Negro militants. X



[SF T-25] X u
8/13/63

tended meeting of Socialist Workers

At a joint meeting of the OBBSWP and SFBSWP on May 13, 1964, [redacted] reported on the sit-in trials which were in progress in San Francisco. She reported that at a closed meeting of the Ad-Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED) on April 21, 1964, it had been decided that it was (X) u

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Calif. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

better to serve 30 days than to get two years probation. She reported that six SWP and YSA members who had been arrested in connection with the sit-in demonstrations all had expressed a desire to go along with the foregoing proposals and to ~~FOUNTAIN~~ ^{Calif.} to jail. ASHER HARER stated that the proposals of the ~~AHCED LITTLER~~ ^{Associated with Socialist} had the endorsement of the SWP ^{Workers Party}

(u) [SF T-26
5/15/64] Xu

The AHCED is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on May 21, 1964, SUE MATTINGLY, the new organizer, announced that the SWP would send people into various Negro and civil rights organizations to observe what was going on in the civil rights movement. CORIE VALDEZ proposed that the SWP send two or three members to meetings of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). HAYDEN PERRY, TONY BRACHMAN and ROSE JERSANITZ volunteered to attend these meetings. ^{members} ^{Socialist} ^{Workers} ^{Party} ^{Calif.}

[SF T-21
5/21/64] Xu

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on June 17, 1964, KIPP DAWSON reported that 17 of the 450 individuals arrested in the San Francisco sit-in demonstrations were SWP and YSA members. Xu

[SF T-21
6/25/64] Xu

At a meeting of the OBBSWP on July 20, 1964, three SWP members were appointed to attend CORE meetings in the East Bay. They were [redacted] of the Hayward Branch, [redacted] of the Oakland Branch and [redacted] of the Berkeley Branch. Xu ^{Socialist Worker} ^{Party} ^{members} ^{Calif.}

[SF T-24
8/6/64] Xu

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At a meeting of the SFBSWP in San Francisco on August 12, 1964, a plea was made for money and sustainers in order to help the civil rights cause, particularly those individuals arrested in connection with the Bay Area sit-in demonstrations. It was reported that approximately one dozen people were working full time in civil rights activities, and that these individuals needed money for living expenses inasmuch as they received no other pay. The branch decided that the executive committee must approve any money given by the SWP for the support of defendants in connection with civil rights demonstrations. *eu*

[SF T-21]
[8/13/64] *Xu*

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on July 29, 1964, an educational on the Negro movement in the United States was presented by [redacted] a member of the SFBSWP. [redacted] declared that the Negro nationalists were taking over the leadership of the Negro masses and urged the SWP to cultivate its contacts within the "black nationalist movement" so that the SWP would be able to give tactical support and advice when the time comes for the triumph of the "black revolution." [redacted] concluded that the SWP would lead the Negroes in the right way to make a socialist revolution. *Socialist Workers Party*

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[redacted]
[SF T-26]
[7/31/64] *Xu*

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2. YSA [redacted] *Relief*

At a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the YSA (SFBYSA) on August 11, 1963, during a discussion of the Negro civil rights activities in the San Francisco area, members were warned that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco was a communist-controlled organization. *(u)*

[SF T-27]
[8/14/63] *Xu*

6-9
The W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

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At a meeting of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA (BBYSA) on January 12, 1964, RICHARD AOKI reported that he had met with several civil rights leaders who were entertaining the idea of organizing a state-wide civil rights school. *Calif*

[SF T-23] *Number 1*
[1/15/64] *1/15/64* *AN. ane* (U)

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on March 18, 1964, [] reported that the AHCED had voted to accept San Francisco YSA members as members of the AHCED. *eu*

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[SF T-21]
[3/21/64] *Xu*

The BBYSA distributed a leaflet during April, 1964, setting forth a program which included the following:

- (1) Militant direct action now for civil rights, civil liberties, peace and economic welfare;
- (2) Support of both civil rights activism and black nationalism as progressive expressions of the Negro demand for freedom;
- (3) Support the democratic rights of all and defend all whose rights are attacked;
- (4) Only socialism can provide an answer to racism, poverty and war. Before this can be accomplished the American working class and the Negro people must first take political power into their own hands. The YSA will help in bringing this about.

[SF T-28]
[4/16/64] *Xu*

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on April 1, 1964, [] reported that 12 groups were active within the AHCED. She noted that the YSA of San Francisco and the East Bay were represented on the AHCED. She pointed out that the AHCED met weekly and that only representatives of the various supporting organizations could vote and bring motions to the floor. *eu*

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[SF T-21]
[4/2/64] *Xu*

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At a joint meeting of the East Bay and San Francisco branches of the SWP in San Francisco on August 5, 1964, there was a discussion of the civil rights movement in the San Francisco Bay Area. It was noted that when the demonstrations at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco took a definite form, the YSA decided to go all the way, even to the point of going to jail, in order to be in a position to assist the AHCED and to take an active part in the leadership of that organization. It was reported that [redacted] and JIM PETERSEN of the YSA had succeeded to some extent in gaining positions of leadership in the AHCED, but that the latter organization from the beginning had been controlled and directed by the Communist Party through the medium of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *Calif.*

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Members of the SWP were told that the AHCED had developed into a highly intellectual and political discussion committee to the extent that no independent political action could be organized. The AHCED also was stated to have no appeal for the people in the ghettos, inasmuch as their demonstrations demanded only jobs for white-collar workers and nothing for the mass of people. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *u*

It was noted that the SWP and the YSA preferred to see the AHCED become a serious political organization, but that the CP members were turning it into another CP group. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *u*

SWP members were told that the "left wing" of the AHCED, and the YSA supporters were going to be purged. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *u*

It was concluded that the AHCED was a very demoralized organization as a result of the CP attitude and the trials. It was concluded that the only reason for the SWP and the YSA to be active in connection with the AHCED was to get in touch with the most militant people in the area and to recruit as many as possible. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *u*

[SF T-26
8/7/64] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *u*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At the foregoing meeting [] also noted that the AHCED had scheduled picketing of the "Oakland Tribune" in order to put pressure on that newspaper to hire more Negro and minority people. She disclosed that the main purpose of the YSA in connection with these demonstrations had been to inject socialist lines in the AHCED. [] noted that the YSA desired to work with others and noted that the YSA had approached individuals working with the AHCED in an effort to have them approve the YSA line and win them over to the YSA political thinking. She noted that the YSA was approximately 99 per cent white and that it had been unsuccessful in influencing the Negro ghetto. She concluded that the YSA therefore must adopt a new approach. *ku*

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[] declared that the main purpose of the YSA in demonstrating for civil rights had been to recruit people into the YSA. *ku*

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[SF T-21]
[8/6/64] *ku*

A YSA Berkeley Area Report dated August, 1964, was mailed anonymously to the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This report, in part, declared as follows:

The growth of the Berkeley YSA has been slow but steady. Membership reached a peak of 28 in early summer, but membership in August of 1964 was 24 because of several transfers out.

Through consistent work in other organizations, combined with YSA educationals, YSA has developed a solid core of cadre people capable of working effectively in other organizations, thereby presenting YSA politics and orientation to a large number of students. A year ago YSA had almost no periphery, "although campus radicals certainly knew we existed", and today the biggest problem is recruiting people. Although the combination of working in other organizations and pulling the best people from them into weekly YSA educationals has proved effective, YSA still needs a good recruiting propaganda campaign and good recruiters.

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The steady recruiting of good, solid people has been the result of, and in turn has helped to promote, a basic shift in orientation. When YSA was extremely isolated, as it was a year ago, there was a strong tendency towards in-group "Trot" talk, and petty a-political slander of other organizations and individuals in them. Many good people naturally were turned off of YSA by this closed, hostile attitude. By contrast, it is now well understood in YSA that only valid criticisms are political ones, and that even in criticizing tactics, the political reasons for tactical errors are the central concern.

The YSA was able to bury the "atrocities habit" by constant attention to it, and now finds itself in a very open-ended situation where it is in continual contact with members of opponent tendencies, and on good personal terms with some of them, thereby affording a situation and opportunity to confront them politically.

YSA members generally feel now that the political balance of forces has shifted completely in their favor since their intervention at the founding convention of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. Until June of 1964 the YSA was on the defensive against the Du Bois Club; YSA intervention at their conference caused them to be isolated from a large section of their former periphery, and, although they will build a new one in time, the YSA should be able to take considerable advantage of this situation during the election campaign while they disappear into the Democratic Party.

By attending the open meetings and forums of the Dubois Club, as the YSA did prior to the founding convention, the YSA can continue to raise the political questions they want to avoid, and have a very detrimental effect on their efforts to build.

The most active area of work of YSA has been in the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (C.O.R.E.), a civil

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rights organization. Although the meetings often seem totally meaningless, and the organization displays all the worst characteristics of the petty-bourgeois college milieu, virtually every potential radical passes through C.O.R.E. at some time simply because civil rights is the most important issue today, and because C.O.R.E. is the only active campus civil rights organization. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The civil rights movement in the Bay Area is unique to the extent that it is a white student movement carried to its natural conclusion. It is easy for the YSA to point out that the San Francisco trials were inevitable as long as the demonstrators and the demonstrations refused to break with the two-party system.

"Our" recently adopted perspective on C.O.R.E., which is being written into a leaflet for selected distribution, evolves from four points:

- (1) Endorsement of actions oriented to the white community and designed to gain support from the white community for the Negro struggle.
- (2) Criticism of all actions oriented toward the Negro ghetto, which usually are based on a social worker approach.
- (3) Propaganda aimed at politicizing the actions of C. O. R. E.
- (4) Propaganda pointing out the necessity of independent political action.

The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3. W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(a) W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER

[SF T-14 advised on April 12, 1963, ^{78u} that the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATTHEW HALLINAN. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

"The W.E.B. Du Bois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American situation. The two primary functions of the Du Bois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

[SF T-14 ^(u) advised in October, 1963, ^{Calif.} that MATTHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

Matthew B. Hallinan

University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the Du Bois Club is recognized as an "off-campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964, semester. As an "off-campus" organization, the Du Bois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

[SF T-28 ^{78u} advised in April, 1964, that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth - Berkeley Chapter:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Paul David Richards
Chairman - PAUL RICHARDS
(JACK WEISS will substitute in RICHARDS' absence) *JACK WEISS*

Secretary - LEE GOLDBLATT

Treasurer - SUE MILLUNCHICK
Susan O.

SF T-14 [advised during December, 1963, that PAUL RICHARDS and SUE MILLUNCHICK attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.] *(X) (u)*

[SF T-23 advised in April, 1964,] that JACK WEISS is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). *(X) (u)*

A characterization of the SWP is contained in the appendix hereto.

(X) (u)
[SF T-33 advised in March, 1964,] that LEE GOLDBLATT was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

[SF T-28 advised further on April 13, 1964,] that the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization. *(X) (u)*

[SF T-130 advised on July 31, 1964,] that the group's headquarters is located at 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California. *(X) (u)*

On February 7, 1963, a Special Agent of the FBI personally observed a pamphlet being distributed at the literature table of the Du Bois Club on the University of California campus at Berkeley. This pamphlet set forth the beliefs of the Du Bois Club and further stated:

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"The two primary functions of the Du Bois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework. To this end we sponsor speakers at our own meetings and for the general campus public; hold classes on such topics as Marxist theory and current world problems; and initiate action in support of any issue which is concurrent with our policies. We maintain our willingness to work with any organization in a united effort upon such issues.

"We stand for human dignity and political, economic and social freedom -- an end to discrimination in all walks of American life, for the rights of any man to examine, hold and express any ideas regarding government and society."

On November 18, 1962, the Du Bois Club held a meeting at Berkeley, California, with about 17 persons in attendance. During this meeting a discussion was held concerning the relationship of the Du Bois Club with other "off-campus" groups at the University of California, Berkeley, and it was decided that the Du Bois Club would not take over any of the responsibilities or functions of other groups who might be demonstrating on civil rights issues nor would they conduct any organizing of demonstrations on their own. The members were instructed that they should work with these other organizations which were organizing demonstrations and thereby make these demonstrations more effective. (X) (u)

[SF T-14, 11/27/62
SF T-107, 11/21/62] Xu

At a meeting of the Du Bois Club held in Berkeley on February 3, 1963, the principal discussion was concerning the "Afro-American issue" and it was decided that the club policy would be that "black racism" was harmful to the movement and that people who advocate action along these lines should be told that their answer and solution lie in Marxism. (X) (u)

[SF T-107, 2/4/63] Xu
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "Daily Californian" publication at the University of California in its issue of September 16, 1963, published a series on student political groups which included a release from the W.E.B. Du Bois Club which reported that the Du Bois Club started in the fall of last year as an independent Marxist socialist youth group working for scientific socialism and it is both an education and an action group. It also reported that the Du Bois Club makes a point of sponsoring communist speakers and always has one or two pieces of communist literature on its tables at the University of California. The spokesman for the Du Bois Club stated that the work of this club for the current semester would include work on the "Negro Liberation Movement."

[SF T-28 on February 7, 1964, *DU* made available the Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC) newsletter which stated in part:

"The spring seasons of the past four years have seen the stirrings, and organization, consolidation of the civil rights movement. If 1960 was the Spring of the Sit-In, 1961 the Spring of the Freedom-Ride, 1962 the Spring of the Albany movement, and 1963 the Spring of Birmingham and Cambridge, 1964, will see the Spring of the Mississippi voter registration and of the consolidation of a Northern Freedom movement.

"In the South, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the only major civil rights organization manned and directed by young people, has called for an all-out drive for voter registration in Mississippi. Hundreds of young voter registration workers will be mobilized in this effort which will undoubtedly bring about a crisis situation and most likely a reaction of violence by the cracker population. Should such a situation prevail, the Federal government will be forced to intervene. However, Federal intervention could mean either protection for registration workers and voters, or it could mean martial law. The decision as to how to act is especially tenuous in this election year.

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The DuBois club should undertake as a major effort the mobilization of wide community support, both financial and active, for our Southern contemporaries. This hopefully will reach the proportions of Northern support of the Birmingham Movement last year.

"Of course, most of the Du Bois Club's work will be directed to organizing in the Bay Area. This should include three main projects: 1) all-out support of the Rumford Fair Housing Bill now under attack by the California Realtors Association's initiative petition; 2) work in the Berkeley community against defacto school segregation; and 3) continuation of direct action projects for equal employment practices. As part of the Ad-Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (and thus as part of the United San Francisco Freedom Movement), we are now engaged in negotiations with Langendorf Bakeries, Edy's Confectionaries, Fox West Coast Theaters, The Sheraton-Palace Hotel, and the Clift Hotel to establish agreements similar to those already gained with Mel's Drive-Ins and Doggie Diners. If the negotiations fail, we will undertake direct action against these establishments. The hotel negotiations have special importance now with the Republican Convention being held in July.

"Finally, the Du Bois Club should continue to support the efforts of the existing civil rights groups in whatever way we can."

At a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club held in Berkeley on April 12, 1964, the speaker announced that he and other officers of the club were attempting to establish some sort of contact with the "Oakland Tribune" newspaper so that they could delve into the personnel problem of the "Oakland Tribune" regarding the hiring of Negroes. The speaker indicated that this would be an attempt to embarrass WILLIAM KNOWLAND who is owner of the "Oakland Tribune" and is active in Republican Party politics. *ku*

[(SF T-131, 5/4/64)] *Xu*

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At a meeting of the BDBC held on May 17, 1964, it was decided to state club policy concerning students who are on trial for demonstrating for "civil rights" in San Francisco, California. It was announced that the University of California had a policy of not letting students drop classes if they had been arrested and especially if students gave as an excuse for dropping a course the fact that they had been in court. Discussion was then held on how they could apply pressure on the President of the University of California such as appealing to the Academic Senate asking key faculty members to apply pressure and asking political figures to attempt to persuade the University President so that he would not take any action against students who had been arrested. *ku*

Money was also collected to send one of the California State Legislators a telegram setting forth the Du Bois Club's views on the situation and especially in regard to the students who were on trial. It was finally decided that this telegram was to be sent in the name of the Berkeley Young Democrats. *ku*

Another leader in the Du Bois Club then gave a report on their cooperation with the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. He described a meeting which was held with WILLIAM KNOWLAND of the "Oakland Tribune" and certain individuals representing the Ad Hoc Committee. According to the speaker at this meeting the Ad Hoc Committee asked for the employment breakdown by race and it wound up as a shouting match between the speaker and KNOWLAND when former Senator KNOWLAND refused to give the exact number of employees in each job category and their race. The speaker then asked for club approval on certain further action which the Ad Hoc Committee was considering. They felt that the Ad Hoc Committee should, in such places as San Francisco, bargain directly with the City of San Francisco in matters concerning civil rights throughout the city. *ku*

The speaker felt that if they made their demands for housing, employment and education directly to the city, such as San Francisco and Oakland, and the cities refused to take responsibility in these matters and enforce the civil rights demands, some sort of race disobedience would be used. *ku*

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After considerable discussion on this matter, the club voted to instruct the speaker to oppose this measure at this time as they felt that the Ad Hoc Committee should concentrate its immediate efforts on supporting the students on trial for civil rights demonstrations. *eu*

The Berkeley W.E.B. Du Bois Club is one of the groups which make up the Ad Hoc Committee to End Racial Discrimination, also referred to as the Ad Hoc Committee. *eu*

[SF T-132, 5/20/64] *eu*

The Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination is described in the appendix pages hereto.

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W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO
(b)(SFDBC)

The SFDBC is characterized
in the Appendix.

A West Coast Youth Conference was held in San Francisco on March 21-22, 1964, and hosted in part by the SFDBC. The conference was held to discuss the formation of a new national youth organization. To explain in part to other delegates what the SFDBC is and what it had accomplished in the past, the SFDBC published a two-page leaflet which read as follows:

"The San Francisco DuBois Club originated as a Marxist study group a few years ago with about a dozen persons who were committed to Marxism as an ideology, and who had been active in liberal and issue oriented groups. These individuals saw the necessity of a group with an ideological base which could give direction to persons involved in struggles for peace, civil rights, civil liberties, etc., through discussion of theoretical and contemporary questions and problems.

"After about six months it became evident that a discussion group alone would not meet the needs of the individuals involved or of the existing situation in San Francisco. Liberal groups such as SCOPE, SLATE, peace groups, etc., were falling apart. There were many young people becoming inactive because of disatisfaction with the direction of these groups that were generally lacking in perspective.

"The change to an action oriented youth group with a Marxist ideology was the natural step forward for the DuBois Club and its members. With this came the broadening of the base of the group to include not only those already committed to Marxism but also to include those who were interested in studying Marxism as a possible alternative to our present economic system.



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"The club was set up to appeal to persons involved in, or who had been involved in, political action. It was not felt that we would appeal to many persons who had not previously been involved in political activity of any nature. As it turned out, we are attracting a greater number of these persons than we had anticipated and have in many ways failed to adjust our program to sufficiently meet the needs of these persons. This failure stems not from lack of activity and involvement in mass action but from the lack of an educational program which is directed towards persons new to political activity.

"As previously stated, the club formed during a period when there was little organized left-wing activity, and very little political activity of any character involving young people in San Francisco. As a club, therefore, we began our activity by organizing young people to participate in election campaigns, providing manpower for precinct work, etc., for candidates and issues which we felt were most important in any election. Also we participated fully in action initiated by other organizations around various issues. Through our ability to turn out a sizeable group of people who could be depended upon to work hard and consistently for these actions, we were able to develop close working relationships with other organizations. Since we have proven that we will work hard to accomplish the goals which these other groups have set for themselves, we have created an atmosphere of close cooperation and have virtually done away with red-baiting, one of the main tools used to divide the forces of mass movements.

"We are more than ever becoming able to initiate activities in our own name and to expect support from other organizations; for example, the demonstrations protesting U.S. policy in Viet-Nam during Madame Nhu's visit to San Francisco. However,

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our most effective work has been in the field of Civil Rights, through cooperation with all civil rights groups in San Francisco and in particular through the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. This committee grew out of the cooperating groups responsible for the demonstrations against a restaurant chain owned by one of our last mayoralty race candidates.

"This unorthodox civil rights group, with representatives from three DuBois Clubs, two Youth for Jobs organizations, Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, Direct Action Group and Slate, has been able to:

"a. Introduce the issue of Civil rights into the last mayoralty race in San Francisco after seven candidates had made a pact to 'Be quiet' on the issue of civil rights.

"b. Stimulate other civil rights groups to speed up their activities and to take a more militant stand and more militant action.

"c. Break the entire Hotel Employers Association in San Francisco through the Sheraton-Palace demonstrations which had many significant factors introduced, such as:

"1. The involvement of 1,500 to 2,500 persons on a mass picket of the Palace, many of whom had never previously participated in civil rights demonstrations.

"2. The largest civil rights arrests in the history of San Francisco--167 in one night, 250 arrests in all--in defiance of a court order restricting the number of pickets which was an unprecedented measure in San Francisco used by the manager of the hotel.

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"3. Full support, public and active, of local CORE, NAACP and the United Freedom Movement, which created a unity of civil rights groups also unprecedented in San Francisco.

"4. Full support of national CORE which set off spontaneous sympathy demonstrations at Sheraton hotels in four other major cities.

"5. Public and active support of some unions, especially the ILWU, the first active involvement of labor in civil rights struggles in San Francisco.

"6. The collective bargaining agent for the fourteen unions involved in the Sheraton dispute publically sided with us by stating that our demands did not in any way violate their union contracts.

"7. Forced the mayor of San Francisco to intervene in the dispute and settle in our favor.

"8. Defeat of a mass scale red-baiting attempt by all major newspapers, initiated by the Hotel Association Chairman, with civil rights leaders publically stating that the time for such attacks had passed and that they were behind us 100% regardless of our ideology.

"9. The opening of 1,500 jobs in San Francisco for Negroes.

"The experience of our club has been that the time for liberal groups has long passed. We feel that it is no longer possible to follow the inconsistent middle road policy toward the problems we are dealing with. The gradual polarization of forces which has been taking place in this country has been

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speeded up by: 1. The Negro people demanding complete economic, social, and political equality; 2. By the threat of nuclear war, with the existence of a large Socialist world power for peace, and with continuing colonial revolts; 3. By peace groups that are turning toward an anti-imperialism policy and are calling for conversion from a war economy to a peacetime economy; 4. By the growing ineffectiveness of such groups as HUAC to deny civil liberties and to create hysteria; 5. By growing unemployment with no relief in sight; 6. And by growing concern over the lack of cultural and individual freedom of expression. More and more people are being effected by these problems and are searching for solutions to them.

"We feel we have the solutions and can offer them through a strong program of education and political action designed to appeal to all young people who are becoming aware of these problems. This program should focus on pointing out the interrelatedness of these problems and show where they basically stem from.

"We are now involved in developing this program which has been growing out of our own experience and that of other groups similar to ours. We feel that such a program has been lacking, or weak, in the past and must be developed on a local and also a national level since most of the problems are national problems and many can be dealt with as such."

[SF T-30, 3/23/64.] X u

The Direct Action Group (also referred to as Direct Action Committee) originated out of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee with the idea of direct involvement in racial integration, working on specific projects such as stores and unions.

[SF T-21, 8/1/63.] u

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(c) W.E.B. Du BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

The DCA is characterized in the Appendix.

The following are excerpts from the constitution of the DCA as passed at the founding convention on June 21, 1964, and workshop papers made available by SF T-34 on July 16, 1964: JXU

"Preamble"

"It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat those reactionary and fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans. We will further oppose all measures advanced by the government to further advance racist policies, perpetuate the cold war, and stand in opposition to political minorities, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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"POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES"

"It is the responsibility of this socialist youth organization to attempt to win the majority of the American people to a socialist alternative to capitalism, while at the same time actively participating in the constant fights for the protection and expansion of the democratic rights of working people, and for the betterment of their economic and cultural standards under capitalism.

"The most immediate concern of this organization is to develop and increase the ability of the vast majority of the American people to influence the existing political framework for the purpose of satisfying their demands.

"Socialists must be part of the political and economic struggles of the American people because:

"1) We believe that capitalism can be dismantled and socialism achieved only through the action of the great majority of the American people, i.e. the working people and their allies.

"2) The working people can be won to socialism only in the process of concrete political struggle, and only if socialists are a part of that struggle.

"At the present time, such demands as jobs, civil rights, extension of democracy, etc., all specific expressions of the class struggle organic to capitalism, are put forth in a political climate in which the two major political parties are controlled by elements which have vested interests in maintaining the status quo in regard to laws in this country, the political arena in which these reforms are fought for is more or less totally confined to this two party system."

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"CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH"

"We feel that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs have something unique to contribute to the Southern Civil Rights Movement without competing with, or duplicating, the work of any of the established Civil Rights organizations. It should be understood that our analysis and interpretation is offered as a legitimate point of view, but is not intended to dictate policy to areas where we have no direct involvement in the movement.

"1. We feel that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs should build a program in relation to the Southern Civil Rights Movement to bring about massive Federal intervention in those areas where basic Democratic rights are violated. Should a crisis situation occur in the South this summer it should be the responsibility of the DuBois Clubs to issue a national call for Federal intervention, or to throw all its resources behind any group that issues a call protesting such injustice and focusing the responsibility on the proper authorities. The DuBois Clubs should set up the channels of communications that will enable this call to be issued instantaneously and the organization will dramatize this by demonstrations.

"2. We propose that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs appoint public representatives who will be stationed in and maintain close contact with the Civil Rights movement in the South for the purpose of acting as liaison between the Southern Civil Rights Movement and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs.

"3. We recommend that the Educational Program of the DuBois Clubs include an analysis of the Southern Civil Rights Movement in regard to such issues as the role of unions and the working class in the movement, the need for Federal intervention in the South, the relationship of monopolies in the North to the Southern Power Structure, and the relationship of the movement to the struggles for peace and disarmament and civil liberties.

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"4. We recommend that whatever publication the DuBois Clubs have contain a section devoted to the interpretation of the Northern movements to the South. Machinery should be set up to do research on the Northern movement which will be distributed in the South. These communications should be written in the language of the Southern community.

"The following telegram was unanimously endorsed by the general body at the founding convention and was sent to President Johnson, Atty. Gen. Kennedy, and the COFO office in Jackson Mississippi on June 23, 1964

"WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE PROTECTION FOR ALL PEOPLE ATTEMPTING TO SECURE THEIR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN MISSISSIPPI THIS SUMMER. WE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT USE ALL MEANS AVAILABLE TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, SUCH AS FEDERAL REFEREES, FEDERAL MARSHALLS, INTERVENTION OF FEDERAL TROUPS, AND STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

"IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM,

"W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America"

(COFO - Council of Federated Organizations, the group which sponsored the Mississippi Summer Project for voter registration)

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"CIVIL LIBERTIES"

"The existence of civil liberties and an atmosphere in which they may be freely practiced is vital to all democratic movements, and to the success of all mass struggles. In the new group unemployment, civil rights and socialism will undoubtedly receive major emphasis while on the other hand, the creation of an atmosphere in which new ideas can be freely aired and developed is essential to formulate any program. What is the status of civil liberties today? Both positive and negative developments may be seen in an increasing demand for full rights by the mass movements and all sections of the working class countered by the mounting attack upon American's democratic institutions led by the Ultra-right and sections of the power structure.

"We support the Bill of Rights without qualification. Any restriction upon these rights, particularly in the existing political climate is a weapon in the hands of the power structure. This is because in our country the forces which violate civil liberties, the Right Wing, are not prosecuted by the government except under extreme mass pressure and only then in rare instances. In the case of restrictions the left is invariably the victim of such prosecutions, although they have long engaged in the struggle for full civil liberties. The mass movements as they grow are daily confronted with the manifestations of this opposition: police brutality and terrorism, legal injustice, denial of constitutional guarantees by the government through such organs of harrassment as the McCarran Act, HUAC, and the basically hostile Department of Justice. There is a growing awareness of the facts that the fight for civil liberties must be conducted in the streets: that mass political action, in addition to the debate ~~whether~~ the court room, is vital to the establishment of a truly libertian society. There is a steadily increasing understanding within the mass movements that only in a climate where civil liberties of all persons are guaranteed, can one be secure."

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"In the past, action among youth has been almost totally based upon spontaneous reactions to specific violations of civil liberties. This point is illustrated by demonstrations and educational campaigns against HUAC, for academic freedom, on in-loco parentis for a complete investigation of the Kennedy assassination, etc. Recently there has been a trend toward planned action such as trips to Cuba in defiance of the travel ban. Except for local organizations which each year are established to meet and deal with an immediate issue and then dissolve, there has been no permanent civil liberties organization. Among working youth, there has been no organization and little action."

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4. YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ)

YFJ is characterized in the Appendix
Pages of this report.

The 1963 Constitution and By-laws of YFJ provided that all activities of YFJ, such as picket lines, demonstrations, sit-ins, and walkouts should be approved by a majority of the membership present at any one meeting. Approval by two-thirds of the YFJ Council would be sufficient for the carrying out of such action in the event it was impossible to bring up such plans at a membership meeting.

[SF T-28 on 10/31/63] X U

A joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley Off Campus Youth Club (Berkeley, California) was held in San Francisco in December 1963 for the purpose of discussing YFJ in the San Francisco and East Bay Areas (Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, California). ROSCOE PROCTOR said that YFJ was the outgrowth of the plans of the CP Negro Commission to build a mass organization concerned with the unemployment problems of youth. After much discussion, it was decided to put more emphasis on unemployment and less on civil rights. (X) (u)

[SF T-14 on 12/9/63] X U

On September 16, 1963, [redacted] met at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR to plan a demonstration on September 18, 1963, in Oakland, California, to express sympathy for those bereaved by the bombing of a church in Birmingham, Alabama, on the previous Sunday. (X) (u)

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[SF T-78 on 10/2/63] X U

As of September 3, 1963, [redacted] was a registered member of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section, Southern California District CP.

[SF T-40 on 9/3/63] X U

[redacted] is referred to elsewhere
in this report.

Calif.
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Attended C.P. meeting
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As of September 1963, [redacted] Berkeley, were members of the Berkeley Club of the CP. (S)(u)

[SF T-14 on 9/25/63] X u

YFJ subsequently distributed leaflets at various high schools in Oakland and Berkeley regarding the September 18, 1963, demonstration in Oakland, California, and more than five hundred students participated in a walk-out demonstration.

attended [redacted] Oakland, Calif. [SF T-78 on 10/2/63] X u

In February 1964, at a meeting of the Berkeley Off Campus CP, Youth Club, Berkeley, California, [redacted] reported on the February 7, 1964, YFJ demonstration at the California State Employment Offices, Oakland. He expressed disappointment because no new people were reached. He explained that the demonstration was the climax of a week-long membership drive centered in Alameda County, California. He added that the only persons who had participated were those who were already "politically aware." (S)(u)

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[SF T-14 on 2/10/64] X u

ROSCOE PROCTOR gave a report on YFJ at a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 23, 1964. PROCTOR said that the Negro movement in Oakland, California, had met and decided that some type of action should be planned around the high rate of unemployment among Negroes. After an analysis, YFJ was formed. He stated that the program of YFJ was developed around the concept that every individual has a right to a job, that discrimination in job placement must end, and that new jobs must be created. BEN DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, concluded that the YFJ program must be duplicated throughout the country. (S)(u)

[SF T-122 on 2/27/64] X u

The "Golden Gater," student newspaper at San Francisco State College, in its March 16, 1964, issue reported that the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED), fresh from a civil

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rights "victory" with the San Francisco Hotel Employees Association, was expanding to insure equal hiring practices in San Francisco and the East Bay Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties). Listed supporters of the AHCED included San Francisco Youth for Jobs and Berkeley Youth for Jobs.

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5. BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR (BAPL),
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR" ("PL"), AND
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM).

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A characterization of the above organization is contained in the Appendix hereto.

BAPL distributed leaflets during October 1963 in San Francisco, California, captioned, "Chairman MAO Tse-tung's statement, calling upon the people of the world to unite to oppose racial discrimination by U.S. imperialism and support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination." This was a one-page throw-away leaflet and had the following added at the bottom of the leaflet:

"The above statement by the eminent spokesman for the three quarters of a billion citizens of the People's Republic of China was issued August 1963. It is specifically a reflection of the overwhelming support of the peoples of the world for the just and vigorous struggle of the American Negro for equality and freedom. It is reprinted as a public service by the Bay Area Progressive Labor."

BAPL distributed leaflets in San Francisco, California, during October 1963 entitled, "Freedom," which related to the Negro movement in Monroe, North Carolina, and Freedom House. The leaflet appealed for all progressive-minded people of the Bay Area to show solidarity with this struggle. It pointed out that money is needed for organizing expenses, bail, lawyers, rent, and food. It requested that contributions be sent to BAPL in San Francisco.

[SF T-66, 10/9/63.] X U

A characterization of Freedom House is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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attended meeting

Bay Area Progressive Party

Calif.
At a BAPL-sponsored meeting held November 24, 1963, in San Francisco, California, LEIBEL BERGMAN introduced himself as the Chairman of the BAPL movement. [redacted]

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[redacted] spoke at this meeting, stating that PLM advocates progressive and militant Marxism-Leninism here in the United States. PLM favors mass revolutionary action, such as sit-downs in theaters and stores. PLM does not advocate revolution by force and violence in the traditional sense, but advocates self-defense measures in order that individuals may not be denied their constitutional rights. Progressive Labor takes a strong stand against U.S. imperialism and advocates that there should be a Party which represents the working class. (X)(u)

[SF T-31, 11/26/63.] (X) u

In the latter part of 1959 LEIBEL BERGMAN, a Communist Party (CP) leader in the San Francisco County CP (SFCCP), became involved in a factionalist dispute with the leaders of the SFCCP and Northern California CP District. In 1960 charges were made against BERGMAN for his factionalist activities by the leaders of the Northern California CP District, which charges were never completely settled. The CP leadership decided BERGMAN could not hold an official position within the CP without the District's approval.

[SF T-67, on various dates between June 1959 and 12/12/62.] (X) u

[redacted] organized a class in Berkeley, California, to read and discuss the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, which first met during 1961. It was pointed out at this meeting that [redacted] had three (X)(u)

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months previously quit the CP. (S) (u)

[SF T-14, on 9/15/61, and 10/27/61.] (S) (u)

LEIBEL BERGMAN and [redacted] reportedly have quit the BAPL. (S) (u)

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[SF T-31, 5/20/64.] (S) (u)

At the BAPL-sponsored meeting held November 24, 1963, in San Francisco, [redacted] stated that, if the Negroes do not get their equal rights, BAPL will help them fight for it. (S) (u)

[SF T-68, 11/27/63.] (S) (u)

BAPL sponsored a fund-raising party, which was held January 4, 1964, in Berkeley, California. This affair was held to raise funds for the Freedom House, which is located in Monroe, North Carolina. (S) (u)

[SF T-23, 1/15/64.] (S) (u)

At a Steering Committee meeting of the PLM, held in New York City during May 1964, it was pointed out that the PLM group in California has plans to infiltrate an existing Negro organization and work through this organization. Demonstrations will be planned against the U. S. Government by attacking the foreign policy of the United States. (S) (u)

[SF T-69, 5/18/64.] (S) (u)

MORTIMER SCHEER of Berkeley, California, the organizer for PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, during July 1964, reportedly had pointed out that PL's position regarding the civil rights movement in the South is that the movement (S) (u)

Progress Labor Movement

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must develop armed self-defense forces. PLM's idealistic political views are to create new Government structures in the South in order for the Negroes to obtain their aims and objectives. (S) (u) /

[SF T-19, 7/21 and 22/64.] X u

MORTIMER SCHEER, Organizer for the PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, reportedly has stated that the PLM is trying to coordinate their activities nationally with the radical fringe of the Negro civil rights groups. (S) (u)

[SF T-19, 10/8/64.] X u

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6. ~~PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST
PARTY (POC)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

N.Y.
Calif. A source advised on June 27-28, 1964, that on those dates the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held its West Coast Conference at the Anglo Hotel, 241 - 6th Street, San Francisco. Twenty-two persons attended, including National General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN of New York, National Chairman HAROLD ALLEN of Philadelphia, and National Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN of New York. *Pa. Calif.* (X)(u)

A characterization of the POC is appended hereto.

N.Y.
Calif. *member Provisional Organizing Committee*
Comrade [redacted] opened the second session of the POC Conference by reading a report on the National Liberation Question. He pointed out that his report outlined the general features of the question and was not presented as a polemic per se. He said that the report was prepared in Los Angeles and took four or five months of work and discussion. The report was entitled "The Role of the Negro Worker in the Liberation of the American Working Class." [redacted] stated that "the fight for the liberation of the Black Belt and its coordination with the fight for the liberation of the rest of the country is the problem confronting the POC. The overall situation is the development of the proletarian movement in the United States in two aspects: 1) the fight for the national liberation in the colonies, specifically within the United States, and 2) the overall fight for socialism and communism. His report included a lengthy history of the Negro settlement in the United States and how they have fared. He said that he did not believe that there will be a liberation of the Black Belt without the establishment of socialism in the United States because the imperialists will not tolerate this planned development. He said that "if the situation becomes more acute the revolutionary potential of the people will grow and, with the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, will reach the point of open rebellion in the most oppressed area, namely in the Black Belt itself." *Leninist Communist Party* *Calif.* (X)(u)

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He concluded that "this situation can be seen today by the increasing oppression by the Southern state governments and the increase in Negro discontent in the South. Presently, demonstrations are taking place in the cities. But as the situation becomes intensified, there will develop insurrectionary or guerilla movements in the Southern countryside. The task of the communists in this struggle is to coordinate the fight for the liberation of the American working class in both the colonial and home base areas. This task entails the establishment of an underground network capable of sustaining and winning a war in this country for the liberation of the American working class. This network must be able to facilitate unlimited movement for cadres moving between North and South, to coordinate and fuse together the overall struggles for the liberation in the Black Belt in the Northern big cities and intervening countryside so that the war can be efficiently conducted and won." (u)

General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN responded to HOFFMAN's report by pointing out that it is erroneous theory. He referred the group to recent articles in their publication, "Vanguard," for the correct line on the Negro question. He said, "It is class warfare, not minority warfare, that the POC advocates." Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN, in commenting on [redacted] report, said, "There is a revolutionary fervor among the Negro people, particularly in the South and New York, but we are not ready for the question of guerilla warfare. We do not take the lives of the working people. Our job is to harness the revolutionary fervor and raise it to a higher level. Experience has shown that we cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people. We have attempted it and it did not work." (u)

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[SF T-128 on 6/27/64] fu

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National Association For the AdvancementC. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT1. NAACP

In March, 1964, TAREA HALL ~~PITTMAN~~, Regional Secretary, NAACP, both on television and through news releases, stated that the NAACP "would not tolerate any unlawful activity, and anyone taking part in NAACP programs must be subject to NAACP rules of conduct." Further, that the NAACP was not in agreement with the sit-in tactics used by both the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Further, that the regional office of the NAACP is in disagreement with the President of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE. *Bill Bradley*

On March 12, 1964, BURBRIDGE, as President of the San Francisco Chapter, NAACP, and WILLIAM ~~BRADLEY~~, Chairman of San Francisco Convention, issued a press statement stating that they were behind the AHCED and the racial activities would continue regardless of what anyone said. *Calif. Congress of Racial Equality*

[SF T-140 advised in October, 1964, that the *member* demonstrations sponsored by the San Francisco Chapter of NAACP were in no way sanctioned by either the regional office of NAACP or the national office of NAACP. Further, that the NAACP does not tolerate disobedience of the law. Further, that the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP had attempted to get approval for the demonstrations at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, in March, 1964, and during the auto row demonstration in April, 1964. Having failed to get approval for the demonstrations at Cadillac, BURBRIDGE attempted to get bail money from the national office, which in effect would have sanctioned the San Francisco Chapter - led demonstrations; however, no approval was forthcoming, and no bail money was made available.

[SF T-140] *du* concluded by stating that the action of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP in regard to leadership of demonstrations where illegal activities and violations of law occurred were in the nature of maverick actions.

The "News Call Bulletin" for March 13, 1964, set forth that the San Francisco NAACP threatened to extend mass picketing and sit-ins throughout the city if necessary. It quoted Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, local chapter president, as saying "We plan to be on the streets until every instance of inequality is eradicated."

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BURBRIDGE in a press conference March 12, 1964, reportedly stated that demonstrations which might violate laws are justified if there is an "important moral issue at stake," and if there is no personal injury or property damage. BURBRIDGE read a resolution adopted by the San Francisco NAACP calling for "mass protest," picketing, sit-ins, buyer's campaigns and appropriate constitutional means of attacking discrimination and segregation in public accommodations, housing, education, employment and politics. He said this resolution was inspired by the national NAACP, and that "all units of the NAACP were directed to implement the direct action resolution." "After years of attempts at being nice, we are resorting to these action campaigns," Dr. BURBRIDGE said. He accused San Francisco of failing to make civil rights a "reality."

The "News Call Bulletin" for March 12, 1964, set forth the split between the Regional Office of the NAACP and the President of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE. According to the article, the split concerned the NAACP's welcoming of the AHCED in joining in its demonstrations. BURBRIDGE issued a statement recognizing that "beneficial results" had followed the Ad Hoc Committee's activities. In this article, a Negro religious leader, Reverend HAMILTON BOSWELL, Pastor of the Jones Methodist Church, stated that 80 per cent of the demonstrators were white. *Calif.*

A meeting sponsored by the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco on July 23, 1964, featured a panel of "experts on the Negro question." The meeting was held at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. WILLIAM BRADLEY, as a representative of CORE, criticized the severe sentences the San Francisco courts had handed out to civil rights demonstrators, and alleged this was without precedent throughout the country. He noted that civil rights demonstrators in other sections of the country had received very light sentences compared with those in San Francisco. (S) (u)

BRADLEY declared "We are going to demonstrate in every city in the country where there is a CORE chapter. We will demonstrate against bad housing, against lack of jobs for the Negro people, against lack of good schools, against discrimination in all forms, and demonstrate against America's home grown fascist BARRY GOLDWATER." (S) (u)

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BRADLEY continued that CORE intended to step up the pace and scope of its demonstrations. He declared that America is at the crossroad and either "we go forward or backward, and CORE does not intend to go backward." (X)(u)

BRADLEY emphasized that this statement was being made not merely as head of the local CORE chapter, but also as a man who had been in recent communication with every official of CORE up to and including JAMES FARMER. (X)(u) U.S.A. member Congress of Racial Equality

BRADLEY declared that it was the determination of every official in CORE to demonstrate, and that the support of others was desired. (X)(u) James S. Farmer

CARL BLOICE was the next speaker and pointed out that a ready made base for CORE demonstrations was existent in San Francisco, and that CORE had not been able to "tap" this base. BLOICE noted that in covering demonstrations for the "People's World" (PW) newspaper, he had noted a tremendous amount of good will for the PW, CORE and the NAACP among whites and Negroes in the lowest income groups, but he expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which these groups cooperated with CORE and the NAACP. (X)(u)

The next speaker, Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, declared that there must be more and larger demonstrations, and that they must be maintained unceasingly. BURBRIDGE spoke bitterly of the sentences being meted out to the sit-in demonstrators, but declared that the demonstrations would continue, even if people did go to jail. BURBRIDGE declared that no great struggle was ever won by cowards, and if the Negro people of America and Negro people from San Francisco shirk from the struggle simply because a few arrests were made and stiff jail sentences handed out, "we" are lost. BURBRIDGE concluded that he felt the Negro people and "bur white friends" were aroused and that they would continue to fight to bring about changes necessary to allow the Negro people to live in decency and comfort. (X)(u)

After this discussion of the attitude of the various individuals toward the sit-in demonstrations, the panel was asked to express its opinion on the Harlem situation. BRADLEY claimed that the Harlem trouble was a result of white landlords and businessmen victimizing the Negroes at every turn, denying them jobs and decent homes, and selling them inferior merchandise at high prices. He also criticized (X)(u)

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New York policemen for harassing Negroes who indicated they might be dissatisfied with conditions. (X)

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Dr. BURBRIDGE cited instances of sufferings of the Negro people in San Francisco wherein they allegedly were subjected to subhuman living conditions and working conditions. He expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of both the city politicians and the Chamber of Commerce toward Negroes. He also criticized the attitude of the labor unions toward Negroes and cited cases of Negro unemployment and failure to employ Negroes in highly skilled jobs. (X)

BURBRIDGE subsequently declared that the Negro cannot be restrained. He stated that the Negro must bring his case before the American public, and he must do this from day to day, week after week, month after month in the strongest way possible without resorting to gunfire. BURBRIDGE stated that gunfire is not a logical presentation of one side of a debate. He declared you resort to gunfire only when there is no point in debating any longer, and "I don't believe we have quite reached this stage yet. Certainly I hope we haven't." (X)

BURBRIDGE declared that he felt that it would be very stupid to resort to violence regardless of any personal inclinations on the part of some of the more militant leaders. (X)

LOUIS LOMAX, the Negro writer, was continually criticized by members of the panel as being a person who had sold out to the white power structure and who was then devoting his talents to aiding the white power structure in keeping the Negroes from obtaining their full rights as citizens of this country. (X)

During the course of the discussion, Dr. BURBRIDGE made a bitter personal attack on Mayor SHELLEY of San Francisco, alleging that he was a pliant tool of the white power structure serving the interest of that structure. (X)

[SF T-67
7/24/64] (X) u

2. CORE

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The Berkeley Campus Chapter of CORE published the "Campus Core-Lator" in September, 1964.

This newsletter, in an article by JACK WEINBERG entitled "Recent Trends in the Local Civil Rights Movement," set forth the following in part:

Congress of Racial Equality

"The 'Movement' as we now know it in the Bay Area is a very recent development. Through the beginning of 1963, there were few significant achievements attributable to direct action. Although direct action groups existed, their goals were either remote or of an extremely limited nature. Thousands of man-hours were spent picketing Woolworth and Kress in sympathy with Southern lunch counter demonstrations; realtors and apartment house managers were picketed because of their refusal, in specific cases, to sell or rent homes to Negroes; employment projects concentrated mainly on demanding that all-white business establishments where specific instances of discrimination could be documented, 'integrate' their work force. The Movement had a high moral tone, but little social content. Dimestore picketing had little visible effect (except demoralization). Eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with petty entrepreneurs brought about concessions of microscopic import: one apartment, one or two jobs. Image was all-important. Suit and tie was the standard direct action costume. Talking and smoking were forbidden on picketlines. Spacing of pickets, and holding of signs 'properly' were important. The CORE chapter was considered a 'small group of dedicated people.'

member

Calif.

"The Freedom Rides of 1961 brought the first large wave of people into CORE, but local direct action generally followed the above pattern until early 1963. At this time Berkeley and Oakland CORE entered into direct action against Montgomery Ward in Oakland. They considered this action a bold new step (which it was) because 'Monkey Ward' already

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employed some Negroes (about 2%). A seventeen-page fact booklet (now a rare collectors' item) was prepared, presenting CORE's case. In reality, the booklet was a defense of CORE's right to demand more than tokenism in employment. It presented the thesis that token employment of Negroes was a discriminatory hiring policy. After two weeks of picketing, the project was successfully concluded. The new type target demanded a new type agreement. The agreement reached with Montgomery Ward was the prototype of future Bay Area employment agreements. It pioneered demands for statistical reporting, special recruitment policies, and goal projections. Hundreds of jobs for minority people were soon opened. The demands of the Movement had undergone a radical change. Although the number of pickets involved (as many as 60 at a time) was much greater than previous demonstrations, the overall picketline protocol remained about the same.

"The next significant turning point was at the Mel's Drive-In restaurants. This action led to the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, and even more significantly, changed the entire mood of demonstration. The notion of trying to maintain a respectable image was almost entirely demolished. The first Mel's lines did not even pay lip service to non-violence. The policy was, 'We'll defend our line'. There was singing, shouting, clapping, smoking, talking, walking two abreast, dancing, and all types of dress on the line. 'Experienced' civil rights demonstrators didn't know what to think. Some stayed away; some tried to instruct the line in proper conduct; some joined in. Never before were there such large civil rights picketlines. The project was successfully concluded following two large waves of sit-ins and arrests. This was a pioneering attempt at using civil disobedience in a situation where the form of the protest was not directly related to the grievance. The demonstrators were not sitting-in for service; they were sitting-in to protest an unfair hiring policy. Although other local direct action groups did not immediately incorporate massive civil disobedience into their programs, they were unable to maintain the picket line protocol upon which they had previously

insisted. Picket lines became more spontaneous, more people joined, the situation became more excitable, and demonstrators put increasing pressure on their leaders for escalation of tactics.

"The Lucky Stores demonstrations consolidated the image of militancy and new notions of protocol established at Mel's. It also greatly increased the involvement of the college community in the civil rights movement. One new precedent was established. CORE continued using the shop-in tactic despite almost universal condemnation by the white community. By refusing to be scolded into submission, the movement achieved a new power, and a new respect, from enemies as well as from friends. The notion of image was dead; only results counted!

"Little need be said about the Sheraton Palace and Automobile Row demonstrations. They greatly increase the number of people involved in civil rights demonstrations, although the demonstrators still came largely from the college campuses. At the Sheraton Palace, it was proved that the civil rights movement, unlike most modern labor unions, is willing to break an anti-picketing injunction in order to preserve constitutional guarantees. The demonstrations were among the most spectacular and exciting civil rights actions ever held in this country. Mass picketing and mass arrests forced the press to give full coverage, and this in turn became one of the most effective means of mobilizing additional support. The Bay Area civil rights movement became a force to be reckoned with, and a Human Relations Commission, long sought by more conservative groups, was established by the City of San Francisco. . . ."

WEINBERG is identified on page two of the publication as a member of the Technical Staff.

WEINBERG was arrested November 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In, March 7, 1964, at the Palace Hotel, and April 11, 1964, on Auto Row in connection with demonstrations.

Following WEINBERG's article, the editor's note set forth the following:

The Editor is DAVID FRIEDMAN, according to page two.

Congress of Racial Equality Calif.

"The Movement must begin to take a new direction. The lesson of the San Francisco civil rights trials is that the power structure will not tolerate massive social change. The Sheraton Palace action was a small scale revolution against the status quo. Nowhere in this nation can a real social revolution succeed under the present distribution of political forces. Only political power can protect us against crippling harassment in the courts. If our demonstrations become more successful, nine-month sentences like that of Dr. Burbridge will become the rule for civil rights demonstrators. Sit-ins may be made felonies under new state laws. The social forces that are emerging with accelerating automation and unemployment will be used against us, unless we prepare a political base, starting with the Negro community, but responsive to the increasingly urgent needs of white workers and the unemployed."

FRIEDMAN was arrested March 1, 1964, in connection with the Palace Hotel demonstrations.

CHARLES LEINENWEBER, in an article entitled "Prospects for Civil Rights," declared as follows:

"The Present

Calif.
"The ghetto Negro is more and more the typical inhabitant of the largest cities of the North. Almost seventy-five per cent of the nineteen million Negroes in the U. S. are urban dwellers; virtually all rural Negroes live in the South. With the increasing urbanization of the Negro and his relocation in the North, the problems which he faces have become more clearly defined. First of all, he gains sophistication from daily contact with many others immersed in the same situation. Further, he is likely to be aware of the efforts of various segments of the civil rights movement, and even may have been reached by some of the activists. Secondly, the urban Negro develops that insight into official American life which comes from standing outside of it. The Negro masses do not

believe in those myths which assert 'equality of opportunity,' 'equal justice for all under law,' and 'the highest standard of living in the world'--the central claims of American society. These myths have absolutely no reality for the Negro people.

"As the consciousness of the urban Negro advances, the status quo comes more and more under attack, both in a qualitative and a quantitative sense. The problems he faces are themselves analyzed in a more penetrating way than before, and links between them are perceived. Thus the demands he makes are more fundamental, more of a threat to the system. Agitation increases in volume as greater numbers are swept into the Negro movement for change. And of course, the system resists by any means possible. The primary mode of resistance is the use of police terror--a familiar tactic in the ghetto. (As this article is being prepared, every Negro in north Philadelphia is under house arrest; it's night-time here). The white power structure which fortifies and defends the system refuses to be shaken. They attempt to keep agitation for change under their control, to tie demands to the bargaining table and other channels of action which they legitimate. Any independent show of power by the Negro people is crushed; they are then led to the bargaining table where they can only be betrayed--where the white power structure may toss down a few crumbs while insuring its own continued dominance.

"It is important to recognize who comprises the white power structure before we can see how it may be shattered. The power structure is made up of business and real estate wealth, and is held together by the city machine. The machines are directly sustained by and responsible to this wealth. Machine politicians repay campaign donations by levying regressive sales taxes rather than property taxes; by using the police as agents for the slumlord. They use Uncle Toms and opportunists like Dawson and Powell to identify their interests with those of the Negro--while they are his main enemy in the Northern ghetto. The political tag for the machine is: the Democratic Party. These machines are the source of strength for

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the Democratic Party in the North, and are reactionary to the core by their very nature. Philadelphia's Tate can trace his political ancestry, through Dilworth, directly back to Clark and the 'liberal' A.D.A. reform machine. The Northern machines are notorious for their war of brutality against the Negro population to keep them subdued and squeezed safely into the ghettos. These are Johnson's staunchest allies. The 'moderate' Negro leaders who announced the moratorium have in effect proclaimed their intention to 'leave it to Lyndon' and his urban political machines to defend the Negro people.

"But there is not very much which Johnson will do. One of the primary causes of ghetto misery is tremendously high unemployment. Yet the Democratic Party program doesn't even creep toward full employment. The 'war on poverty' trains workers for jobs which do not exist. It may sway votes, but it will not tear down slums. The civil rights act does not affect the ghetto Negro at all; most Northern states already have stronger laws. This indicates a willingness on the part of the power structure and the Democratic Party to do away with legal segregation, but at the same time it shows their inability to alter the status quo which is their life. The Democratic Party is powerless to stop the so-called 'white backlash.' It cannot provide a basis on which Negro and white workers can unite instead of fighting over what jobs remain. At the very most it can present vapid illusions about upward mobility for Negroes, all the while using the national press to smear militant protest about the real world. The civil rights movement would plunge into disaster if it supported this bankruptcy.

"The Future

"The movement for civil rights is being transformed as it sinks roots into the black ghetto. A new leadership is emerging which reflects the aspirations of the urban Negro--a very militant leadership which includes such figures as Jesse ~~Gray~~, Rev. ~~Glamison~~, and Malcolm ~~X~~. Yesterday's militants--like King and Rustin--are the new Uncle Toms. Men like these never had a working base in the ghetto, were never responsible to the feelings of

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the urban Negro as the new leaders in many ways are. Yet, even the new leaders in all their militancy are likely to be thrust aside as the movement becomes more and more viable in the ghetto. The new leaders still bear scars from the old days when things were organized differently. For example, when tenants' councils developed during the Harlem rent strike, Gray as a leader lacked a clear program to extend the activity of the councils to include school boycotts, self-defense, and political action. In fact, he acted as a fetter to further any spontaneous development of the tenants' councils.

"It is natural that the more militant Negro leader should be associated with separatism. The oppressed urban Negro perceives the social roots of his frustration and, simultaneously, the commitment of the white power structure to making him its scapegoat. Thus, the emergence of a separatist phase signifies a turn of the civil rights movement towards the working class Negro. Importantly, it is only through such self-assertion that the Negro can ever win freedom. He must control any movement which is to liberate him in order to insure that it will remain responsive to himself, rather than to the power structure. With this self-assertion, he can eventually win allies to his struggle.

"The first hurdle which needs to be cleared is the coming election. Liberals are panic-stricken at the thought of a Goldwater victory. But a vote for Johnson will not arrest the drift of American politics to the right. By 1972, a Goldwater may be the left-wing candidate, opposing a real fascist, simply because we will have exhausted our energies in working for the lesser evil, in rallying the Negro and white workers around their 'friend,' a man from a party which can offer no solution. Remember: to ask a Negro to vote for the Democratic Party means support for continued police brutality, continued mass unemployment, more slums and misery. Johnson's program does not justify the subordination of the Negro struggle to his victory.

"The power of the Negro people is constantly under assault by the agents of the power structure. The press makes daily attacks upon the militants, who are slandered as 'racists in reverse' and prophets of desperation. With the help of Wilkins, Rustin & Co. the newspapers assure the Negro that he can win freedom only by relying upon his enemies. The facts belie that course

"Independent political action must begin now. The 'white backlash' will not end on election day, but will end when there is room enough in the society for all. The Negro masses cannot wait for the fossilized trade unions to eradicate racism in their ranks, but must build a movement based on their own participation and serving as the awakener of the white working class in an assault upon corporation supremacy. The power structure can be smashed--but never by working with it through the Democratic Party, which paves the way for reaction by acceding to its basic premises. It can only be smashed from the outside. The field of struggle cannot be left to the white racists and to a Johnson whose Democratic Party answer is 'law and order' through police terror, not jobs, housing and schools. It is time for the Negro people to win the struggle with a mass demonstration of their own, independent power. That is the only answer."

JACK WEINBERG, in another article entitled "We Will Not Stop Demonstrating! (speech given at Campus CORE street rally), in part, set forth the following:

"We must keep fighting for equal opportunity, we must keep fighting for justice. If we stop raising demands, if we stop raising issues, neither party will be responsive to our needs.

"But exactly what do our liberal advisors ask of the civil rights movement? They ask the movement to stop holding demonstrations. They ask it to cool things down. Maybe the movement can call off its demonstrations, but it can't cool things down. All it can do is withhold leadership. People can't be turned on and off. In

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those areas where violence is feared, a moratorium on demonstrations will make things hotter. The active civil rights leadership is not firmly entrenched in the Negro community, and it will lose its influence as soon as it stops producing results. Within the community, a moratorium on civil rights activity can only be interpreted as a sign that the movement is not totally committed to the problems of the ghetto. It will show that the movement has reservations. The people are angry. The people are bitter. The situation is tense, and justifiably so. The civil rights movement holds some promise of results to the Negro community. This cannot be withdrawn. The reality of protest is with us. The only question remaining is whether the protest will have direction or whether it will not.

"No, we won't stop demonstrating. We won't let the reaction scare us into quitting and making a deal to accept the status quo. We're tired of 'friends'; we want allies."

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Chairman of San Francisco CORE, has publicly stated at press conferences and over television, that CORE is not interested in the color of a man's skin or in his politics, but welcomes everyone who is willing to fight for civil rights.

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3. AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION (AHCED)

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AHCED is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

member

a. Plans and Strategy

In the March 16, 1964, issue of the "Golden Gater," a San Francisco State College campus newspaper, appeared an article captioned, "Ad Hoc Club Expanding Fast." Among other things the article informed that AHCED's plan of operation was as follows:

- 1) A head count is taken by AHCED in a given firm.
- 2) AHCED then asks the firm for a head count. The number is then given to AHCED. If AHCED believes more non-whites should be employed, then negotiations commence with the firm.
- 3) If no satisfaction is obtained by AHCED, then AHCED resorts to picketing, demonstrations or "direct action" as a last resort.

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Finland

A meeting of AHCED was held on March 17, 1964, at 1366 Turk Street, San Francisco. At that meeting, [redacted] Chairman, related that before any committee would be allowed to participate in any of the activities of AHCED, the committee must believe in civil rights through direct action, viz., picketing, sit-ins, etc.

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[redacted] SF T-62 on 3/18/64

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[redacted], an officer of AHCED, believed that regardless of any laws that AHCED broke, no law was important as the law of self-preservation for the Negro people and he intended to see that no Negroes who had lived in San Francisco longer than 90 days were unemployed. However, if he had to

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he would break every "phony" law on the statute books and even legitimate laws such as laws against blocking exits, creating fire hazards, infringing on privacy of other people, etc.

[] commented that no law which stood in the way of privacy of the Negro people would be allowed to have any influence on the action of AHCED in fight for jobs for Negroes.

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[] explained the difference between what he called legal laws and illegal laws. For example, he considered the law limiting the number of pickets present at any place as an illegal law. His argument was that these laws acted to persecute Jim Crow; therefore, they were illegal laws and his duty was to break them and he would continue to do so until the fight was completely won. *XU*

[SF T-62 on 3/18/64] *XU*

b. Plans as Set Forth in AHCED Publications

Source furnished a copy of a leaflet captioned, "Sheraton-Palace Demonstrators Rules of Procedure." Among other things, the leaflet instructed:

"If arrested, link arms; and go limp when broken apart from the person next to you. Remain limp on the way to the paddy wagon."

[SF T-21 on 3/6/64] *XU*

Information concerning demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, is later set forth in this report.

[] attended a joint meeting of the CP Youth Club and the CP Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club on December 1963. *(X)(u)*

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[SF T-14 in 12/63] *(X)(u)*

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MICHAEL GENE MYERSON reportedly acknowledged that he was the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Berkeley representative in the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, according to an article in the March 16, 1963, issue of the "News Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco. The article further related that MYERSON led a 450-member United States contingent to the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in August 1962.

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4. SLATE

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On April 24, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a throwaway leaflet from an unidentified individual on the University of California (UC) campus, Berkeley, California, which set forth the SLATE platform for the spring semester 1964. This platform stated in part that SLATE fully supported the civil rights revolution, both locally and nationally and urged that the University immediately cease and apologize for the police harrassment of Negro students. It stated that as one of the original members of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, SLATE had participated in all demonstrations of this group, including the Sheraton Palace demonstration. It proposed that the Associated Students of the UC raise an appeal and defense fund for use by University students, alumni, faculty and employees who were arrested and prosecuted for participating in civil rights demonstrations.

The leaflet further stated that one of the ^{Calif.} ~~SLATE~~ candidates for Representatives at Large to the Student Senate was ~~BETTINA APTHEKER~~. ^{members} BETTINA APTHEKER has been elsewhere characterized in this report.

JACQUELINE ~~GOLDBERG~~, also known as JACKIE ^{Calif.} ~~GOLDBERG~~, was also listed as a candidate for representative at large. ^{Russia} JACQUELINE GOLDBERG has been elsewhere characterized in this report. ^{Romania}

Jackie B. Goldberg

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OTHER Removed per court order.

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[redacted] testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on June 19, 1957, that he was a Communist Party (CP) member prior to 1948 and knew AUBREY GROSSMAN as a member of the CP during that time.

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On July 24, 1961, AUBREY GROSSMAN met with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP USA, in San Francisco, to discuss the legal defense of the CP USA. (S) (u)

[SF T-119, 7/24/61] X u

At a CP meeting held at 575 Athens Street, San Francisco, on August 23, 1962, it was announced that AUBREY GROSSMAN was no longer a member of the CP. (S) (u)

[SF T-9, August, 1962] X u

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OTHER Removed Per Court Order.

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Mrs. MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, former membership director of District Number 4 CP advised on November 20, 1945 that [redacted] was a member of the CP.

MICKEY LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District CP and ROSCOE PROCTOR, member CP National Committee, met in October, 1961 with [redacted] to discuss ways of reaching "liberal forces around the CP" to form a broad base for defense of CP. (S)(u)

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[SF T-16, 10/18/61] X u

[redacted] was a member of the East Bay Regional Committee of the Northern California District CP in 1963.

[SF T-16, 5/29/63] X u

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Select Real Estate and Rental Company, 3315 - 24th Street, San Francisco, California

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on September 19, 1963, identified the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) as the organization demonstrating against Select Real Estate and Rental Company.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department set forth that on September 14, 1963, the San Francisco Chapter of CORE staged a "sit-in" demonstration at the Select Real Estate and Rental Company, 3315 - 24th Street, San Francisco, California, for alleged discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in renting homes and apartments. Eleven individuals were arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on September 14, 1963, and were charged with violation of Section 602J (Illegal entry) of the California Penal Code.

On September 17, 1963, three more individuals were arrested and on September 18, 1963, one additional arrest was made. The arrests on September 17 and 18, 1963 were on the basis of violation of Section 415 (Disturbing the Peace) of the California Penal Code. The owner of the realty company, SAMUEL L. PEITCHEL, in each of the 15 cases of those arrested during the three days, placed these individuals under citizen's arrest.

Records of the San Francisco Municipal Court and the "San Francisco Examiner" of September 19, 1963, set forth that at the trial of these individuals PEITCHEL requested that all charges be dropped as he had signed a non-discriminatory agreement with CORE. All charges were dropped by the San Francisco Municipal Court.

Among the 15 arrested were the following. *Calif.*

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SF T-12 advised in June, 1964, that [redacted] attended two meetings of the San Francisco Du Bois Club (X)u

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on June 4 and 28, 1964. (S)(u)

A characterization of the San Francisco Du Bois Club is contained in the appendix of this report.

[redacted]

SF T-34 advised in June of 1964, that [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, held in San Francisco on June 19-21, 1964. (S)(u)

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix of this report.

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-16 reported in October, 1963, that [redacted] attended a Communist Party (CP) Youth Committee meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963. (S)(u)

[redacted]

SF T-30 in October and November, 1963, reported that [redacted] attended meetings of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences on October 15, 1962 and on October 29, 1962, both sessions held at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (S)(u) Calif.

A characterization of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences is contained in the appendix of this report.

SF T-31 in March of 1963, reported that [redacted] attended the March 18, 1963, meeting of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (S)(u)

SF T-32 in April, 1962, reported that [redacted] offered his services to the Committee for Constitutional Liberties on April 25, 1962. (S)(u)

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A characterization of the Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL) is contained in the appendix of this report.

SF T-3 advised in September, 1963, that [redacted] subscribed to the "People's World" (PW) during 1963. (S)(u)

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The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

[redacted]
also known as
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SF T-14 reported in December, 1963, that in December, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of the CP Youth Club and the CP Berkeley Off Campus Youth Club. (S)(u)

[redacted] SF T-14 in December, 1963, reported that [redacted] chaired a joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley, California Off Campus Youth Club held in San Francisco in December, 1963. (S)(u) *calif.*

b6
b7C

SF T-6 reported in April, 1963, that [redacted] attended an enlarged meeting of the San Francisco County CP held on April 3, 1963, at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

[redacted] member
SF T-29 reported in April, 1964, that on April 5, 1964, at a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, San Francisco, an announcement was made that [redacted] had quit as treasurer of the club. (S)(u)

b6
b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

B. Mel's Drive-In
3355 Geary Boulevard,
San Francisco, California

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The "San Francisco Examiner" on November 4, 1963, set forth that sit-in pickets were arrested on November 2 and 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In Restaurant at 3355 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco, California. It set forth that the demonstration was instigated by the Direct Action Committee, a loosely organized group of students at San Francisco State College. They were joined by the Ad Hoc Committee To End Discrimination (AHCED) and an organization called "Youth for Jobs" (YFJ). The pickets were described by the paper as being from the "beard and sandal set".

The article pointed out that the co-owner of Mel's Drive-In was Acting Mayor HAROLD DOBBS who was a candidate for San Francisco Mayor in the election held on November 5, 1963. Picketing was not confined to DOBBS' business but also included his residence.

The demonstrators denied that politics was involved and claimed that the picketing was directed against racial discrimination in hiring. DOBBS counterclaimed that twelve per cent of his 245 employees in San Francisco were Negroes and that 30 per cent of the employees were minority groups.

A characterization of the AHCED and YFJ is contained in the appendix of this report.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department set forth that 117 arrests were made at Mel's Drive-In. Eighteen demonstrators were arrested twice.

The demonstrators, instead of seeking service, refused it and occupied all seats in the restaurant. In addition they were described as engaging in singing, chanting and feet stomping. When the manager asked the demonstrators to leave they refused and went limp after locking arms. The arrests were based on a citizen's complaint under Sections 602J and 415 of the California Penal Code (Interfering and obstructing a lawful business and disturbing the peace).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] Assistant District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, on October 9, 1964, advised that among other motions filed, an indefinite continuance was requested and granted to those arrested at Mel's Drive-In on the basis that State Law was used to enforce discrimination by a private firm, thus violating the United States Constitution. It was claimed by the defense that at that time a case was pending before the United States Supreme Court that would "settle the Constitutional question". However the case did not settle the question and had no application to the arrests at Mel's Drive-In.

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that the cases of those arrested were due to be set for trial on October 15, 1964.

b6
b7C

Among the 117 arrests made were the following numbered individuals:

(1)

[redacted]
SF T-29 on April 10, 1964, advised on April 5, 1964, that [redacted] attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, San Francisco, at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SF T-35 reported on April 13, 1950, that [redacted] had given up his position as Educational Director of the Eureka Valley Club of the San Francisco County CR (SFCCP) and was then serving as chairman for the club.

b6
b7C

[redacted] - mother

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SF T-36 on July 29, 1947, identified [redacted] as a member of the Eureka Club. SFCCP

[redacted]
Records of the Clerk, Superior Court of San Francisco County, San Francisco, California, revealed in case No. 32981, that [redacted] was granted a divorce from [redacted] on July 1, 1944 and as a result of this divorce was awarded custody of [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(2) [redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-30 [redacted] advised on June 22, 1964, that [redacted] was present at the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, held June 19-21, 1964 in San Francisco. (S) (u) Calif.

(3) [redacted]
also known as [redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-37 [redacted] in October, 1963, advised that on September 22 and October 13, 1963, [redacted] attended meetings of the East Bay Du Bois Club held at 1811A Woolsey Street, Berkeley, California. (S) (u)

b6
b7C

A characterization of the East Bay Du Bois Club is contained in the appendix of this report.

Information on [redacted] who reportedly recently married [redacted] appears later in this report under Mel's Drive-In.

b6
b7C

(4) [redacted]

SF T-38, [redacted] in August, 1964, reported that [redacted] was a member of the YFJ as of August, 1964. Youth For Jobs Committee (S) (u) Calif.

b6
b7C

(5) [redacted]

SF T-31 on January 29, 1964, furnished a copy of the news letter published by the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. Among other things the news letter identified [redacted] as chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (S) (u) Calif.

b6
b7C

(6) [redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-39 advised on July 31, 1963, that [redacted] known to SF T-37 as a member of the Portland, Oregon CP Youth Club, advised on July 29, 1963, that [redacted] had joined the CP in the latter part of May, 1963, in Portland. (S) (u) Calif.

C. R. member

Negon

Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(7) [redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-40 [redacted] advised on September 3, 1963, that [redacted] was a current registered member of the West Adams CP Club in Los Angeles as of September 3, 1963. (X)(u)

SF T-41 in September, 1963, advised that [redacted] was living in the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California, and was working on youth work with PROCTOR. (X)(u)

(8)

[redacted]

C.P. member

b6
b7C

SF T-11 [redacted] reported on April 7, 1964, that on April 3, 1964, [redacted] was elected to the SFCCP County Committee. (u)

(9)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-29 [redacted] reported on April 10, 1964, that on April 5, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. (X)(u)

Calif.

(10)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

During an interview by the Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, on March 27, 1957, [redacted] stated he had been reading communist and socialist literature since the age of 15. He indicated he firmly believed socialism was the best form of government, although, "he concurred with the communist line that force should be used if other approaches are unsuccessful."

Calif.

b6
b7C

[redacted] SF T-30 [redacted] advised on March 23, 1964, that during 1963 and 1964 [redacted] attended a number of meetings of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (X)(u)

(11)

[redacted]

X u

SF T-14 on January 29, 1964, identified [redacted] as chairman of the Off Campus CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(12)

[redacted] *Calif*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] - father

SF T-42 reported on October 6, 1961, that [redacted] was an active member of the Professional Cultural Section, Southern California District CP, during period of February, 1961 - September, 1961. *Calif* (X)(u)

[redacted] stepmother [redacted]

b6
b7C

*61
46
15*
SF T-42 reported on July 9, 1960, that [redacted] attended a special meeting of the Professional Cultural Section of the Southern California District CP, on July 9, 1960, at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles. *Calif* (X)(u)

(13)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The January 25, 1964, edition of the PW on page three, columns one and two, contains an invitation to the 26th Anniversary celebration of the PW to be held February 1, 1964, in San Francisco. [redacted] was listed as one of the four special guests to be honored at this event.

(14)

[redacted]

SF T-14 reported on November 2, 1962, that on October 26, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class in Berkeley, California. (X)(u)

b6
b7C

(15)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-28 advised on February 7, 1964, that [redacted] attended W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, sponsored lectures on Soviet civilization held in Berkeley, California, on January 30, 1964 and February 6, 1964. (X)(u)

[redacted] was a member of the Professional Section of the SFCCP during the period of 1942-47. *Calif* (X)(u)

b6
b7C

San Francisco C.P.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] testifying before
the House Committee on Un-American
Activities (HCUA) on 6/19/57, at
San Francisco.

b6
b7C

[redacted] *CP member*
[redacted] *Calif.*
[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] was membership and dues director of the Russian
Hill Branch, SFCCP in 1946. *Calif.*

b6
b7C

(16) [redacted]
also known as [redacted]

b6
b7C

Calif.
[redacted] SF T-44 on July 22, 1964, identified [redacted]
[redacted] as [redacted]
[redacted]

SF T-45 reported on July 27, 1956, that the leading
functionaries of the Kings County CP, Washington, on
July 29, 1956, were to meet for the purpose of
meeting a representative of the National Committee,
CP, USA. *Calif.*

b6
b7C

CP member
SF T-46 [related on July 29, 1956, that on July 29,
1956, a closed CP meeting was held in Seattle
Washington. The featured speaker was [redacted]
who identified himself as "an Executive from National"] *Calif.*

(17) [redacted] *Calif.*

b6
b7C

CP member
[redacted] SF T-47 reported on January 24, 1944, that [redacted]
[redacted] had been elected financial director *Calif.*
of the Fillmore Club, SFCCP, on January 20, 1944.

b6
b7C

(18)

[redacted]
SF T-14 reported on October 17, 1963, that on October
14, 1963, [redacted] attended a CP Youth
Committee meeting in San Francisco. *Calif.*

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]
SF T-48 reported during November and December, 1961 and April, 1962, that [redacted] attended meetings of the Executive Board of the San Diego County CP. (u)

b6
b7C

(19)

[redacted]
SF T-14 advised during November, 1962, that on October 26 and November 9, 1962, [redacted] attended two CP recruiting classes. (u)

b6
b7C

SF T-49 reported on February 8, 1960, that on January 27, 1960, [redacted] attended a New York County CP membership meeting at which time he was welcomed back into the CP. [redacted] at this meeting indicated that he had been in the CP for 25 years and was glad to be back. (u)

b6
b7C
b6
b7C

[redacted]
On September 18, 1964, [redacted] a self-admitted member of the CP, informed SAs of the FBI that his wife left the CP immediately after KHRUSHCHEV vilified JOSEPH STALIN. Member

b6
b7C

(20)

[redacted]
SF T-14 reported in November, 1962, that on October 9, 1962, [redacted] attended CP recruiting classes chaired by a CP leader. (u)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
(Will be documented later in this report when his son [redacted] is mentioned.)

(21)

[redacted]
SF T-30 on November 8, 1963, reported that [redacted] during November, 1963, was a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (u)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(22)

[redacted]

SF T-14 in 1963 and 1964 identified [redacted] as a member of the CP Youth Section, Berkeley, California. X(u)

b6
b7C

(23)

[redacted]

SF T-21 and SF T-50 reported in February, 1962, that [redacted] attended the San Francisco School of Social Sciences on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. X(u) Calif.

b6
b7C

SF T-30 in 1963 reported that [redacted] participated in activities of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco, during 1963. X(u)

(24)

[redacted]

SF T-37 advised in October, 1963, that during 1963, [redacted] attended meetings and was associated with the East Bay W.E.B. Du Bois Club. X(u)

b6
b7C

In an article in the "Daily Californian" a publication of the University of California, October 10, 1963, issue, [redacted] was identified as a member of the Du Bois Club, a "revolutionary Marxist students organization".

Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902

JD:grs

(25.)

SE T-30 on May 10, 1963, identified [redacted] as chairman of the Political Action Committee of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco. (u) *Calif.*

b6
b7C

SF T-9 reported on December 7, 1956, that at a CP meeting held in San Francisco on November 29, 1956, an announcement was made that [redacted] and [redacted] had dropped out of the CP because of disillusionment with the leadership of the CP. (u) *Former CP members Calif.*

b6
b7C

(26.)

SF T-28 on June 23, 1964, advised that [redacted] had been a member of the Berkeley W.E.B. duBois Club and had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America, which was held in San Francisco June 19-21, 1964. (u) *Calif.*

b6
b7C

(27.)

SF T-30 on November 18, 1963, identified [redacted] as a member of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco. (u) *Calif.*

b6
b7C

[redacted] Long Island, New York, on March 15, 1958, identified [redacted] a writer, as a concealed Communist. [redacted] has identified herself as being an open CP member from 1936 to 1939, an underground member of the CP from 1939 to 1944 or 1945, and a self-admitted former Soviet agent. *Calif.*

b6
b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

SF 100-53902

JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

(28.)

SF T-14 reported on November 27, 1962 that on November 9, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class in Berkeley conducted by a CP leader. *Calif.* *X(u)*

b6
b7C

SF T-51 reported on February 14, 1959 that as of February 13, 1959, [redacted] were members of the Studio City Club, Southern California District CP, and that [redacted] was the chairman of the club. *Calif.* *X(u)*

b6
b7C

(29.)

SF T-52, during the latter half of 1946, identified [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] as CP members who were anxious to keep their CP affiliations a secret. *Calif.* *Xu*

SF T-44 on July 22, 1964, identified [redacted] as a former wife of [redacted] who acted as a Soviet espionage agent in Korea in the 1930's. *Xu*

b6
b7C

(30.)

SF T-4 reported on February 10, 1964, that on February 9, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP Berkeley Office Campus Youth Club, Berkeley, California. *Calif.* *X(u)*

b6
b7C

SF T-10 on January 23, 1964, identified [redacted] of the Northern District California CP.

b6
b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

SF 100-53902
JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] [redacted]
SF T-53 reported on February 19, 1964, that on February 10, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Berkeley Industrial Club CP at 2712 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley. (S)(u)

Calif. b6
b7C

(31.) [redacted]

SF T-30, SF T-31, SF T-54, SF T-14, and SF T-55 have reported that [redacted] was first reported active in affairs of the W.E.B. DuBois Club in March, 1963, and that she has continued her membership in 1964. (S)(u)

Calif.

b6
b7C

(32.) [redacted]
[redacted]

SF T-56 reported on January 28, and 29, 1957, that [redacted] attended the Saturday session of the New York State CP Convention on January 26, 1957. Said convention was held from January 25-27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston, New York. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SF T-57 reported in August, 1944, that [redacted] name was included in a list of members of the 21st AD Club of the CP, in New York. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

(33.) [redacted]

Previously identified in this report.

(34.) [redacted] Calif.

[redacted]
[redacted]
SF T-42 reported on February 23, 1961, that [redacted] as of February, 1961, was a member of the Lawyers Group, Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District CP. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) b6 b7C
[SF T-42] Xu [redacted] as
a practicing attorney with the law firm of
[redacted]
Los Angeles, California.

[redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-58, [On June 15, 1957, reported that as
of June, 1957, [redacted]
was a member of the Hollywood Section, Los
Angeles County, CP. (X)(u)

(35.) [redacted] b6 b7C

In the March 16, 1963, issue of the "News
Call-Bulletin", a daily newspaper published
in San Francisco, there appeared an article
captioned, "An Ad Hoc Leader Keeps Past
Closed". Among other things, the article
related that [redacted] acknowledged he was
the W.E.B. duBois Club-Berkeley, California
representative in the Ad Hoc Committee to
End Discrimination. The article further
related that [redacted] led the 450 member
United States contingent to the communist-
sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki,
Finland in August, 1962.

SF T-5 in 1962 reported that in 1962, a
functionary of the CP USA considered
[redacted] as one of those young people im-
portant enough to become a leader of the CP. (X)(u) b6 b7C

(36.) [redacted] Xu Calif.

[SF T-31, on January 29, 1964,] Xu furnished a copy
of the January, 1964, newsletter of the W.E.B.
duBois Club of San Francisco, which, among
other things, reported [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San
Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902

JD:grs

(37.)

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7C

SF T-34, on June 25, 1964, reported that [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964. *u* *X* *Calif*

SF T-30 corroborated in June, 1964, [redacted] attendance at the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco June 19-21, 1964.

(38.)

[redacted]

*Calif**attended CP* b6
(recruitment class) b7C

SF T-59, on January 3, 1961, reported that [redacted] went to Cuba in 1960 and returned in 1961 on a trip sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). While in Cuba, she saw her father, [redacted] *(u)*

b6
b7C

SF T-14 reported in 1962 and 1963 that [redacted] attended meetings of the W.E.B. duBois Club, Berkeley, California, in 1962 and 1963, but it is not known if she was a member. In October and November, 1963, she attended CP contact classes for prospective CP recruits held in Berkeley, California. *(u)*

b6
b7C

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

In the May 23, 1944 issue of the "Daily Worker", [redacted] was identified as an alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association (CPA). *U.S.A.* *Cuba*

The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (10)

SF 100-53902
JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

[redacted]
SF T-121 reported on March 5, 1955 that as of 1953, [redacted] was a member of the CP Club in the North Winchester area of New York, regularly attending meetings and paying dues in the CP. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

(39.) [redacted]

SF T-14 related on March 9, 1964, that on March 8, 1964, at a meeting of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley, [redacted] criticized the CP, and said he was getting nothing from the CP membership except loss of security. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

(40.) [redacted]

SF T-30, on November 7, 1963, identified [redacted] as a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

(41.) [redacted]

SF T-9 related on April 15, 1964, that on April 3, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP held at 2431 15th Avenue, San Francisco. At this meeting, she was among those nominated for a position in the San Francisco County CP but failed to get elected. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

(42.) [redacted]

In September, 1963, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, inasmuch as he had previously expressed his desire to travel to Cuba during the summer of 1963. (S)(u)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

7.

SF 100-53902

JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] admitted this and said he had become interested in Cuba as a result of his college work and reading of the proposed trip through his college newspaper. He admitted attending a planning meeting for the trip. He said he decided not to go when he was informed that any person who did so might become involved in litigation.

b6
b7C

(43.)

[redacted] SF T-30, on November 7, 1963, identified [redacted] as a Social-Cultural Committee Chairman of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco.

[redacted] SF T-9, on April 15, 1964, advised that on April 13, 1964, the San Francisco County Committee met to make plans for a May Day celebration. [redacted] was suggested as a possible chairman for this affair, but because of her alien status, it was decided that she should not be asked to assume these duties. (X)(u)

b6
b7C

(44.)

[redacted] SF T-18 reported on December 17, 1963, that on December 16, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP, at 2431 15th Avenue, San Francisco. (X)(u)

b6
b7C

(45.)

[redacted] SF T-14 reported on December 4, 1963, that on November 22, 1963, [redacted] attended a CP contact class in Berkeley. (X)(u)

[redacted] of Los Altos, California, who was a source for the FBI in the CP, from 1947 to 1959, appeared before a public hearing of [redacted] member

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902

JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MYS.
the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on May 13, 1960. In sworn testimony, [redacted] identified [redacted] as a member of the Palo Alto, California CP Club from 1956 to 1959.

b6
b7C

[redacted] *Calif.*
SF T-36 related in 1953 that [redacted] was a member of the CP in 1945 and 1946 and reportedly left the CP in 1947 due to psychiatric reasons and not because of a break with the ideology. *(X)(u)*

b6
b7C

(46.)

SF T-38 reported on March 12, 1964, that at a general membership meeting of the Youth For Jobs held on March 11, 1964, at Oakland, California, an announcement was made that [redacted] a member of Youth For Jobs, had been arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel demonstration on March 7, 1964. *(X)(u)*

653-54/PA
Oakland, Calif.

b6
b7C

SF T-28, on June 23, 1964, reported that on June 19, 1964, through June 21, 1964, [redacted] under the name of [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Club held in San Francisco. *(X)(u)*

b6
b7C

(47.)

SF T-14 reported on December 9, 1963, that on December 8, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of members of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the East Bay Youth Club in San Francisco. *(X)(u)*

b6
b7C

(48.)

Calif.
[redacted] *C.P. member* *Calif.*
SF T-60 reported on June 1, 1956, that [redacted] who was a member of the Fur Workers *(X)(u)*

b6
b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902

JD:grs

Club, Morgan Hull Division, Los Angeles County CP, on October 20, 1955, had charges brought against himself for anti-union activities as an employer of fur workers, particularly shown in his sending out work to contractors, thereby lowering wage standards, and irresponsibility as a club member, marked by failure to attend meetings and breaking of appointments (X)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

SF T-58 reported in May, 1947, that in January, 1947, [redacted] transferred from the City Terrace to Edendale Club of Los Angeles County CP, and in February, 1947, transferred to the Brysian Heights Club of the Los Angeles County CP. (X)(u)

Calif.

b6
b7C

(49)

SF T-14 reported on February 7, 1964, that on February 3, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X)(u)

*1240 Stannaga
Berkeley
Calif.*

b6
b7C

(50)

SF T-37 on October 18, 1963, advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Berkeley W.E.B. duBois Club on October 13, 1963. (X)(u)

SF T-61 reported that [redacted] was among those present at the San Francisco W.E.B. duBois Club headquarters prior to the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964.

Calif.

b6
b7C

(51)

SF T-62, on March 25, 1964, reported that [redacted] was a representative at San Francisco State College for the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba (SCFTC). (X)(u)

Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

SF 100-53902
JD:grs

A characterization of the SCFTC is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(52.) [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-37 reported on November 27, 1963 that on November 24, 1964, [redacted]

[redacted] attended an Executive Committee meeting of the W.E.B. duBois Club, Berkeley, California. (X)(u) *Heard*

(53.) [redacted] *Calif.* b6 b7C

SF T-63, on August 21, 1948, furnished information to the effect that in 1945, [redacted] contributed \$25 to the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). (X)(u) *Associated with American Youth for Democracy*

SF T-63 also advised that from 1946 to 1948, [redacted] was a member of the AYD. (X)(u) *Calif.*

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b6 b7C

(54.) [redacted] *Calif.* b6 b7C

SF T-64 and SF T-65 in March, 1962, reported that [redacted] attended two open meetings sponsored by the Southern California District CP, held in Los Angeles in February and March of 1962. (X)(u) *Calif.*

(55.) [redacted] *Calif.*

SF T-14 reported in December, 1963, that in December, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley Off-Campus CP Youth Club. (X)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

C. SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL (March 1, 1964)

In the February 24, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Anti-Bias Pickets at the Palace." The article informed, among other things, that about 50 placard-carrying students picketed the Sheraton-Palace Hotel yesterday (February 23, 1964). The students said they were protesting discrimination in hiring practices. The article went on to say that TRACY SIMS, identified as a student spokesman, claimed the hotel had only 22 Negroes out of 550 employees. SIMS said the hotel should hire Negroes in all job categories and plans should be made to upgrade all Negro employees. Continuing, the article related that SIMS and her group, AHCED, had been talking with hotel officials since December 13, 1963. According to the article, picketing at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel lasted from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

In the February 29, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Pickets at Downtown Hotel - Bias Charged." Among other things, the article related that members of AHCED picketed at the Sheraton-Palace "last night" after a meeting with the management failed to produce an agreement. The article went on to say that TRACY SIMS, spokesman for AHCED, led the 60-member picket line on a march through the hotel lobby and afterwards conducted the singing of "We shall overcome," outside the hotel's Tudor Room street entrance.

In the March 1, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Court Halts Picketing at S.F. Hotel." The article, among other things, informed that more than 100 singing and chanting civil rights demonstrators were banished from the lobby of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel by a court order "last night."

The article further informed that the demonstrators backed down from pledges to get themselves arrested when one of the leaders read a temporary restraining order from Superior Court Judge FRANCIS MC CARTHY. The article went on to say that the restraining order, quickly handwritten by Judge MC CARTHY and rushed to the hotel in a police squad car, enjoined the demonstrators from "disturbing the peace and preventing egress from the hotel."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The article went on to say that some 200 persons started picketing outside the plush Market Street hotel at 7 p.m. Continuing, the article informed that a \$50,000 suit was filed against TRACY SIMS, Chairman of AHCED, and that she was also ordered to appear in court "tomorrow" to show cause why the picketing should not be halted. The complaint said that AHCED, made up of Bay Area students and youth groups, was trying to make the hotel disobey the State Fair Employment Practices Act.

In the March 2, 1964, issue of the "Daily Californian," a University of California, Berkeley, campus newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "81 Pickets Arrested in S.F." The article informed that 81 civil rights demonstrators were arrested for criminal contempt "last night" for violating a court order prohibiting them from picketing outside of San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

The article went on to say that the demonstrators, all of whom belonged to AHCED, charged the hotel was recruiting exclusively from "sources that will produce only white workers."

According to the article, the court order, the second one issued over the weekend by Superior Court Judge FRANCIS MC CARTHY, at the hotel management's request, limited the demonstrators to nine pickets.

On Saturday, a court order enjoined the pickets from singing and chanting inside the hotel lobby, because they were "disturbing the peace and preventing egress from the hotel."

In the March 3, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "A Truce in Palace Picketing."

The article informed that the restraining orders issued over the weekend against the 123 persons picketing the Sheraton-Palace Hotel for alleged discriminatory practices were dissolved "yesterday" by Superior Court Judge JOSEPH KARESH. This case is referred to as the Palace #1 sit-ins.

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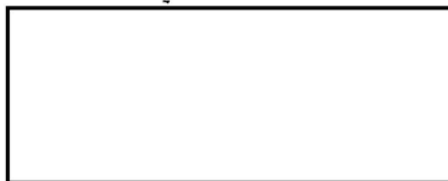
Continuing, the article reported that Judge KARESH ruled the restraining orders were improperly served and gave the respondents insufficient time to prepare a defense. The article commented there was no information available as to the effect Judge KARESH's ruling would have on the contempt of court citations issued against the pickets.

The article went on to say that the 123 pickets arrested Sunday night and early "yesterday" during a wild melee outside the hotel, appeared "yesterday morning" before Municipal Judge JOSEPH KENNEDY, who promptly released them on their own recognizance and set their cases over until March 16, 1964.

In the April 4, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," information was set forth that Municipal Judge JOSEPH G. KENNEDY "yesterday" had dismissed contempt charges against 123 pickets who had been jailed after the first big civil rights demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 1, 1964. The article informed that Judge KENNEDY cleared demonstrators of the charge because he said the restraining order they were accused of violating was faulty.

Inspector [redacted] Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department, Hall of Justice, Seventh and Bryant Streets, San Francisco, has informed that 121 individuals were arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 1, 1964. A review of the list of those arrested, as kept by Inspector [redacted] revealed among others the following: Mention should be made that where no comments follow the name of the individual, comments concerning the individual have been previously set forth:

b6
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b6
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On November 16, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting in San Francisco, California, called by the Northern District of the CP of California.

[SF T-72 on 11/27/63]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] is a member
of the National Committee of the CP, USA,

u.s.A.

b6
b7C

[SF T-5 on 7/23/63] X U

Calif.

b6
b7C

[redacted] had been active in the W.E.B.
DuBois Club of San Francisco in 1963 and 1964,
and he was extremely active in preparing for the
June 1964 founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois
Clubs of America. (X) (u)

[SF T-29 on 6/5/64] X U

The W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco and
the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America are
characterized in the Appendix Pages of this
report.

During 1947 and 1948, [redacted]
[redacted] attended meetings of the Tom Paine Club,
CP, Seattle, Washington. X U

attended C.P.
Thru T-29
Wash.
b6
b7C

[SF T-73 in 1948]

In September 1947, [redacted]
was Secretary-Treasurer of the Tom Paine Club,
CP, Seattle.

b6
b7C

[SF T-73 in 1947] X U

[redacted]
[redacted]
On August 27, 1964, [redacted] attended a discussion
of members and friends of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of
San Francisco, which was held at 1007 McAllister
Street, San Francisco, California. During a dis-
cussion of peace, the majority of people
present took the attitude that there could be

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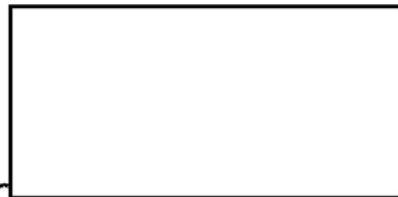
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

no permanent peace in the world until Marxism-Leninism was supreme in the world. During a discussion as to how to bring Marxism-Leninism to power in this country, [redacted] commented "they" ought to start doing something. He said "they" should do anything, even smashing windows that very night. [redacted] claimed such action would make the capitalists go to some expense and in time the capitalists would have to clothe the people, and if all the people all over the country began to move, "they" would see an end to capitalism. No one else at the meeting was willing to go out and smash windows, so [redacted] called them cowards and got up and left the discussion.

b6
b7C

[SF T-67 on 9/3/64] X U



Calif.

[redacted] was a member of a youth class on Marxism, which [redacted] East Bay CP functionary, was conducting for the CP. (X) (U) Calif.

b6
b7C

[SF T-16 on 2/27/61] X U

Calif.

[redacted] Alameda County, California, CP organizer, stated that [redacted] was a CP member. (X) (U) Calif.

[SF T-74 on 2/5/43] X U

[redacted] registered as a member of the Harriet Tubman Club, West Oakland Section, Alameda County CP, in 1950. X U

b6
b7C



[SF T-75 in 11/50] X U

Calif.

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b7C

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b7C

[redacted]
On January 29, 1964, [redacted] attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). ~~(S)~~ U

[SF T-21 on 1/30/64] ~~(S)~~ U

The SWP is characterized in the Appendix Pages of the report.

On December 4, 1963, [redacted] mother, attended a CP meeting of the Palo Alto Branch in Menlo Park, California. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[SF T-13 on 12/11/63] ~~(S)~~ U

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted]
North Hollywood, California, had a subscription to "New Horizons for Youth."

[redacted] [SF T-76 on 1/29/61 and 3/12/62] ~~(S)~~ U b6 b7C

"New Horizons for Youth" is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

On June 15, 1943, a meeting of Branch Organizers with Section Executive Committee, Los Angeles County CP, was held. [redacted] whom source identified as organizer of the Hollenbach Branch, Los Angeles County CP, was present. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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[SF T-77 on 6/23/43] ~~(S)~~ U Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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b7C

[redacted]
On March 10, 1961, [redacted] attended
a meeting of the Peace Committee, Northern District
California CP, at 2039 Broderick Street, San
Francisco. (X)(u)

[SF T-16 on 3/30/61] X(u)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
During the month of January 1964, [redacted]
resided at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California,
with ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National
Committee, CP, USA. X(u)

[SF T-78 on 2/12/64] X(u)

During the months of February and March 1964,
[redacted] resided with [redacted] a member
of the CP, Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X)

Calif b6
b7C

[SF T-16 in 3/64] X(u)

EDA TONI GODEL

Arthur
~~ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG~~

ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG attended the founding conven-
tion of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in
San Francisco during June 19-21, 1964. (X)(u)

[SF T-28 on 6/23/64] X(u) Calif

b6
b7C

[redacted]
There is no reported information indicating any
subversive affiliation or activities by anyone
identifiable with [redacted]
[redacted]

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MY-1 WVS

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(U)

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[redacted] were interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1947, and they admitted they had been affiliated with the CP, and the Communist Political Association (CPA) in 1944.

Calif.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] chaired a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, on September 27, 1964, at 5835 Grove Street, Oakland, and currently resides with [redacted]

Calif.

(u)

[SF T-79 on 9/28/64]

X u

[redacted]

b6
b7C

On April 3, 1964, the San Francisco County CP held an enlarged County Committee meeting for all Party members at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco. At this meeting, [redacted] was elected to the County Committee.

member

Calif.

[SF T-6 on 4/6/64]

X u

[redacted]

Calif.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

In the February 1964 newsletter of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, information was set forth concerning nominations for the club. One of the nominations for the Educational Committee was listed as [redacted]

[SF T-28 on 2/7/64]

X u

[redacted] was identified as a "current" member of the Centinela Club, Southern Coordinating Council, Southern California District CP.

Calif.

(u)

[SF T-80 on 7/2/64]

X u

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(U)

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[redacted] as of March 1957 was a member of the CP assigned to the Southern Bay Club, 46th AD Section, Western Division, Los Angeles County CP. (X)(u)

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[redacted] [SF T-80 on 4/2/57] (X)(u) Calif.

[redacted] is no longer a member of the CP. (X)(u)

[redacted] [SF T-80 on 7/14/58] (X)(u)

b6
b7C

There is no reported information concerning any subversive affiliation or activities by [redacted] (X)(u)

b6
b7C

The home of [redacted] was used by the CP underground for housing personnel in 1952. (X)(u) Calif.

[redacted] [SF T-80 on 2/18/53] (X)(u)

[redacted] had paid CP dues as of 1951. (X)(u) Calif.

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b7C

[redacted] [SF T-81 on 10/26/51] (X)(u)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was identified as a "current" member of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley. (X)(u) Calif.

[redacted] [SF T-14 on 8/13/63] (X)(u)

b6
b7C

On September 3, 1964, source was shown photographs of various individuals, and source identified [redacted] as one who had attended (X)(u)

attended meeting of

W.E.B. DuBois ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

10
SF 100-53902
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affairs of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, and had also been in attendance at W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club Berkeley headquarters during July 1964. (X)(u)

[SF T-82 on 9/3/64]

Mrs. [redacted] attended the California State CP Convention in San Francisco on March 16 and 17, 1957. (X)(u)

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b7C

[SF T-20 on 3/18/57] (X)(u)

Source furnished a document signed by [redacted] which was dated April 18, 1956, in which [redacted] described herself as the California State CP Educational Director. (X)(u)

[SF T-83 on 11/29/56] (X)(u)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
As of September 1963, [redacted] was a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter. (X)(u)

b6
b7C

[SF T-37 on 10/1/63] (X)(u)

On October 16, 1963, and November 22, 1963, [redacted] attended CP indoctrination classes. (X)(u)

[SF T-14 on 10/16/63 and 11/22/63] (X)(u)

As of April 1964, [redacted] served as Treasurer of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley Chapter. (X)(u)

[SF T-28 on 4/14/64] (X)(u)

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Calif.
[redacted]
member
At a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco during September 1963, [redacted] was introduced as a "newcomer" to the club. (X) (u)

[SF T-30 on 9/26/63] X u

[redacted]
Calif.
[redacted] became a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco at its first meeting on January 13, 1963. (X) (u)

[SF T-30 on 1/16/63] X u

[redacted] attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco during the first quarter of 1963, when she became inactive. She resumed her activities in the club in February 1964 and attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Clubs of America; which was held in San Francisco during the period from June 19-21, 1964. (X) (u)

[SF T-30 on 6/22/64] X u

[redacted] was a delegate to the National Convention of the CP, USA, which was held in New York from August 2 to 6, 1948.

Calif.
[SF T-84 on 8/3/48.] X u

In 1941, [redacted] was described as a working member of the CP, since 1932. During the period from 1934 through 1937, [redacted] travelled from district to district in the South and West as a representative of the Secretary of the CP. [redacted]

[SF T-85 in 1941] X u

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b7C

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted]
During the summer, 1964, [redacted] attended Marxist study classes sponsored by the Youth Action Union (YAU) and taught by [redacted]

(S)(u)
[SF T-127, 7/15/64 to 8/13/64] Xu

A characterization for the YAU is appended hereto.

On April 8, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Joe Hill CP Club in Los Angeles, California. [redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the Joe Hill Club, 24th Congressional District Section, Southern California District CP. Xu

[redacted]
[redacted]
[SF T-124, 4/14/64] Xu

[redacted] between May, 1961 and May 1962, regularly attended meetings of the Geronimo Club, 24th Congressional District Section, Southern California District CP. During a meeting of the Geronimo Club on May 8, 1962, [redacted] reported on her local activities in a major political party. Other members of the Geronimo Club later asked LUBA to curtail her activities in the major political party which resulted in LUBA becoming upset and dropping from the CP in June, 1962. (S)(u) Calif.

[SF T-126, 5/10/61 to 6/26/62] Xu

During 1964, [redacted] attended Marxist study classes sponsored by the YAU. [redacted] has been the instructor at these classes, one of which was held at his residence on April 20, 1964. As late as July 6, 1964, [redacted] attended a Marxist study class sponsored by the YAU. Xu

[SF T-64, 4/28/64 to 7/28/64] Xu

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[redacted]
[redacted] has been a member of the
San Francisco branch of the SWP during the
past year. (X) u

[SF T-26, 10/2/64] (X) u

Cal. F.
Socialist Workers Party

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b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of
the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco on
November 10, 1963, at 1007 McAllister Street,
San Francisco. (X) (u)

[SF T-30, 11/14/63] (X) u

b6
b7C

[redacted] attended the founding convention of
the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which
was held in San Francisco during the period
from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate
Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (u)

[SF T-30, 6/22/64] (X) u

b6
b7C

On December 16, 1963, [redacted] at-
tended a meeting of the San Francisco County
CP at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco. (X) u

[SF T-18, 12/17/63] (X) u

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b7C

During the Spring Semester of 1964, [redacted]
[redacted] of the San Francisco State
College W.E.B. DuBois Club. Cal. F.

[SF T-29, 10/6/64] (X) u

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[redacted]
On March 12, 1964, [redacted] was identified as a current member of the "Youth For Jobs." (u) *Calif.*

[SF T-38, 3/12/64] (u)

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b7C

[redacted] was not a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco but had attended several meetings of the Club during 1963. (u) *Calif.*

[SF T-30, 11/8/63] (u)

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b7C

[redacted] joined the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP in February, 1964. *member socialist worker Party*

[SF T-24, 2/6/64] (u) *Calif.*

b6
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At a membership meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP on February 4, 1964, [redacted] was accepted as a new member of the Branch. (u)

[SF T-24, 2/6/64] (u)

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b7C

On February 5, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP. (u)

[SF T-21, 2/6/64] (u)

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D. Sheraton-Palace Hotel
San Francisco
March 6 and 7, 1964

In the March 6, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned, "Picketing to Resume at Palace." Among other things, the article informed that the Sheraton-Palace Hotel broke off negotiations with AHCED "yesterday" and was faced with a new onslaught of civil rights demonstrators. The article reported that according to TRACY SIMS, Chairman of AHCED, "at least" 500 persons would picket the hotel "today."

In the March 7, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" there appeared an article captioned "A Protest By College Papers." The article informed that two Bay Area student newspapers decried anti-discrimination picketing at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel which prompted a protest demonstration on one campus "yesterday." The article went on to inform that student members of AHCED had organized a lunch hour rally at San Francisco State and had also paraded before the offices of the "Golden Gater." The "Golden Gater" is a campus newspaper published at San Francisco State College.

In the March 9, 1964, issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette", a Berkeley, California daily newspaper, information was set forth that more than 300 demonstrators formed a human blockade at the three exits of the hotel during the early morning hours. According to the article, the blockade effectively prevented anyone from entering or leaving the hotel. Continuing, the article said that the police, with the reluctant consent of the hotel's management, threatened mass arrest unless the exits were cleared.

The article related that SIMS and other members of AHCED rejected the advice after a hurried conference and told the demonstrators to invite arrest. The article commented that 167 were arrested during civil rights demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco over the weekend. According to the article, of those arrested, 78 were from Berkeley, California.

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Continuing, the article informed that the demonstration, which started Friday evening (March 6, 1964), was aimed at alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. More than 1000 persons gathered inside and outside the hotel during the night.

The article went on to say that the protest finally broke up Saturday afternoon when hotel officials and civil rights leaders signed an agreement committing 35 major San Francisco hotels to open 15 to 20 per cent of their jobs to Negroes and members of other minority groups.

In the March 28, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian" there appeared an article captioned, "How Ad Hoc Kept Pact to End Discrimination in Hotel Hiring - The Sheraton-Palace Battle at San Francisco." Among other things, the article informed that a picket line around the famed Sheraton-Palace Hotel, which progressively became a walk-in, a sit-in and a sleep-in ended after almost 20 hours and 167 arrested with the signing March 7, 1964, of a non-discriminatory hiring agreement by 33 San Francisco hotels.

The article related that the demonstration, the largest of its kind in the San Francisco Bay Area, was organized by AHCED, a group composed of eight local organizations active in civil rights movements.

The article went on to say the picketing of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel by AHCED began about a month ago after negotiations which commenced in December, 1963, had broken down. On March 1, 123 pickets were jailed for contempt of court after they ignored a temporary restraining order limiting their number to 9.

Continuing, the article informed that the demonstration began the evening of March 6. By 7:00 p.m. nearly 2,000 pickets, mostly students, were surrounding the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, four abreast. They chanted "freedom now" and "JIM CROW must go." In addition, the article informed that the demonstrators sang the anthem of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

The article went on to inform that pickets were instructed by Monday not to accept any pieces of paper from unidentified persons in order to thwart the serving of any restraining

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order. After several hours the pickets stopped singing and more than 800 filed into the long lobby. First they marched quietly around the room, then they sat down, blocking all but a narrow passage through the middle of the lobby.

The article related that until early in the morning, it appeared that the parties would reach an agreement. However, when word suddenly came to the mass demonstrators that the Hotel Association had refused to negotiate, community leaders shouted, "are you ready to go to jail now?". The crowd shouted assent, and 200 people moved into the hotel's main doorway, sitting down and packing it tightly. The singing and chanting began again.

A characterization for the "National Guardian" is appended hereto.

The article informed that a total of 167 demonstrators were arrested, the largest number involved in a mass arrest in the City's history.

Inspector [redacted] has informed that 174 individuals were arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 6 and 7, 1964. All of those arrested were charged with violation of Section 415, Penal Code, State of California (Disturbing the Peace).

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A review of the list of those arrested by the San Francisco Police Department as maintained by Inspector [redacted] revealed, among others, the following names. Where no identifying information of a subversive nature follows, characterization of such individuals will be found elsewhere in this report.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
(1) [redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(2) [redacted]	Dismissed
(3) [redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(4) [redacted] <i>ref.</i>	90 days county jail, 60 days suspended sentence, \$200 fine or 40 days county jail.

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At a meeting of the Metal Trades Club, AFL Section, San Francisco County CP, during the first half of 1959, an announcement was made that the "Youth Club" had had three meetings. [redacted] member of the Metal Trades Club, said his son, [redacted] was in the "Youth Club" and that only two or three of the youths were progressive or had a progressive background. (X)(u)

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b7C

[SF T-86, 6/3/59] (X)(u)

According to [redacted] of the San Francisco County CP, [redacted] was still a member-at-large of the CP. (X)(u)

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b7C

[SF T-9, 8/14/61] (X)(u)

[redacted] continued to be active in a group of factionalists which split from the CP. This factionalist group took their ideological views from the Chinese faction of the world CP rather than the Russian CP.

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b7C

[SF T-67, 4/6/62] (X)(u)

- (5) [redacted]
(6) [redacted]

Acquitted

b6
b7C

Hung Jury, 9/30/64

Former member Socialist Worker

On September 10, 1958, [redacted] executed an armed forces security questionnaire, Form DD-98, as part of preinduction processing at the United States Army Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, California. Among other things he stated he had been a member of the SWP during 1954 and 1955 and attended SWP meetings from 1954 to 1958. He stated he had attended "gatherings" of the Labor Youth League (LYL) during 1956 and 1957 as well as "gatherings" of the CP during 1957 and 1958.

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The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name

Disposition

The LYL became defunct in February, 1957.

- (7) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(8) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6
b7C

On May 10, 1961, [redacted] participated in a picketing in front of the Federal Office Building, San Francisco, which was sponsored by the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

Calif.

[SF T-87, 5/10/61] X U

A characterization of the FPCC is appended hereto.

- (9) [redacted] Dismissed
[redacted] represented the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament at San Francisco State College during the school year 1963-1964.

b6
b7C

Calif.

[SF T-62, 6/19/64] X U

- (10) [redacted] 90 days county jail;
[redacted] 60 days suspended sentence; \$200 fine.

b6
b7C

Calif.

[redacted] on September 20, 1963, attended a meeting of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance. X U

b6
b7C

[SF T-23, 9/24/63] X U

A characterization of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance is appended hereto.

[redacted] is a member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance. X U

b6
b7C

[SF T-23, 4/7/64] X U

- (11) [redacted] Acquitted
[redacted] participated in picket line demonstrations on March 19 and 26, and July 18, 1960, which were sponsored by the ISU.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-88, 1960] X U

Independent Student
Univ.

9
SF 100-53902
FSP/evs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name

Disposition

[redacted] was active in the LYL in Los Angeles during the later fifties.

b6
b7C

[SF T-89, 4/4/62] X U

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America held during the period from June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (u)

[SF T-67, 6/22/64] X U

(12)

[redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6
b7C

(13)

[redacted] Acquitted

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America held during the period of June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (u) Calif.

[SF T-29, 10/2/64] X U

b6
b7C

(14)

[redacted] Acquitted

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which was held during the period from June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. During the latter part of 1963 and in 1964 [redacted] attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. (X) (u) Calif.

b6
b7C

[SF T-30, 6/22/64] X U

(15)

[redacted] 30 days county jail,
20 days suspended sentence, \$110 fine or
20 days county jail,
6 months probation.

b6
b7C

Former member Young
Socialist Alliance
Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name

Disposition

On November 18, 1962, a special meeting of the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was called in Berkeley, California, to formally charge and try [redacted] with Breach of Discipline and Irresponsibility emanating from his public admission concerning the use of narcotics. He was found guilty and suspended for one year; however, he chose to resign from the BAYSA. *(SF T-26, 12/7/62) X u*

b6
b7C

A characterization for the BAYSA is appended hereto.

- (16) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(17) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6
b7C

The American-Russian Institute of San Francisco (ARI) sponsored an affair at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on November 24, 1963, celebrating 30 years of American-Soviet diplomatic relations and the 46th anniversary of the USSR. At this affair [redacted] was a featured speaker. In connection with this affair, the ARI circulated literature advertising the affair which described [redacted] as one who attended the World Congress of Women in Moscow during her three-weeks visit to Rumania.

(SF T-90, 11/27/63) X u

The ARI has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The World Congress of Women was sponsored by the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and held in Moscow, Russia, during the period from June 24 to June 29, 1963.

(SF T-91, July, 1963) X u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name

Disposition

A characterization for the WIDF is appended hereto.

b6
b7C

(18)

[Redacted Name]

Acquitted

(19)

[Redacted Name]

Absentee bench warrant issued, 30 days county jail, \$200 fine, 1 year probation.

*Dist. Judge
Helen
pg 40
100-442529*

Calif.

There is no reported information concerning any subversive affiliation or activity by anyone identifiable with [Redacted]

b6
b7C

[Redacted] transferred from the Northern Division of the Los Angeles County CP to the Morgan Hull Division of the CP, Los Angeles. *CU*

[SF T-124, 2/28/52] *CU*

[Redacted] attended a regular CP meeting on July 21, 1954, at 2721 Dobinson Street, Los Angeles. On this occasion, [Redacted] said he had been in the CP in Chicago, Illinois. *Calif.*

b6
b7C

[SF T-425, 8/2/54] *CU*

(20)

[Redacted Name]

Acquitted

b6
b7C

[Redacted] was reported by SF T-145 on November 17, 1955, to have been known by him as a member of the CP from about 1926 to about 1947, and to have used the name MIKE GOLD as a writer for the "Daily Worker" and the "People's World." *Calif.*

(21)

[Redacted Name]

30 days suspended sentence, 6 months probation, \$83 fine.

b6
b7C

(22)

Hung Jury, 9/30/64

(23)

Acquitted

(24)

Hung Jury, 9/30/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name	Disposition
(25) [redacted]	63 days county jail, \$220 fine reduced to 6 months probation, \$110 fine and 15 days county jail.

b6
b7C

attends
[redacted] began attending meetings of the
Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance in
September, 1963, and attended five meetings
of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance be-
tween September 20, 1963 and December 13,
1963. He had continued to attend Berkeley
Young Socialist Alliance meetings to May 24,
1964. *cu*

b6
b7C

[SF T-23, 6/20/64] *cu*

(26) [redacted]	<i>calif.</i> Acquitted
-----------------	-------------------------

[redacted] participated in a demonstra-
tion on April 19, 1961, at Union Square,
San Francisco, which was sponsored by the
FPCC.

[SF T-87, 4/19/61] *cu*

(27) [redacted]	<i>calif.</i> 5 days county jail
-----------------	----------------------------------

b6
b7C

In November, 1963, [redacted] was iden-
tified as a current member of the W.E.B.
DuBois Club of San Francisco. *(u)*

[SF T-30, November, 1963] *cu*

(28) [redacted]	Acquitted
-----------------	-----------

On March 13, 1959, [redacted] attended
a meeting of the Provisional Organizing
Committee (POC) for a Marxist-Leninist
Party in New York and at the time claimed
to be a member in good standing of the
Waterfront Section of the POC. *(u)*

calif. [SF T-92, 1959] *cu*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name

Disposition

A characterization for the POC is appended hereto.

(29) [redacted] 90 days county jail,
\$220 fine, suspended sentence.

b6
b7C

(30) [redacted] 5 days county jail

b6
b7C

During the past six months, [redacted] has been a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP. *Calif.*

Socialist Workers Party

[SF T-23, 8/12/64] *Calif.*

(31) [redacted] 90 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence, \$200 fine, absentee bench warrant issued, no bail.

[redacted] was on leave of absence from the CP, San Francisco, because of his drinking problem. *Calif.*

member

[SF T-6, 8/20/62] *Calif.*

(32) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6
b7C

[redacted] was one of 84 who participated in a trip to Cuba during June, 1964, which was sponsored by the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba (SCTC). This trip was in defiance of the United States, State Department travel ban to Cuba. *Calif.*

b6
b7C

A characterization for the SCTC is appended hereto.

(33) [redacted] Acquitted

Calif.

[redacted] was a current member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance.

[SF T-23, 1/15/64] *Calif.*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1653898-000

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/7/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/1/66 - 1/31/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK	TYPED BY CSS
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES:

Jackson report of SA [redacted] 11/2/66.

b6
b7c

- P -

LEADS:

JACKSON DIVISION

At Jackson, Mississippi

Will continue to follow and report any communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

Case has been pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-21115 REC-28

FEB 13 1967 EX 101

INT. SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,
Request Recd.	REQUESTED, CRD, RAO.
Date Fwd.	DATE: 2/20/67
How Fwd.	BY: [Signature]
By	[Signature]

Notations

100-442529-21115

JN 100-57

Identity of Source

Location of Information

✓ JN T-1 is

✓ JN T-2 is

✓ JN T-3 is

✓ JN T-4 is

JN 100-730-2
Used to characterize
MONICA KLEIN.

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report furnished New York as that office is office of origin in this matter.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness.

B*
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1-NISO-CHASN (RM)
1-OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
2-INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of:

SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK

Office: Jackson, Mississippi

Date:

February 7, 1967

Field Office File No.:

JN 100-57

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, (CIRM)

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No information developed of communist strategy and tactics.
Information from informants regarding the Mississippi
Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith,
together with their subversive affiliation, set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

This report covers the period November 1, 1966,
through January 31, 1967.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See miscellaneous section.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

MISS.

JN T-1 on January 30, 1967, advised that the MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. Source advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to be the Chairman of the MFDP, however, 'in the latter part of 1966, due to a lack of funds, the MFDP had to close down its state headquarters located at 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Source stated GUYOT has been operating from the office of the 1131 Eighth St. Freedom Information Service (FIS) in west Jackson in the vicinity of Lynch Street. Source related that the FIS provides information to community organizations regarding local and county elections and the voting opportunities and obligations of Negroes in affecting the outcome of these elections. Source said JAN HILLEGAS is the Office Manager of FIS. MISS.

Source said he believes MONICA KLEIN is still the girl friend of LAWRENCE GUYOT. MISS. Calif.

Freedom Information Service

JN T-2 stated on January 18, 1967, that during contact with MONICA KLEIN, white female from Berkeley, California, he asked KLEIN if she had been working with MFDP and she replied in the negative. She said she had been working with the FIS in Jackson. KLEIN indicated to source that she lived in Jackson and was not living with LAWRENCE GUYOT, Chairman, MFDP, at the present time.

JN T-3 advised on February 6, 1966, that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). Source advised three or four months previously KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JN 100-57

JN T-4 on January 16, 1967, advised that the FIS provides information concerning scholarship and educational opportunities for Negroes and does research work for the Hinds County Community Council and other local civil rights organizations in connection with voting activities of county and city governments. Source said it also provides information on the functions of various public officials in these governments.

Source advised the FIS has a post office box (#120) at Tougaloo, Mississippi, and an office located at 1131 Corinth Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

3*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
February 7, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent
Thomas Fitzpatrick at Jackson,
Mississippi, February 7, 1967.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LIMITED CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

This document was not reviewed in its entirety. Classification review was limited to:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>
A	All	7	All
D	All	8	All
I	All	60	All
IA	All	65	All

on 6-11-79

by, SP-1 GSK/eth

File # 100-448529-

Serial 2116

Per Comp # 36,871

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 12/10/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/25/66-1/20/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	TYPED BY [redacted]
CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C		[Handwritten signatures and notes]	
EXEMPT WHERE SHOWN 0-17 to NY 2/24/67 Wm J. ci See attached 0-17.			
REFERENCE Report of SA [redacted] 11/14/66, at New York. (u)			

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. It is for the protection of these sources that this classification is used. **TSW**

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instruction. **(u)**

For the assistance of the Bureau, an Appendix Section is used in this report. Therein is found characterizations

It has been: Pending over one year ☒ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

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 - 1-Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)
 - 4-New York (100-153735)

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100-442529-2116

17 FEB 14 1967

CLASSIFIED BY **60267M SEPT 66**
DECLASSIFY ON: **25X**

Notations: **# 930775**

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Recd.	EST. OR.	OSI	SEC. SER.
62 MAR 2 1967			
		CRD, RAD	

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE: (Cont'd)

of individuals mentioned in the report and who have subversive backgrounds. (u)

In addition to SA [redacted] the following agents of the NYO prepared inserts for this report:

JOHN H. ROBINSON

Progressive Labor Party
(PLP)

Congress of Racial Equality
(CORE)

Negro
(NALC)

ROBERT MURPHY

Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

ARTHUR J. GREENE

Socialist Workers Party
(SWP)

LEWIS BARNETT

Workers World Party
(WWP)

SA VINCENT J. ASCIENI reviewed the material in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), but found no reportable information for this period.

SAS [redacted] and [redacted] were the agents who observed the movement at the NY Hilton Hotel on 10/18/66.

Under the SCLC section of the report, SAS ROBERT MURPHY and [redacted] were the agents who observed CLARENCE JONES and UNCLE RALE board the EAL Shuttle on 11/9/66.

Under the CORE section of this report, under the Officers heading, there is a statement that JAMES E. MC CAIN of Center, South Carolina, informed an SA of the fact that he had been given the position of National [redacted]. The name of the agent to whom he made this statement is [redacted] to the NYO.

NY 100-153735

(U) ~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE: (Cont'd)

Under the SOIC Section, SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were the agents who observed the activities at 1541 Broadway, NYC, on 10/5/65.

b6
b7C

SAs THOMAS J. MC NEE and CHARLES W. CAVALAUGH were the agents mentioned in the characterization of JERALD MICHAEL COVICT.

In the characterization of ROE LOUIS TARDLER, SA EDWARD W. LUCKLEY was the agent referred to in the third paragraph.

SAs JOHN V. GRIFFIN and EDWARD W. LUCKLEY were the agents mentioned in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the same characterization.

SA LUCKLEY was mentioned in the sixth paragraph.

SAs FRANCIS J. SANDIN, [redacted] and [redacted] were the agents in the eighth paragraph.

COVER PAGE
C

(U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

NY T-1

[Redacted]

NY T-2

[Redacted]

NY T-3

DS 222-S*

NY T-4

[Redacted]

NY T-5

NY 2353-C*

NY T-6

[Redacted]

NY T-7

[Redacted]

NY T-8

[Redacted]

File Where Located

NY 100-80541-15401

Characterized JAKE GREEN

Characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Instant remove page 29

Characterized JERALD MICHAEL COVICH

Characterized GI L. GREEN

Characterized MILLED MC ADORY

Characterized MIKE STEIN

Characterized LEO RABOUINE

JAMES TORNEY

AGNES WILLIS

BOB TARDLER

COVER PAGE
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~~SECRET~~ (U)

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b7D
b7E

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Where Located

✓ NY T-9

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-10

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

Characterized SAM BALLAN
Characterized WILLIE MAE
MALLORY

✓ NY T-11

[Redacted]

NY 100-153249-65

66
66
66

✓ NY T-12

[Redacted]

(By Request)

NY 100-79303-1995
1995

✓ NY T-13

[Redacted]

(S) (U)

NY 100-79303-1995
NY 100-11785A-144
NY 100-79303-1995
Characterized BLYDEN JACKSON

✓ NY T-14

[Redacted]

NY 100-79303-1995

✓ NY T-15

[Redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 157-1680-6

(U)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

NY T-16

[Redacted]

NY T-17

[Redacted]

NY T-18

NY 3310-S*

NY T-19

[Redacted]

NY T-20

Former NY 5102-S*

NY T-21

[Redacted]

NY T-22

[Redacted]

NY T-23

[Redacted]

NY T-24

[Redacted]

NY T-25

NY 694-S*

F. 1c Where Located

[Redacted]

Characterized JOHN CATCH

[Redacted]

Characterized OLIVER LEEDS

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterized JAMES ALLEN

Characterized IRDINE
ANTONSEN.

Characterized ZEROR ANTONSEN
DOROTHY G.
SCHNEIDER
ROBERT SCHNEIDER

Characterized HERBERT
APTHEIMER

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F

~~(U)~~

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

✓ NY T-26

[REDACTED]

✓ NY T-27

[REDACTED]

✓ NY T-28

[REDACTED]

✓ NY T-29

CG 5824-S*

✓ NY T-30

NY 4251-S*

✓ NY T-31

[REDACTED] (S) (U)

✓ NY T-32

[REDACTED]

✓ NY T-33

[REDACTED]

(By Request)

✓ NY T-34

[REDACTED]

✓ NY T-35

[REDACTED]

✓ NY T-36

[REDACTED]

File Where Located

Characterized LEON BIBB

Characterized LEON BIBB

Characterized LEON BIBB

Characterized THOMAS DENNIS

Characterized MICHAEL FLORY

Characterized RALPH HILSTEIN

Characterized ROY HENIS
MARION KNIGHT

Characterized ROY HENIS

Characterized CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7D

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NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

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✓ NY T-39

NY 3245-C*

NY T-40

[REDACTED]

NY T-41

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NY T-42

[REDACTED]

NY T-43

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NY T-44

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NY T-45

[REDACTED]

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Characterized ARTHUR KNIGHT

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Characterized CLAUDELIGHTFOOT

Characterized ROBERT MINTZ

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Characterized BLAINE OBRINSKY
Dx* WILLIAM OBRINSKY

Characterized WILLIAM PATTERSON

Characterized EDDIE PINNEY

Characterized WILLIAM RUDOLPH
SCOTT

Characterized DON SMITH

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INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

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Characterized DON SMITH

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TANDLER

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Characterized WILLIAM ALBERTSON

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Characterized HARRY TANSER

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 3 - 108th INTC, NY (RM)
1 - 2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: 2/10/67

Office: New York, New York

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Field Office File #: 100-153735

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

✓ During meeting of National Committee, CP, USA, held in NYC, on 12/3-7/66, a report by HENRY WINSTON on the Negro question revealed much disagreement exists in Party as to whether Party should support Black Power doctrine. Meeting National Negro Commission, CP, USA, held in NYC, on 12/8/66, during which agreement was reached on nine points which are enumerated in details. ✓ Another meeting of National Negro Commission, CP, USA, on 11/16/66, heard HENRY WINSTON urge that Party participate vigorously in Poverty Program. ✓ In a letter dated 11/14/66, the Negro Commission, CP, USA, instructed all CP Districts to work toward the day when Negro Congressional representation will reach twenty members. ✓ According to a source, the CP, USA, looks favorably on groups like the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and attempts to connect with and influence and particularly strive to make contacts of a kind that will bring these individuals into the CP, USA. ✓ During meeting of NY District Committee on 11/20/66, GIL GREEN said Party should show how Negroes, Puerto Ricans and labor candidates could make break-throughs on all political levels. ✓ "The Worker", 12/18/66, carried an editorial which criticized recent US Supreme Court decisions regarding the Georgia Governors race and the JAMES HOFFA case. ✓ "Political Affairs", November,

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1966; carried article entitled "Labor and Civil Rights in Chicago", by JAMES WEST. NAT WEINSTEIN, N.C. member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), said on (7/38/66) that Negroes could not win their freedom in framework of capitalism and that capitalism would lose if it entered in race with socialism. The "Workers World", issue of August, 1966, carried article critical of Pentagon's Policy on Negro servicemen in Viet Nam. Extent of CP involvement in CORE set forth in details. On 8/19/66, JIM TORMEY said CP must get more members of CP caucus on the NALC Committee. STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL continue to be advisors to the SCLC and MARTIN LUTHER KING. (X)w

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DETAILS:

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America
(CPUSA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the
Party

On December 3 - 7, 1966, a meeting of the National Committee, ^{Communist} Party, United States of America (CP, USA) was held at the Hotel Wellington, New York, New York, and it was during this meeting that a report on the Negro Question was presented.

According to the source, the Resolution on the Negro Question was referred by the 18th National Convention, CPUSA to the National Committee. It was apparent from the report given by HENRY WINSTON, the National Chairman of the Party on this subject, that the problem had not been resolved by the leadership. WINSTON's report was so jumbled and incoherent that it was difficult to follow any aspect of it. At one point he was in favor of Black Power and at another point he was not in favor of it. Similarly, he vacillated in regard to violence and non-violence in the civil rights movement.

N.Y. WINSTON's report was followed by several speeches from the floor. JAMES ALLEN* urged that the CP become the champion of Black power and its use. JAKE GREEN*, CARL BLOICE* and TOM DENNIS* spoke similarly in its favor. ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Executive Board, CPUSA, vehemently opposed Black power and the CP's identity with it. JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Board of the CP, also stated he did not want the Party to go all the way in supporting Black Power.

The factor in this regard which is causing the division of views is the qualitative change in the Negro movement since the National Convention, that is, the militant anti-white attacks which have been made against the "Uncle Toms", and the more

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U.S.A. moderate civil rights leaders, such as MARTIN LUTHER KING*, U.S.A. ROY WILKINS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and WHITNEY YOUNG of the Urban League. The U.S.A. CP, USA, which has always asserted itself as the main support for the Negro people, is therefore, in a quandary as to which faction to now support. There were no motions concerning the Draft Resolution and if anything, the division between those supporting and rejecting Black Power was shown to be deeper, irreconcilable and accentuated.

While the Resolution on the Negro Question was accepted as "a basis for further working use of the Negro Question", it is tied with all kinds of strings.

NY T-1
December 12, 1966

On December 8, 1966, a CP National Negro Commission meeting was held at the Wellington Hotel, 55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York.

ROSCOE PROCTOR acted as Chairman. After discussing the civil rights movement in all its aspects, agreement was reached on the following courses of action:

1. Full support of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH's Freedom Budget.
2. To fully examine the 1966 elections in order to determine the size of the Negro vote.
3. Set up Negro Commissions in the Far West, Mid West, East, South, and North, and to have Eastern and Western Regional Sections.
4. Elect 20 more Negro Congressmen in 1968, and push Negro representation in all jobs, organizations, trade unions, and government.
5. Bring CP literature to Negro communities and organizations.
6. Try to bring more Negro women into the CP.
7. Hold National Negro Commission meetings in cities outside of New York.
8. Get Negro youth into the CP.
9. Fight white chauvinism both in and out of the CP.

NY T-2
December 9-10, 1966

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On November 16, 1966, a Communist Party National Negro Commission meeting was held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York, N.Y. The meeting was attended by 15 people, among whom were HOSEA HUDSON* and MILDRED McADORY*.

The meeting opened with a report by TED BASSETT* on the Freedom Budget. In describing the Budget, the source said it was a proposal by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, the President of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), that the United States Government spend \$186,000,000.00 to raise the lower income families in the United States, particularly Negroes, to a higher level. N.Y.
J.S.A.

During the discussion that followed, the group was in agreement that this so-called \$186,000,000.00 budget could be considered only as a beginning in the war on poverty.

HENRY WINSTON, the National Chairman of the Party, told the group that the CPUSA should participate vigorously in any poverty program.

N.Y. ✓ ISHMAEL FLOREY* of the Afro-American Heritage Association spoke on the need to establish a closer relationship between the African people and Americans of African descent. It was his contention that the Negroes in Africa and in the United States are engaged in the same struggle for a greater share of the world's goods.

At the conclusion of his talk, FLOREY recommended that committees be organized throughout the United States which would bring about closer relationships between American Negroes and their brothers in Africa. J.S.A.

✓ CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* announced that each CP District would be required to give a report on its Negro membership.

NY T-2
November 17, 1966

On November 21, 1966, the source furnished a document dated November 14, 1966, which he said was sent by the Negro Commission of the CPUSA to all CP Districts. The document was in regard to raising Negro Congressional representation to twenty members, and bore the signature of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON*. The document was as follows: N.Y.

"Dear Comrades:

"The 1966 elections are over. The lessons are many and various.

"First of all, the frenzied efforts of the Conservatives and ultra-Rightists to manufacture a new racist weapon, the white backlash, did not have the success reaction expected.

"The backlash is artificially stimulated. The militancy of Negro citizens is founded on substance. City, State and Federal governments have failed effectively to act in response to democratic demands of Negro citizens. Their call that protective legislation be enforced and that guaranteed human and Constitutional rights be immediately rigidly applied has only gone unheeded. These governments utilizing the racist press and police officials have sought to create and bring into operation vicious mob resistance to peaceful demonstrations seeking to attain these ends. These reached their highwater mark in Chicago's suburbs.

"But election results in many states prove conclusively that Negro candidates can expect support from thousands of whites and can be elected.

"The task is to quicken the tempo of this step which not only makes for unity, but will do much to dispel frustration in the ghetto. Some of the results reflect the growing recognition of the monstrous immorality of racism; some an appreciation of mutuality of economic interests; all reflect a growing political awareness that we must together face the crisis conditions and danger of war.

"This political growth can be stimulated through a program directed toward getting 20 Negro legislators in Congress in 1968.

"The time is ripe to prepare for such an avalanche. There are six Negroes there now. With the seating of Senator BROOKE of Massachusetts, there will be 7.

"The program calls for an additional 20.

"This is neither unreasonable nor impossible to attain.

"Michigan now has 2 Negro Congressmen. With comparable organizations, effort among unions, ghettos, slums and among churchmen, 2 Negro Congressmen from New York, Illinois and California are not an impossibility.

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"In 16 other states steps should be taken at once to get Negro representation in the next Congress. We suggest for major consideration representatives from:

"Massachusetts	New York - 2
New Jersey	Connecticut
Maryland	California - 2
Virginia	Louisiana
Ohio	South Carolina
Illinois - 2	Michigan - 2
Missouri	Florida
Texas	

"The Southern states will need special attention. The Northern, Eastern and Western States need immediate discussion on this question. That discussion should be introduced immediately.

"Ministerial alliances of all character should be approached as well as all clubs, fraternities and sororities and clubs can be set up for this particular purpose.

"This can stimulate participation in city and state politics."

NY T- 3
November 21, 1966

Attitude of CPUSA toward the Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial
Equality and related type groups in the Negro
Mass Movement.

The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has always been interested in attempting to get connected with any movements or groups with the aim of entrenching its own leadership and drawing on that movement or group for members to join the CP. It is especially interested in the militant type of groups and considers these elements as already quite advanced ideologically in terms of recognizing the need for militant action. The CP considers such groups as only a step or two away from a logical realization that they are the type who should join the CP.

The CPUSA looks favorably on groups like the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and attempts to connect with and

influence and particularly strive to make contacts of a kind that will bring these individuals into the CP.

The CP is especially interested in groups who have political issues, such as the Vietnam War, consistent with the viewpoints of the CP. Although fundamentally the CP is leery of the Black Power slogan, a slogan which contravenes the proper Marxist Theory on the Negro question, the CP equivocates and attempts to go along with the advocates of Black Power while making gentle criticism.

While the CPUSA itself is too cagey to publicly lead a campaign of open defiance against the draft, the nature of its propaganda, pro-Viet Cong line, and so called anti-War line, is such that it encourages and greets such activity undertaken by CORE, SNCC and other segments of the youth movement.

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The CPUSA favors the growth and expansion of groups like CORE and SNCC precisely because of their attitude toward the Vietnam War and anti-Johnson administration policies generally, all of which coincide with the political viewpoints of the C.P.

At the same time the CP moves as carefully as possible in order not to compromise its so-called relationship with the moderate section of the civil rights and Negro movements, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the labor element led by PHILIP RANDOLPH.

NY T- 1
November 23, 1966

2. Plans and Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meetings of the Party

On November 20, 1966, a CP New York District Committee meeting was held in Suite 7, Hotel Manhattan, New York, New York. The meeting was chaired by GIL GREEN*, and he made a report, which was generally a review of the recent elections held in the State of New York and throughout the nation.

In acknowledging gains by the Republican Party, GREEN contended that the gains were made by the moderate wing of the Party and not by the far right in the Republican Party.

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With regard to the results of the New York voting, GREEN said the ultra-rightists were defeated, while big money won for Rockefeller in New York. He said Mayor LINDSAY had lost in New York City on the Civilian Review Board and that due to this, the City, in a short time, would face a crisis with the civil rights issue.

GREEN was of the opinion that the Communist Party should set up committees to draw up a constitution on what New York State should have and how it should be carried out. He said the Party should show how the Negroes, Puerto Ricans and labor candidates could make break-throughs on all political levels.

(F) In regard to the campaign of ~~HERBERT AP THEKER~~ N.Y. for Congress, GREEN said the Party made a gain in that it had at least one CP member on the ballot. However, the main weakness was that there were no Negro candidates on the CP ballot. He said the main work of the Party was in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area and that when they went in there, the Negroes said, "You white people leave us alone until you want something, and then you come to us and ask us to vote for you." GREEN said the Party should get around this by putting forth qualified Negro candidates.

NY T-4
November 22, 1966 N.Y.

On October 11, 1966, GIL GREEN. and ~~BLYDEN JACKSON~~ N.Y. were in contact, during which time GREEN told JACKSON about a meeting scheduled for that afternoon at the A. Philip Randolph Institute in New York City. GREEN said the meeting, called by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and ~~BAYARD RUSTIN~~, would be attended by civil rights leaders from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, New York, and would be devoted to finding ways to prevent the dissolution of the New York City Police Review Board.

GREEN instructed JACKSON to attend the meeting along with HERBERT AP THEKER. JACKSON, the source said, answered that he was informed by RUSTIN that it was unnecessary for them to attend. GREEN said he did not think it was good politics, but went along with JACKSON'S decision not to attend.

NY T-5
October 11, 1966

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On November 9-13, 1966, CLARA MASSO, East Side
Section Communist Party Organizer, New York District Communist
Party, was scheduled to attend a National Conference in Washington,
believed by the source to be sponsored by the Federation
of Negro Women's Clubs.

According to the source, on November 1, 1966, MASSO
discussed the Conference with HENRY WINSTON, who expressed
delight in her plans to attend the Conference. And in fact,
MASSO said there was such enthusiasm over her plans to attend
that the National Office of the CPUSA had agreed to pay her expenses
to attend the Conference.

NY T-6
November 1, 1966

3. Plans, Strategy revealed in Party Publications

On December 18, 1966, "The Worker", an east coast
Communist publication, on page 3, contained an editorial entitled
"Ominous Court Rulings", which commented on recent United States
Supreme Court rulings dealing with the Georgia gubernatorial
race and the JAMES HOFFA conviction. The editorial said the
rulings underscored the urgency of re-establishing the labor-
Negro-liberal coalition on an even stronger and more militant
basis than ever before.

In the Georgia case, the editorial continued, "the
Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, gave the go-ahead signal
to the racists of that state to rule the state against the
interests of the Negro people, labor and the majority of the
people.

"With the dubious appeal to the 140-year old section
of the Georgia constitution, adopted when that state was
controlled by the slavocracy, the Supreme Court majority abandoned
its previous one-man, one vote decision, and gave an illegally
elected Georgia legislature dominated by white supremacists
the opportunity to pick the vicious racist LESTER MADDOX
as governor.

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"In the Hoffa case, a Supreme Court majority of 4 to 3 gave its approval to use of criminal stoolpigeons to frame labor leaders, the Negro people and anyone who finds himself in opposition to the policies of the government.

"Both of these anti-democratic decisions are a danger signal. When conjoined with the temper of the JOHNSON administration and the alliance of reactionary Republicans and racist Democrats in the new Congress, it becomes clear that a solid united front of the forces of organized labor, the Negro people and the liberals is an urgent necessity if the interests of the American people are to be defended from the onslaught of their enemies and if the conditions of the nation are to be improved.

"The Supreme Court decisions make it evident that the American people cannot place their reliance solely on the courts to defend them from the conspiracies of the government, Big Business and the racists.

"It is clear that the only real defense can come from the exertion of the political and economic power of the American people. The most effective instrument for doing this in the past period has been the labor-Negro-liberal coalitions. Whatever social advances and political and economic gains have been won by the workers, the Negro people and the nation as a whole have been achieved not by any willing, altruistic grants from the government, the monopolies or the white supremacists, but by the concerted struggles of all forces of progress as expressed in the labor-Negro-liberal coalition."

In concluding, the editorial implodes the Negro people, labor and all progressive forces to unite to meet these attacks.

The November, 1966 issue of "Political Affairs," self-described as the theoretical Journal of the Communist Party, USA, carried an article on page 15 entitled "Labor and Civil Rights in Chicago". The author of the article was JAMES WEST.* The following are some of the observations made by WEST in covering the topic:

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The struggles of the Chicago Freedom Movement led by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and AL RABY, WEST said, served to reveal the depth of the malignancy of racism which exists among sections of the white majority and forcefully to dramatize the urgency of combat against white chauvinist ideology and for ideas and policies of unity of Negro and white in their mutual interest.

A reactionary-racist offensive, WEST continued, was mounted under anti-Negro, anti-Communist and white power slogans which signalized the danger of the ultra-Right winning some semblance of mass base through manipulation of fear and confusion in a number of white areas. That menace, WEST said, was further signalized by the outcome of the Georgia and Maryland gubernatorial primaries and storm signals elsewhere in the country.

That reactionary resurgence, WEST contended, concerns all democratic and peace-minded Americans, for the very forces which consciously and actively promote racism are the same ones that most loudly demand further escalation and widening of the war against Vietnam, up to and including a nuclear holocaust. It is these self-same ultras that have persistently aimed their heavy artillery against the labor movement, WEST said.

One of the problems with which the democratic forces, including Communists, must cope, WEST said, is a tendency in some quarters to place the onus of responsibility for racist violence on the victims of 300 years of racism--on the Negro people in general and the civil rights movement in particular. "The civil rights movement went too far", WEST reported the liberals as having cried after the riots.

By the same token, WEST wrote, President JOHNSON justifies the aggression of American troops in Vietnam.

"To these People", WEST wrote, "it is all right to be for civil rights so long as nothing meaningful is done which can actually win those rights, ~~lest~~ one call forth the anger of the racists. What is implicit here is the craven acceptance of the insidious white backlash concept so assiduously propagated by all the big business mass media".

To accept the concept involved in the term white backlash is to accept as right and just a position of white superiority over Negroes and to justify any and all methods employed by racists to put down attempts by all Negroes and their allies to rid 'bur' country of this shame, WEST observed.

An example of class-conscious people to find excuses for racist action is found in some trade unions, WEST wrote. It is their contention, he said, that the struggle against white supremacist ideas and actions is the province of the civil rights movement, not of the labor, peace and other movements.

In urging corrective action in order to bring about racial harmony, WEST said greater cohesion and unity of all the democratic forces were urgently needed, not only to enhance the effectiveness of each, but to produce the great preponderance and emphatic assertion of power required.

To help bring this new quality into existence, Communists along with other progressives must address themselves also to a number of ideological problems, WEST contended.

WEST proposed what a vigorous assault on bigotry and racist ideology be mounted. In the fight for open housing, there is a great need for concrete, mass, popular educational material which effectively exposes the lies about property values being depressed.

In concluding his premise, WEST said that in working among trade unions, it is necessary continually to relate the struggle against racism with the struggle against the ultra-right. The labor movement is in the fore of all mass organizations in the struggle against Rightist reaction. There are no great obstacles to winning acceptance and understanding of the idea that the struggle against reaction and racism are one, WEST said.

In the midst of these rising struggles for civil and labor rights, for Negro-white unity and against racism, Communists, WEST said, will patiently and tirelessly develop among their fellow workers the ideas of unity and brotherhood, of a society which abolishes insecurity and its fears because it is free from the exploitation of man by man and the oppression of people by people-the idea which makes socialism, Marxism-Leninism, the hope and inspiration of oppressed peoples everywhere.

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B. Other Communist Groups

✓ PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)*

The September 27, 1966, issue of "Challenge", self-described as a monthly newspaper published by the PLP in New York City, page 6, carried an article captioned, "New York Cops --- Not Fancy But They're Brutal".

This article claims to have eyewitness accounts of how the New York City Police had treated a man in the Horn and Hardart cafeteria because the man took some extra napkins out of the napkin holder. The article claims that this individual was arrested and his head banged against a glass door by the police.

The October 11, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 3, carried an article captioned "Frisco Fights Back!" The authors of this article are not identified but the article claims the police and "killer cops" started the "rebellion" in San Francisco and the people reacted in self-defense.

The article claims that the police were shooting directly into crowds of unarmed demonstrators and used billy clubs to beat the people to the ground.

The October 11, 1966, issue of "Challenge" page 3, also carried a reprint of a telegram which was sent from the Harlem PLP branch to the San Francisco PLP branch.

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This telegram is quoted as follows:

"We of the Harlem branch of the Progressive Labor Party extend to all of our comrades and friends our deepest admiration for the position of unity through revolutionary example in your confrontation with the National Guard during the recent rebellion of our black brothers and sisters in San Francisco".

The November 1, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 3, carried an article captioned, "G.O.P. Slum Lord and Two West Side Murderers".

This article attempts to show that any one who tries to oppose the managing agent of a building at 410 West 110th Street, New York City, gets killed.

The article claims that two people within the last six months were murdered in the building, both of whom had opposed managing agent DANIEL SOSKIN.

The article claims that the landlord, MAURICE STAHL, is a pal of Mayor LINDSAY and is paying off the police and is also mixed up in the rackets in New York City.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 8, 1966, NAT WEINSTEIN, was introduced as a National Committee member of the SWP at a meeting on Black Power in Seattle, Washington. WEINSTEIN stated at this time that Black Power is racism in reverse. He related that Negroes must be progressive and, in relation to the Black Panther Party, they must build their own Lowndes County Freedom Movement in Alabama. He related that the Negroes must have their own black policy candidate.

He further related that he was a "revolutionary socialist" and that under the socialist system, suppressed sections of society can transform society. He stated that the oppressed people have the future of the human race in their control and that this is Black Power. WEINSTEIN related that he would defend black nationalism, integration, or the rejection of it. He further related that there will be a new kind of separation exclusively for Negroes, which will be financed and led by responsible Negroes.

WEINSTEIN further related at this time that rejection of non-violence is another aspect of Black Power, inasmuch as non-violence has never worked in the world and has never eliminated assassinations and beatings and is wrong.

WEINSTEIN further related at this time that Negroes cannot win their freedom in the framework of capitalism and that when Negroes run their own candidates, it will be a progressive political movement for them. He further related that in any race between capitalism and socialism, it would be impossible for capitalism to survive.

NY T- 7
July 18, 1966

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(2)

On September 3, 1966, lectures were presented at the West Coast Vacation School, sponsored by the San Francisco and Oakland branches of the SWP, on the topic of the Black Panther Party in Lowndes County, Alabama. The SWP member presenting this lecture stated that she had gone to this county in order to get the feel of the people and to find out first hand what the situation amounted to in this area. This SWP member presented a background of the Black Panther Party in Alabama and stated that the SWP had gotten permission to print a pamphlet on the Black Panther Party. It was further stated at this time that the SWP had a good working relationship with the Lowndes County organization and suggested that any SWP member who could possibly visit this area, should take advantage of this situation.

NY T-8
September 19, 1966

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(3)

N.Y.
The election campaign of PAUL BOUTELLE, SWP candidate for Attorney General in New York State, was discussed at the August 25, 1966, membership meeting of the SWP - NYL. CLIFTON DE BERRY, Party member and campaign manager for BOUTELLE, spoke at length and in detail concerning this candidacy and what it meant to the SWP. DE BERRY stated that he and other Negro SWP members were doing particular work in BOUTELLE's campaign although they were relating it to the SWP's entire election campaign. DE BERRY stated that because the new slogan of the Negro people is Black Power, in DE BERRY's estimation, BOUTELLE's candidacy had special meaning.

DE BERRY stated that on this occasion the SWP would really have "follow-up" after the election is over inasmuch as the Party is now going to find out the number of Negroes in Harlem who subscribe to "The Militant," and that the Party hopes to form a "campaign committee" including those particular subscribers.

DE BERRY further stated that the SWP will also train each of its Negro members to become effective street-meeting speakers as a result of this election campaign. DE BERRY remarked that there are many Negro "militants" in Harlem whom the SWP expects to reach during this campaign and that the Party is confident that it will reach more of these people because of the new moves currently transpiring in the "Negro struggle".

DE BERRY related that MALCOLM X* and his followers opened many doors for the SWP in Harlem, New York City, and that the militants and nationalists in Harlem would support the SWP election campaign. However, the Party did not know what form this support would take. DE BERRY commented that the SWP had made inroads in Harlem through PAUL BOUTELLE and stated that the Party intends to build a "black Marxist revolutionary cadre" as a result of this campaign.

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DE BERRY continued that an SWP member from Newark had agreed to help the Party in New York City in this election campaign in order to build this cadre and that all Negro SWP members now meet regularly together.

DE BERRY further stated that there are currently many "black militants" in and around the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs who have "no business being there" and that the Party would try to win them to its ranks instead. According to DE BERRY, the SWP would hold street meetings with Negro speakers in Brooklyn and Bronx, New York City, together with Westchester County, New York, during this campaign.

NY T- 9
September 2, 1966

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NY 100-153735

Workers World Party (WWP)*

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

At the WWP National Conference held September 3-5, 1966, in New York City, MAE MALLORY* discussed the situation of the American Negro stating that many Negroes feel that Russia is a racist government as Russia is not helping the North Vietnamese. She stated that 'Black Power' in this country is growing in terms of Black Nationalism rather than socialism. MALLORY stated that the workers of America should be made to see what a great country this could be if it were a socialist country. N.C.I

In giving the summation of the September 3, 1966, session of the WWP National Conference, SAM BALLAN* stated that the potential for Black Power in this country is great. Through unions, the Negroes must learn to take over and lead. According to BALLAN, strong Marxist leaders must be developed or the Negroes must join with a truly revolutionary left organization. N.V.

At the September 4, 1966, session of the WWP National Conference, MAE MALLORY stated she had recently received a telegram from ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS*, in China, in which he stated he had been invited to speak at the People's Hall in Peking. She also mentioned that she had been asked to go to Alabama, to campaign for the Black Panther Party, but had refused as she had a great deal of work to do in Harlem, her own community.

NY 100-153735

September 9, 1966

The August 4, 1966, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Rebellion of Black GIs" which alleged that "Washington is desperately trying to conceal the most criminal type of brutality against black troops in Vietnam". The article concluded as follows:

"Washington and the Pentagon, by impressing more and more Black youth into an army which is an exact replica of the racist tyranny in the United States, down to the last detail of brutality, are packing the power of a revolutionary time bomb which could one day blow United States imperialism's war effort in Vietnam to pieces".

NY 100-153735

The October 6 1966, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Green Light for Racists" which stated that "the rise of Maddox", candidate for Governor of Georgia, "symbolizes and is the result of a shift by the entire racist United States ruling class both North and South, away from the policy of tokenism and towards a campaign of unmasked terror against the Black people".

The October 20, 1966, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "'White Backlash' Is a Whip Made in United States of America by Racist Ruling Class" which argued that the so-called "White Backlash" was being used as a threat to keep the Black People permanently imprisoned "in the ghetto compounds."

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information to report

NY 100-153735

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

1. NATIONAL CORE

a. Location

On October 13, 1966, Mr. DON SMITH, Public Relations Director, National CORE, 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agents (SAs) VINCENT J. ASCHERL and JAMES D. BRODY that CORE's National Office has been located on the second floor at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York, for the past month, National CORE having last occupied office space at 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

b. Officers

Mr. DON SMITH further advised that the current officers of National CORE are as follows:

FLOYD B. McKISSICK, National Director
LINCOLN LYNCH, Associate National Director ~~LINCOLN ORVILLE LYNCH~~
JAMES McCain, Special Assistant to National Director
DON SMITH, Public Relations Director

On November 4, 1966, JAMES T. McCain, Sumter, South Carolina, advised a SA of the FBI that he has resigned his position as Associate National Director of CORE.

JAMES McCain

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c. Membership

On November 15, 1966, Mr. DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised SAS VINCENT J. ASCHERL and [redacted] that CORE has a national membership of 80,000 individuals.

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The September 17, 1966 issue of the "New York Amsterdam News", a New York City Negro weekly newspaper, on pages one and two, contained an article entitled "Says CORE Rolls Not Bad Off." According to this article, FLOYD McKISSICK, National Director of CORE, indicated that CORE has not suffered a decline in white membership. This article reflected that according to McKISSICK, "Our racial membership in June, 1966 was 40 per cent white and 60 per cent black. Today, our black membership has increased by 15 per cent while our white membership has not declined." McKISSICK also indicated that CORE membership has increased significantly among middle class Negroes as well as the Negro masses.

d. Chapters

On November 15, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised that there are 200 CORE chapters in the United States and 16 of these chapters are in the New York City Metropolitan area.

e. Objectives

On October 13, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised that CORE has, as its primary objective, the implementation of the Black Power philosophy advocated by FLOYD McKISSICK, National Director of CORE. SMITH further advised that this philosophy is to be implemented through a six point program which calls for: (1) development of economic power, (2) development of political power, (3) development of Negro leaders, (4) improvement of the Negro's self-image, (5) protection for its people in various areas throughout the United States, particularly in the civil rights field in the South, and (6) development of a consumer bloc program.

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SMITH stated that CORE's concept of Black Power is the black people's use of their talents in those areas where they can make their influence felt to be most advantageous for the Negro. SMITH further stated that the Negro has a tremendous source of power for obtaining benefits for himself. SMITH added that this source has been untapped for years and it is the function of CORE to make the Negro aware of this source of power. SMITH advised that this power can be utilized through the six points which are outlined above. SMITH further advised that these same six points have been frequently employed by other one-time minority groups in United States history. SMITH related that it is time that the Negro realizes that he can accomplish the same.

SMITH related that just as the Protestants are composed of over 300 divergent sects or beliefs, so too in the Black Power Movement, there are divergent groups. SMITH added that while CORE is an organization which always has and still does advocate the doctrine of non-violence in attaining its goals, there are other organizations within the Black Power Movement which would almost certainly advocate violence toward attainment of a common goal with other Negro groups. SMITH indicated that such a group as the Five Percenters, for example, would sharply disagree with CORE's advocacy of non-violence, but would completely agree with the end to be attained - namely, the overall betterment of the black man.

On August 8, 1966, Detective WILLIAM DUNN, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised Special Agent [redacted] that the Five Percenters are a

street gang made up of young Negro teenagers who have no respect for law and order. The Five Percenters operate mainly in the Harlem section of New York City and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York.

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f. No Information Regarding Communist Infiltration
of CORE on Part of DON SMITH

On October 13, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised that he has no knowledge of any CP influence or control in CORE. SMITH further advised that, undoubtedly, when the various civil rights groups were just emerging some years ago to participate in the social revolution, many CP or CP oriented groups attempted infiltration into various civil rights groups. However, according to SMITH, these attempts were unsuccessful and today there is no known evidence of CP or other subversive influence.

2. STATEN ISLAND CORE

a. Location and Meetings

The Staten Island Chapter of CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the home of HERBERT HINES, JR., Chairman of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE, whose home is located at [redacted] Staten Island, New York.

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NY T-11
November 3, 1966

b. Officers

The following individuals are current officers of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE:

HERBERT HINES, JR.	- Chairman	AKA MRS ZEKOR ANTONSEN
✓ ERDINE ANTONSEN *	- Vice Chairman	
JUDY SWIFT	- Corresponding Secretary	

At the present time, no one holds the positions of Recording Secretary or Treasurer of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE.

NY T-11
November 3, 1966

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c. Membership

N.Y. At the present, there are only three or four active members in the Staten Island Chapter of CORE and these members pay \$3.00 yearly dues. The Staten Island Chapter of CORE has about 70 to 80 associate members, who are members in name only, and they pay \$5.00 yearly dues. Some of the associate members of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE are ZEKOR ANTONSEN*, ELAINE OBRINSKY*, Dr. WILLIAM OBRINSKY*, GAIL SCHNEIDER*, ROBERT SCHNEIDER*, and ED TENNE*. LA.

DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER

NY T- 11 MRS ROBERT SCHNEIDER
November 3, 1966

d. Miscellaneous

The current status of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE is uncertain because of a lack of interest among its members. As a result of this lack of interest, the Staten Island Chapter of CORE may cease to function in the near future.

NY T- 11
November 3, 1966

3. QUEENS CORE

a. Officers

As of October, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of the Queens, New York Chapter of CORE:

LON DE LEON*
Hollis, Queens

Chairman

Mrs. IRENE JONES
St. Albans, Queens

Vice Chairman

Mrs. GRACE MIMMS
St. Albans, Queens

Recording Secretary

ISAIAH CLINTON
St. Albans, Queens

Treasurer

NY T- 12
November 23, 1966 CHAIRMAN CORE

For the characterization of LON DE LEON, see CHARLES N.Y.
AUTHELLA BIBB in the appendix.

LEON BIBB

LEON BIBB

C. LEON BIBB

-25- LEE CHARLES

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4. BROOKLYN CORE

a. Location

The Address Telephone Directory of the City of New York, for the Borough of Brooklyn, dated October 27, 1966, reflects a listing for the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE at 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, the telephone number being 857-9200.

b. Meetings

The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE meets on the first Monday night of each month.

NY T- 13
December 2, 1966

c. Officers

At an election meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE held on November 7, 1966, the following officers were elected to office for the upcoming year:

OLIVER LEEDS

OLLIE LEEDS*

MAURICE FREDERICKS

KAY FRANCES BETHEA

ANN LITTLE JOHN

LEROY AIKENS

SHARON GERSON

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Treasurer

Financial Secretary

"In Charge of Economics"

Acting Secretary

NY T- 13
November 10, 1966

d. Membership

The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE has approximately 200 members, about 35 of whom are active. The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE members pay \$3.00 yearly dues.

NY T- 13
December 2, 1966

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JERALD MICHAEL COVICI

N.Y. ✓ JERRY COVICI* is still a member of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, however, he holds no position of leadership.

NY T- 13
November 16, 1966

5. NEW YORK - HARLEM CORE

a. Location

The Address Telephone Directory of the City of New York for the Borough of Manhattan, dated October 20, 1966, reflects a listing for the New York-Harlem Chapter of CORE, located at 307 West 125th Street, New York, New York, the telephone number being UN 4-8809.

b. Officers

As of October, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of the New York - Harlem Chapter of CORE:

✓ ROSE INNIS*

✓ CHARLES VAUGHT

✓ ALICE SCOTT

✓ ROBERT HARRIS

✓ HARRY TANSER*

✓ JOHN SANCHEZ

✓ JAMES SPRINGER

✓ LEONARD DE CHAMPS

✓ BOB DOUGHTY

✓ JOE JACKSON

✓ JESSIE SCOTT

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Secretary

Treasurer

Employment Chairman

Employment Co-Chairman

Housing Chairman

Acting Housing Chairman

Fund Raising

Education

Community Relations

NY T- 12
November 23, 1966

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6. ROCKLAND COUNTY CORE

a. Officers

The following are the officers of the Rockland County Chapter of CORE:

N.Y.
Dr. CHARLES W. ~~JAMES~~, D.D.S. Chairman
WILLIAM RUDOLPH ~~SCOTT~~ Vice-Chairman

NY T- 14
December 8, 1966

7. NASSAU COUNTY CORE

a. Miscellaneous

ROBERT FRANCIS MINTZ

Conn.

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✓ ROBERT ~~MINTZ~~*, who resides at [redacted] *Hewlett* Long Island, New York and whose home telephone number is [redacted] is an active member of Nassau County CORE.

✓ MOE ~~TANDLER~~*, an attorney who resides in Great Neck, Long Island, New York, is not a member of CORE, however, he is Legal Counsel for Nassau County CORE.

MOE LOUIS TANDLER

NY T- 15
December 9, 1966

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NY 100-153735

B. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC.

I BACKGROUND

Location

The National and NYNALC offices are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T- 4
December 28, 1966

II INTEREST OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)
IN THE NALC

On August 12, 1966, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NALC was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH* [redacted] New York, New York. JIM TORMEY*, who was present at this meeting, stated that they must enlarge the caucus and they must get more caucus members on the NALC Committee. The following were in attendance besides TORMEY:

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N.Y. ✓ JOHN CUTCH, ARTHUR KNIGHT*, MARION KNIGHT*, AND AGNES WILLIS*

NY T- 16
August 29, 1966

On September 18, 1966, a NALC CP caucus was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH. Those caucus members in attendance included JOHN CUTCH, AGNES WILLIS, JIM TORMEY, and ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT. At this meeting, JIM TORMEY criticized AGNES WILLIS for not attending a recent NALC National Board meeting held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. WILLIS defended herself by stating the party had not given her any money to go to Pittsburgh. TORMEY replied that if the party gave her money, the NALC would have left itself open to criticism in the future by someone

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NY 100-153735

asking the question where a working girl had obtained the money to attend the meeting in Pittsburgh. ~~TORMEY~~ suggested that in the future, WILLIS should approach ~~CLEVELAND~~ ROBINSON, the National President of the NALC, and requests funds to attend the National Board meetings which are held outside New York City.

NY T-4
September 20, 1966

On September 28, 1966, a membership meeting of the NYNALC was held at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York. Among those present was CLEVELAND ROBINSON, who stated that the NALC must raise \$25,000 in order to open a headquarters which would be visible to the public, and in order to obtain a full time organizer. ARTHUR KNIGHT and AGNES WILLIS attended this meeting.

NY T- 17
October 3, 1966

On October 2, 1966, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NYNALC was held in the apartment of JOHN CUTCH. Present at this affair were the following members of the CP caucus of the NYNALC:

N.Y. ✓ JOHN CUTCH, AGNES WILLIS, ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT,
N.Y. ✓ LEO RABOUINE* and EDDIE PINCKNEY* *N.Y.*

NY T-17
October 3, 1966

On October 11, 1966, a meeting of the Executive Board of the NYNALC was held at the headquarters of the NYNALC. Twelve people were present at this affair. At this meeting the idea was expressed that pressure should be placed on VAN ARSDALE, the head of the Electrical Union in order to obtain jobs when they become available. LEO RABOUINE was present at this meeting.

NY T-17
October 12, 1966

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NY 100-153735

On October 20, 1966, a NALC CP caucus was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH. At this affair, LEO RABOUINE gave a report to the caucus club on a recent Executive Board meeting of the NALC. It was decided that the NALC could start planning on fighting discrimination in the building trades. This source also stated that the following individuals attended this affair:

LEO RABOUINE, ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT, JOHN CUTCH, and AGNES WILLIS.

NY T-4
October 26, 1966

On October 26, 1966, a regular meeting of the NALC was held at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York. At this affair it was decided to put forth a program concerning the discrimination in the building trades. WILLIS and LEO RABOUINE are to be members of this committee.

NY T-4
October 29, 1966

On November 11, 1966, a special meeting of the Executive Board and the Planning Committee of the NYNALC was held at the headquarters of Local 1199, Hospital and Drug Employees Union, 300 West 45th Street, New York, New York. The purpose of this meeting was to draw up a program of action for the chapter. ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT, AGNES WILLIS and LEO RABOUINE attended this meeting.

NY T-17
November 13, 1966

On November 19, 1966, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NYNALC was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH. The matter of replacing ARTHUR KNIGHT on the Executive Board of the NYNALC was discussed. It was felt that it might be possible to do so inasmuch as there are vacancies on the Executive Board because some of its members do not show up at meetings.

NY T-16
November 23, 1966

NY 100-153735

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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is President of the SCLC, which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The advisers of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., who reside in New York City, are STANLEY LEVISON*, CLARENCE JONES*, HARRY WACHTEL*, and BAYARD RUSTIN*.

NY T-18
November and
December, 1966

J. H. O'DELL
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

On October 5, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON planned a meeting in his office for 2:00 p.m. that date with CLARENCE JONES, JACK O'DELL* and JOSEPH OVERTON, President of the Harlem Community Council.

NY T-18
October 5, 1966

On October 5, 1966, at 1:47 p.m., Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed STANLEY LEVISON enter the building at 1841 Broadway, New York, New York, wherein his office is located. He was followed by JACK O'DELL at 2:12 p.m., and by CLARENCE JONES at 2:17 p.m.

On October 11, 1966, a person believed to be DOUGLAS PUGH, Assistant Executive Director of HARYOU-ACT, contacted CLARENCE JONES regarding the advisability of PUGH attending the meeting of MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisers to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 13, and 14, 1966. PUGH explained that his interest in attending the meeting is because he believes the Ford Foundation is interested in finding out what role it can play now in the Civil Rights

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Movement. He added that it might be meaningful for him to sit in on the discussions since they have the entry to the Ford Foundation through himself.

NY T-19
October 11, 1966

N.Y. LEVISON that DOUGLAS PUGH had informed him that MC GEORGE BUNDY and the Ford Foundation are quite interested in MARTIN LUTHER KING and the SCLC. According to JONES, PUGH said one of the policy discussions of the Foundation is concerned with the programs they might finance in the Civil Rights Movement and that PUGH was directed to see if he could sit in on the discussions that KING and his advisers would be having.

LEVISON stated that he had spoken with an individual from the Ford Foundation for several hours and was told the same thing, that they are interested. LEVISON said he was told that BUNDY wants to give something to the SCLC because he wants to keep his relationship with Senator ROBERT KENNEDY of New York, hoping that when KENNEDY "gets in" BUNDY will be called back at a high level.

LEVISON said he talked to KING about what kind of proposals to make to the Ford Foundation and that LEVISON raised the matter of voter registration in the South on the basis that there is much work to be done and foundations used to support this. He said KING felt this was a top priority for them.

LEVISON felt that PUGH should be invited when they discuss voter registration and its significance in the South. He said JONES should tell KING this and that they should schedule this discussion for a specific day and invite PUGH to be there for it.

NY T- 18
October 11, 1966

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CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL, and STANLEY LEVISON made reservations on Eastern Airlines Flight 103, departing at Kennedy Airport, New York, at 6:05 p.m., October 12, 1966, and arriving Atlanta, Georgia, at 7:05 p.m., October 12, 1966. STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES planned to stay at the University Plaza Hotel, 635 Fair Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Their purpose in going to Atlanta was to attend a meeting of the SCLC's advisers.

NY T-19

October 10 and 11, 1966

On October 15, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact regarding the question of Black power and a statement which appeared in "The New York Times" on October 14, 1966, concerning this issue. LEVISON said that when he asked MARTIN LUTHER KING the reason for his positive reply to the question, "Do you endorse the statement issued by other civil rights leaders?", he replied, "I thought we agreed that this is what I would say." LEVISON added he then reminded KING of what he had told him earlier, saying he should say he found nothing in it that he did not agree with, but his own statement to the press was his feeling on the matter. LEVISON explained that the statement was different from the endorsement.

LEVISON commented that "The New York Times" article by GENE ROBERTS was placed in the paper intentionally for they apparently wanted him (KING) to take that position.

RUSTIN said KING had to make up his mind publicly and state whether he endorses the statement or not. LEVISON explained with regard to KING's position that it could be that there was only a certain margin of difference between KING and the others, and KING differs only in the fact that he did not want to ignore or isolate those who have an erroneous slogan at the present time.

RUSTIN mentioned that he had talked to FLOYD MC KISSICK, Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), that morning, and his position was that he just did not know why they continue telling "white folks" what their purposes are, and they have been telling the whites for too long what they believe.

NY 100-153735

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RUSTIN made the observation that KING would be in a jam when hundreds of Negroes in the country would be endorsing and signing a statement of this nature if his name was not on it. He said in his opinion that it was a very serious mistake for KING. LEVISON explained that it was his feeling that KING would not sign the statement no matter how many were going to sign it. RUSTIN commented that one cannot continuously put himself in the middle this way, and that was what KING had done again. RUSTIN said that was bad with a large segment of white liberals, and it was also bad with the Negro middle class. LEVISON said he was not convinced of that but added that it may be bad with some white liberals.

LEVISON suggested that RUSTIN should write to KING about this situation. LEVISON mentioned that he had talked about arranging a trip for KING and his wife to Africa and Latin America and place emphasis on the theme of KING's interest in the poor of both white and black, in order that when he returned, he could be the spokesman for both white and black poor.

NY T- 18
October 15, 1966

✓
ANDREW YOUNG
✓ On October 15, 1966, LEVISON was in contact with ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director, SCLC. LEVISON acquainted YOUNG with the story in "The New York Times" that "Doctor King Endorses Racial Statement, Backs Negro Repudiation of Black Power Concept". LEVISON suggested that KING had to write a letter to "The Times" in which he could clearly define where he stood. YOUNG made the suggestion that they needed to say that the press came out and defined the context of the statement in the press and gave a misleading effect to it and the press should not continue to do this. LEVISON said that RUSTIN felt that KING could not stay in the middle; it could do him tremendous harm. LEVISON said he told RUSTIN that KING wanted to be in the middle. LEVISON also suggested that they could also say that KING was endorsing the four principles of that statement.

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With regard to the statement to which reference is made, on October 14, 1966, "The New York Times" on page 27, carried an article which was captioned "7 Negro Leaders Issue a Statement of Principles Repudiating 'Black Power' Concepts". Although KING was not one of the signers of the declaration, that statement quoted Dr. JOHN MORSELL, Assistant National Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), as having said that the absence of KING's name was not a rejection by KING of the statement.

U.S.A.

The four principles in the statement to which LEVISON referred are:

"We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by democratic process".

"We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it".

"We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human constitutional rights".

"As we are committed to the goal of integration into every aspect of the national life, we are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass".

YOUNG explained that he felt that KING in his statement should say that while he realized the role of the Urban League and the NAACP, he never thought his role to be

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synonymous with theirs, and that while he understood the frustrations of the black people and their disillusionment with the administration, he was not ready to give up. LEVISON agreed with YOUNG. YOUNG indicated that he believed that the administration was trying to divide "us", but that KING was not ready to say so. LEVISON indicated that he would like to get something in "The Times" by Monday.

NY T- 18

October 15, 1966

The "New York Times", Monday, October 17, 1966, on page 42, carried an article captioned "Dr. King Clarifies His Stand". In it KING is reported to have endorsed the four principles contained in the October 14, 1966 statement of the seven Negro leaders. He said, however, that he did not endorse the manifesto because he feared it might be interpreted by the press and public as an attempt to "excommunicate" from the civil rights movement such black power-oriented organizations as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and CORE.

On October 15, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact. LEVISON mentioned the article in "The Times" about KING's endorsement of the statement and KING replied, "That just shows you how you can get into a bind". LEVISON said he was convinced that RUSTIN did that; and he thought that RUSTIN wanted to box KING in. LEVISON suggested that the way to handle the matter was to send a letter to "The Times" acknowledging the endorsement of the statement, but adding that the endorsement was of the four principles that KING had always accepted; however, the press had chosen to read this act as a rejection of the Black Power concepts and the organizations and this he could not accept and must clarify what his position was, rejecting Black power as a slogan and any injury it might cause, but not rejecting the need for participation and power of Negroes.

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KING said he thought that would be the only way out, and he added that what bothered him was that when he made tactical errors, it was usually when he was trying to deal with RUSTIN. LEVISON commented that KING would have to rethink the business of treating RUSTIN as an adviser. KING indicated that it made him look as if he did not have any integrity especially after he told FLOYD MC KISSICK of CORE that he did not sign the petition. KING said he must be in a position where he would not be lumped in with ROY WILKINS of the NAACP and WHITNEY YOUNG of the Urban League.

NY T- 18
October 15, 1966

On October 15, 1966, CLARENCE JONES made the following observations: in regard to a statement which appeared in newspapers and which dealt with non-violence:

MARTIN LUTHER KING not only refused to sign the statement, but BAYARD RUSTIN was the one who played the role. What happened was that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) working through RUSTIN, and the Administration working through WHITNEY YOUNG, head of the Urban League, tried to come up with this kind of statement. RUSTIN was prepared to present it to KING but KING would not sign it.

KING said he did not agree with ~~STOKELY~~ CARMICHAEL* U.S.A. on everything but CARMICHAEL does articulate what many of the young people feel. KING asked RUSTIN how he, KING, could have their respect and continue to have a dialogue with them if he signed some statement "by some Mickey Mouse Negroes".

FLOYD MC KISSICK had contacted KING and said he was grateful that KING did not sign the statement.

KING does not want to be cut off from the young people. KING has been working with youth gangs in Chicago, and he knows these gangs reflect the way CARMICHAEL feels. KING knows he can go into a room with these gangs and carry on a discussion with them.

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On October 15, 1966, CLARENCE JONES introduced DOUGLAS PUGH to MARTIN LUTHER KING. JONES described PUGH as the person who has a substantive role in the planning of the Ford Foundation concerning poverty and civil rights. JONES said he felt it was important for KING to talk with PUGH.

PUGH told KING that he had spoken to JONES about MC GEORGE BUNDY, who is ready to move in the civil rights field. KING noted that he was scheduled to meet with BUNDY on Tuesday, October 18, 1966, after which he wants to work out a proposal which will be helpful to the Ford Foundation. PUGH suggested that in KING's meeting with BUNDY the conversation should be broad and imaginative and that KING should talk in terms of big money. PUGH noted the White House Conference on civil rights had suggested a ten year program which has to be financed.

KING suggested that he meet with PUGH after his discussion with BUNDY. PUGH stated that KING could reach him at the Ford Foundation which he recently joined after having worked with HARYOU-ACT and the anti-poverty program.

NY T-20
October 15, 1966

On October 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact. KING related that he had had a meeting with MCGEORGE BUNDY of the Ford Foundation earlier in the morning in the office of HARRY WACHTEL. KING said the meeting went very well and in fact, the Foundation plans to send some personnel to Atlanta to work out the proposal concerning voter registration in the South.

KING said BUNDY would present the proposal on voter registration to his Board in December, 1966. BUNDY, according to KING, is convinced that the Foundation will make a large grant to the SCLC.

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KING then reminded LEVISON of the meeting scheduled for 2:30 p.m. that date in his suite at the New York Hilton Hotel. KING said Dr. KENNETH CLARK, psychology professor at City College, New York, New York, CLARENCE JONES, and ANDY YOUNG would be there to meet with him. LEVISON said he would be there without fail. KING told him to come to Room 3121.

NY T- 18
October 18, 1966

On October 18, 1966, at 2:07 p.m., SAS of the FBI observed STANLEY LEVISON enter the New York Hilton Hotel elevator bank which services the 31st floor. He was observed getting off the elevator at 2:12 p.m., from which he walked to the telephone booth in the lobby where he made several telephone calls. As he was getting ready to get on the elevator at 2:29 p.m., LEVISON met MARTIN LUTHER KING and ANDY YOUNG, who were also waiting for the elevator. They got on the elevator at 2:31 p.m. At 2:36 p.m., Dr. KENNETH CLARK was observed taking the same elevator. He was followed by CLARENCE JONES at 2:36 p.m.

122 On October 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with JESSE JACKSON, SCLC staff member assigned to Operation "Broad Basket" in Chicago.

JACKSON said he was concerned if LEVISON was planning to come to Chicago next week since he and Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING were supposed to have lunch on Thursday, October 27, 1966, with some Negro press writers, and on Friday, "Broad Basket" meets. LEVISON promised to be there on Tuesday and would work with JACKSON on Tuesday and Wednesday. JACKSON told LEVISON he should come to 5748 Kinpark Avenue, which is located two blocks from the University of Chicago.

LEVISON, in diverting his attention from Chicago to Houston, Texas, said CAROL HOOVER, SCLC field worker, was in Houston working on the SCLC project. He said even though HOOVER has had experience in such things, she should have some supervision because the project is so important to the SCLC.

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He described the project as one which has never been undertaken before, and it entails turning to the community and organizing things in the community so that "you are solidly resting on the Negro community".

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JACKSON mentioned addressing the American Jewish Congress (AJC), on October 22, 1966, and came away feeling that the relationship with the AJC had not been sufficiently appealed to; that it was necessary to cultivate relationship with the rabbis all across the country. LEVISON replied that reaching the rabbis was not always effective for reaching a slum landlord, because a slum landlord often does not go to a synagogue. LEVISON said he is on the National Executive Board of the AJC, and for the past couple of weeks the Board has been meeting with the new National President, a rabbi from Cleveland by the name of LELYVELD. This rabbi, LEVISON said, was beaten up in Mississippi; he has taken the position that he will not back up because of "Black Power", but on the contrary, wants to understand it. In fact, according to LEVISON, LELYVELD had discussions with FLOYD MC KISSICK, Director of CORE, about the topic. LEVISON described LELYVELD as an untypical white liberal since he was not running away or using Black Power as an excuse for diminishing his interest.

Continuing, LEVISON said the thing about LELYVELD that surprised him was that he is an apologist for "Black Power". LEVISON said when he, LEVISON, argued that the term "Black Power" is not a good slogan but stressing at the same time the need for power and the need for black consciousness, LELYVELD argued that the term "Black Power" is a good slogan. LEVISON said that meant that LELYVELD has a pretty advanced type of thinking. LEVISON said other Jewish groups gravitate toward the NAACP, because it is a case of middle class liking middle class.

The area LEVISON would like to see tapped for support, financial and otherwise, is the Negro community itself. According to him, the Negro community is where there is plenty of money but no one has organized any type of mechanism for getting it, and that one who does this is going to do something revolutionary. He explained that many Negroes do not belong to any social club which raises money for the Negro movement or to churches, but would be willing to give money if they were approached.

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LEVISON said he was working on a plan to bring the Negro press to a level of real acceptability and get them tied up to SCLC objectives, and for that he has called a meeting for Thursday, October 27, 1966, in Chicago. He said he would also get together with some insurance representatives and leaders to explain to them that they, along with the "Negro preacher", could have a substantial drive to increase the dividends for their companies. In doing so, a kickback percentage of the gross would in given time go to the SCLC.

In a similar move, CLARENCE JONES has started a program like this for his insurance company, the Intra-American Insurance Company of New York, New York. His program is in conjunction with the AME Church in New York City. The plan, according to LEVISON, works as follows: the church gets the application signed by its members and gets ten per cent of the first year's commission and one per cent thereafter.

In regard to other SCLC fund raising activities, LEVISON and JACKSON expressed dismay at MARTIN LUTHER KING's plans to go to Jerusalem next year. LEVISON's opposition is due mainly to the efforts of some to commercialize the venture, and to portray the SCLC as a religious oriented organization. In doing so, LEVISON said, many Negroes would feel that they would not want to become affiliated with a church group.

During their contact, JACKSON mentioned that KING would be in New York on Friday, October 28, 1966, but said he did not know the nature of his trip. JACKSON said he would be in New York on Monday, October 31, 1966, to meet with people supporting Operation "Bread Basket".

Finally, the subject of travel costs of SCLC officials who travel from one place to another to speak came up. JACKSON said he wanted to deal with the issue since it costs the SCLC a lot of money to pay for their jaunts. LEVISON said in reply that he flies back and forth at will, never charges the SCLC, never has to ask for permission because he pays his own travel.

NY T-18
October 23, 1966

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On October 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact. LEVISON wanted to know if JONES had been successful in contacting JAMES HOFFA of the Teamsters. JONES said there was a possibility that MARTIN LUTHER KING would have an appointment with HOFFA this week in Chicago. JONES remarked that PAUL O'DWYER, ^{New York City Councilman} told him that HOFFA, like other trade unionists, was afraid of the "white backlash" within his ranks. LEVISON said HOFFA needs KING. JONES said KING apparently has reservations about HOFFA and that LEVISON had better set him straight. LEVISON said: "I'm not going to tell him, I'm going to kick his head in". LEVISON referred to the great importance of the Teamsters Union and the fact that KING was too innocent in this area. LEVISON said he would talk to KING about this in no uncertain terms. *ILL*

NY T- 18
October 23, 1966

On October 24, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with United Airlines about a flight to Chicago, Illinois, that night. According to earlier information from the source, LEVISON was going to Chicago on SCLC business.

NY T- 18
October 24, 1966

On October 24, 1966, records of United Airlines disclosed a reservation for STANLEY LEVISON aboard Flight 159, which was scheduled to depart Kennedy International Airport at 11:55 p.m. on that date for Chicago.

ILL On October 24, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and Reverend JAMES BEVEL, Administrator of the SCLC Chicago project, were in contact.

LEVISON said a group of students desired BEVEL to speak at the Library Mall on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison, Wisconsin, on November 6, 1966. According to LEVISON, BEVEL's appearance would be in connection with a public rally at 3:00 p.m.

WISC BEVEL, after being informed that his expenses would be paid by LEVISON, said he would be willing to appear. LEVISON then furnished him the names of WALTER LIPMAN and ROBIN DAVID as individuals he should contact upon arriving in Madison. *WISC.*

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ANDY LEVISON

N.Y. *MAS* Later, during the same day, ANDREW LEVISON, son of STANLEY LEVISON, and his mother, BEA LEVISON, were in contact regarding the rally scheduled for November 6, 1966. BEA LEVISON said ANDY's father, STANLEY, would also be in attendance at the rally and in fact, planned to accompany JAMES BEVEL, the main speaker. ANDREW LEVISON is a student at the University of Wisconsin, having entered there as a freshman this fall. *N.Y.*

NY T-18
October 24, 1966

On October 31, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING's plans to meet with JAMES HOFFA. LEVISON said he had learned from KING that he would not be able to meet with HOFFA that week unless HOFFA could meet on Tuesday or Saturday of that week. LEVISON said KING was prevented from a meeting on any other date that week because of commitments in Pittsburgh and Chicago. With regard to his commitment in Pittsburgh, KING is to address a group at the University of Pittsburgh on November 2, and is to hold a meeting in Chicago on November 3, 1966, with people from various sections of the country.

On October 31, 1966, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with PHILIP SHIPSER of the Teamsters Union to ascertain if U.S.A. HOFFA would be willing to meet with KING on Tuesday, November 1, 1966. SHIPSER said it was impossible for him to do so this week, but suggested JONES contact KING to see if a meeting on November 9 or 10 would be agreeable, and if not, then one day during the week of November 14th. JONES said he would contact KING and then advise which day would be preferable.

NY T-19
October 31, 1966

On October 29, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact. LEVISON commented that in regard to SCLC fund raising, some method should be instituted whereby the name of a contributor could be researched to determine if he has a greater potential for giving, and if so, he could be made a regular friend of the SCLC.

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RICHARD RUSSELL

CONNA.

KING said he recently met with ~~DICK~~ RUSSELL, whom he described as a multi-millionaire, a militant opponent of the war in Vietnam, and a former supporter of the Urban League and the SCLC. RUSSELL, KING said, later switched his support from the SCLC to CORE and to the SNCC when these organizations became more active in anti-Vietnam activities. RUSSELL has now become disenchanted with these organizations and would like to resume his association with the SCLC, KING remarked.

KING went on to remark that RUSSELL wanted him to serve on the Board of the "New Politics", since he is so actively involved with the organization. LEVISON cautioned KING to be very reluctant in becoming a member, since the Board is composed of people like Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, renowned baby specialist. LEVISON said SPOCK and others like him were the kind of people who could guide KING in the wrong direction.

U.S.A.

KING said RUSSELL was in favor of organizing a new company which would be half owned by the SCLC. It would be the type company that would sell products which the purchaser could buy knowing that the profits would go to the SCLC. In trying to determine what type company would be more profitable, RUSSELL suggested a retail record and stereo tape marketing operation. LEVISON was reluctant to give his approval for such a venture, adding instead, that he would like to consider the matter in great detail before so doing. KING said he expected to go to RUSSELL's house in the early Spring to attend a fund raising affair which he has planned. RUSSELL, KING said, has promised him \$25,000.00 from the affair. KING mentioned that RUSSELL is reputed to be worth eighty million dollars.

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In discussing other ways by which the SCLC could raise funds, KING and LEVISON mentioned that there was a plan to sell sermons for radio dissemination. This plan, LEVISON said, could bring in more than \$100,000.00 a year. The problem facing them is to get a sermon writer, since there is such a big backlog of sermons.

NY T-18
October 29, 1966

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N.Y. On October 29, 1966, LEVISON and his brother, ROY BENNETT, were in contact on that date. LEVISON told him of plans to make MARTIN LUTHER KING a radio minister, "purely", LEVISON remarked, for the money which the SCLC could get by "conning" advertisers, particularly those which sell to Negro communities.

They also discussed the possibility of opening a retail record business for the benefit of the SCLC. BENNETT expressed disappointment because he said the retail record business was not a very good venture to begin with.

LEVISON mentioned that KING was considering membership on the Board of the "New Politics" group. BENNETT said the "New Politics" group centers around ARTHUR WASSOW, a resident of Washington, D. C. He also opined that the "New Politics" group is made up of "screwy" people in addition to being a dangerous group of very naive people who would probably move to the "left", particularly in the international area. BENNETT said KING should not become a part of this group.

JUNIUS GRIFFIN NY T- 18
October 29, 1966

On October 21, 1966, JUNIUS GRIFFIN, Publicity Director of the SCLC, and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact. GRIFFIN said he had been notified that the SCLC's charter in New York State had been revoked because the organization had failed to comply with Article 10-A of the Social Welfare Law, which requires registration by a charitable institution engaged in soliciting funds in the State. As a result of having been so notified, the SCLC will have to re-register GRIFFIN said.

LEVISON said he was notified that their charter had been revoked and that he had already commenced the necessary procedures to correct this situation. In order to do this, it will be necessary to prepare and submit an annual report to the State of New York. Along with the application containing the signatures of MARTIN LUTHER KING and RALPH ABERNATHY, Secretary-Treasurer of the SCLC, will be the annual report, LEVISON said.

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On November 3, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact, the source advised. JONES asked KING if he had decided when the conference would be held. KING said he had decided that it should be held subsequent to the elections on Tuesday, November 8, 1966, so therefore, had scheduled it for Sunday, November 13 through 16, 1966.

U.S.A. KING then referred to a recent conversation he had with ANNE FARNSWORTH, and said he had received a promise from her to make a contribution in stocks to the SCLC. He said he did not know how much the contribution would amount to, but was of the opinion that it would be a considerable one.

Another recent contribution, according to the source, came from DICK RUSSELL, who gave KING \$5,000.00. JONES acknowledged that he had heard about RUSSELL's contribution from STANLEY LEVISON, since he recently had discussed RUSSELL's willingness to set up a business for the benefit of the SCLC with STANLEY LEVISON. And as a consequence of RUSSELL's offer, LEVISON will meet with JONES next week to discuss the offer.

NY T-19
On November 3, 1966, JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were in conversation on that date regarding SCLC matters. The first matter considered was the luncheon appointment on November 9, 1966, between MARTIN LUTHER KING and JAMES HOFFA, the President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. JONES related that he had been successful in arranging the meeting for noon on that date and that it would take place in HOFFA's office in Washington, D.C.

JONES told LEVISON of his recent contact with KING, during which time they discussed the matter of JESSE JACKSON, the Head of the SCLC's operation bread basket in Chicago, Illinois, and how his salary would be paid. JONES said the difficulty over his salary was a question of which organization should actually pay him. LEVISON suggested he meet with JONES over the weekend to discuss this matter as well as other SCLC business. This suggestion was agreed to by JONES, but no date was set.

Finally, the source said, LEVISON and JONES talked about the Staff Conference of the SCLC which was scheduled to be held on Sunday, November 13-16, 1966. Both men agreed that in view of SCLC's financial difficulties, they did not think it wise to hold such a meeting at that time. In fact, LEVISON said the SCLC's decision to have so many people attend the meeting and to pay their travel and other expenses to Atlanta, Georgia was untenable. LEVISON said he had reservations about attending and was considering making a suggestion to postpone it until the SCLC could pay off some of its obligations. He said if it did not start to pay some of its creditors, he expected law suits at any time.

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On November 8, 1966, CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING, and ANDREW YOUNG were in conference concerning an article appearing in the "Daily News", a New York newspaper of November 8, entitled "King Woos Hoffa Dollars for his Rights Campaign." KING became disturbed over this article and the possible reflection of association with HOFFA on the civil rights movement and on KING himself. LEVISON and JONES attempted to persuade KING that the article in its context resolved the problem, in that the primary reason for the meeting was that the teamsters have a Negro membership of four hundred and fifty thousand and is the largest organized group of Negroes in the nation. KING maintained that to represent the meeting as anything other than an appeal for funds would be dishonest, and the fact that he would be associating with a crook and a criminal would be in complete opposition to his role of "Man of God". KING also feared that association with HOFFA might alienate other labor leaders.

KING refused to be placated and insisted that before going through with the meeting, he would first have to consult with WALTER REUTHER and RALPH HELSTEIN for U.S.A. their opinions.

U.S.A.

NY T-18
November 8, 1966

LEVISON and JONES privately agreed ^{on November 8, 1966} that the leak of the story appearing in the "Daily News" came from HOFFA's headquarters. LEVISON indicated that he believes that REUTHER will advise KING against the meeting and indicated that HELSTEIN has already voiced opposition to the meeting inasmuch as HELSTEIN believes that HOFFA will attempt to use KING.

NY T-18
November 8, 1966

On November 8, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were to depart New York at 9:30 a.m., believed to be on Eastern Airlines Shuttle, November 9, 1966, and arrive at Washington, D. C. at 10:45 a.m., to attend the meeting of MARTIN LUTHER KING and JAMES HOFFA. JONES planned to meet

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Eastern Airlines Flight 130 on which KING would arrive in Washington, D. C. at 11:29 a.m., November 9, 1966. A party of five, including JONES, KING and LEVISON, were then proceeding to the meeting with HOFFA by limousine.

NY T- 19
November 8, 1966

On November 8, 1966, a conference took place between MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisers; namely, STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES and ANDREW YOUNG. Their conference was in regard to the meeting scheduled for November 9, 1966, between KING and JAMES HOFFA and in that regard, KING said RALPH HELSTEIN had advised against the meeting in view of the newspaper article in the New York "Daily News" to the effect that KING was to meet HOFFA to get funds. HELSTEIN, according to KING, was of the opinion that to go through with the meeting would alienate friends in other unions and raise some questions as to what deal was made between KING and HOFFA. KING said he would feel better if he could get out of the meeting.

U.S.A.
LEVISON, in view of KING's reluctance to meet HOFFA, said KING should send HOFFA a telegram expressing his regrets for not being able to meet at this time. LEVISON also told JONES that he should contact SHIPSER and have him talk to HAROLD GIBBONS of the Teamsters and try to arrange a meeting between GIBBONS and KING.

KING said he was to be in Washington on November 9, 1966, and that JONES and SHIPSER should also come to Washington so that YOUNG could explain to SHIPSER why KING could not meet HOFFA.

NY T- 20
November 8, 1966

On November 9, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and ANDREW YOUNG were in contact during the early morning. JONES took the opportunity to reveal to YOUNG the contents of a telegram he was sending to JAMES HOFFA explaining why KING could not meet him on November 9, 1966.

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The telegram, attributed to KING, was in substance as follows:

KING said recent events in Chicago involving a jurisdictional dispute over the organization of hospital workers and the unfortunate article which appeared in the "Daily News" characterizing their meeting as merely an appeal for funds on his part, made it necessary to postpone their luncheon until a more favorable time. Continuing, the telegram pointed out that KING was of the opinion that such a meeting would be misinterpreted by other unions involved in the SCLC Chicago Project. KING said he had hoped that that conflict in Chicago would have been easily resolved, but that his optimism was shattered by a report he received yesterday from Chicago. KING said in closing that in view of the large Negro membership in the Teamsters, he looked forward to meeting HOFFA in the near future.

JONES told YOUNG that it was important to him that he meet with the attorney to smooth over things and that he felt that YOUNG should also meet with the two of them. JONES said he would bring him on the plane to Washington, and then all three of them could confer when they arrived there. YOUNG agreed to meet JONES and the attorney at 11:30 a.m., November 9, 1966, at the National Airport, Washington.

NY T-20
November 9, 1966

On November 9, 1966, SAS of the FBI observed CLARENCE JONES and an unknown male board the 10:00 a.m. Eastern Airlines Shuttle/en route to Washington. New York at La Guardia Airport.

On November 11, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact during the evening. The contact was to permit JONES to relate to LEVISON what transpired during his two day meeting with the Teamsters. The following is in substance, what took place, according to JONES:

JONES, MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the SCLC, JAMES HOFFA, President of the Teamsters, HAROLD GIBBONS, Assistant to HOFFA, met on Thursday, November 10, to discuss

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problems of the SCLC, particularly those concerning the Chicago operations. JONES said they agreed to cooperate in matters concerning the SCLC. Financial support to the SCLC was promised by the Teamsters after GIBBONS pointed out that it was much easier for ^{the} Teamsters to sustain the SCLC on a continuing basis than make an outright contribution. GIBBONS said it was nothing for ^{the} Teamsters to provide fifty thousand dollars on a periodic basis in a cooperative program with SCLC.

In describing HOFFA's attitude during the meeting, JONES said he took a very statesmanlike attitude towards the jurisdictional dispute in Chicago. HOFFA promised to enter the dispute on a cooperative basis and agreed that "However the jurisdiction falls on the nature of the work, that's the way they will take it, even if they only get fifteen to twenty per cent of the workers."

LEVISON inquired as to what impression HOFFA made on KING. JONES said he, JONES, did not get a chance to find out as they went their own way when the meeting broke. However, in JONES' mind, he, JONES, has never met anyone as tough as HOFFA.

JONES said HOFFA wants to have an association with the Civil Rights Movement where the Teamsters are involved in organizing workers as he feels there is no trade union movement in this country. In fact, HOFFA said the Teamsters are out of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), "not because they are bandits, but because the Teamsters refuse to ride around in Cadillacs as part of the labor aristocracy".

JONES said during the meeting a committee was organized whose purpose will be to handle matters of mutual concern which arise between the SCLC and Teamsters. JONES said HOFFA designated GIBBONS to chair the committee.

LEVISON and JONES agreed to meet on Sunday, November 13, 1966, in order that JONES might furnish in greater detail what took place during his meeting in Washington. It was decided that LEVISON and his wife would go to JONES' house for the afternoon.

NY T-19
November 11, 1966

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On November 17, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and a female believed to be DORIS FILNER, the wife of a business associate of LEVISON's, were in contact. LEVISON mentioned that he was going to Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday night, November 20, 1966, and that he would remain there until sometime on Wednesday, November 23, 1966. N.Y.

NY T-18
November 17, 1966

On November 20, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON indicated that he would depart from New York at 9:00 p.m. on that date aboard Delta Airlines Flight 185, for Atlanta, Georgia.

NY T- 18
November 20, 1966

STANLEY LEVISON arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 20, 1966, and expressed an intention to remain until Tuesday, November 22, 1966, conducting business for the SCLC.

NY T- 18
November 21, 1966

On November 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and BILL STEIN, chief fund raiser for the SCLC, were in contact for the purpose of permitting STEIN to fill LEVISON in on developments concerning his proposal to get the Episcopal Church to pay his salary. If the church agrees to underwrite his salary, it would pay the money directly to him rather than to the SCLC. STEIN said the SCLC was suffering a severe difficulty in financing its operations, thus necessitating this type of an arrangement. GA.

Other SCLC personnel, STEIN said, are paid by their respective church groups since the SCLC is rooted in the church, and grounded in its theology. He said ANDREW YOUNG is paid by the United Church; JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Projects Director SCLC

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of the SCLC, is paid by the United Presbyterian Church; and JAMES BEVEL, Director of the SCLC project in Chicago, is paid by the West Side Christian Parish in Chicago.

After hearing STEIN's comments regarding the matter, LEVISON said he would try to have someone from the SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, type a cover letter for STEIN's proposal as set out. The letter, LEVISON commented, would go out over the signature of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

NY T- 18
November 14, 1966

On November 12, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and RICHARD RUSSELL were in conference in regard to a suitable date on which LEVISON could discuss in great detail, RUSSELL's willingness to set up a business for the SCLC. It was agreed that LEVISON would go to RUSSELL's home on Wednesday, November 16, 1966, where they would consider the advantages and disadvantages in the SCLC's involvement in a business venture. LEVISON indicated that he would take an early afternoon train to Hartford, Connecticut, and upon his arrival there would call RUSSELL.

NY T- 18
November 12, 1966

On November 30, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with ADELE KANTER, Director of the New York, New York office of the SCLC, regarding a request from the "Student Afro-American Society" for the SCLC to furnish two speakers to participate in a program on Saturday night, December 3, 1966. KANTER described the organization as mainly a Negro group at Columbia University, New York, New York, and LEVISON indicated that he was familiar with this group.

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KANTER, in elaborating on the fund ^{raising} program to be presented by the organization, said there would be a seminar following speeches by FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), JAMES FARMER, former National Director of CORE, and JAMES MEREDITH. After hearing this, LEVISON said the SCLC would not furnish speakers to N.Y. participate because it was an affront to the SCLC to follow the other speakers. KANTER was told by LEVISON to inform the organization that the SCLC did not have speakers available for such a seminar, in view of the fact that it did not have adequate time to prepare them.

LEVISON was asked if he had given any more thought to the Christmas card idea. He told KANTER that he had studied the card entitled, "The Children of Birmingham", but said he had not decided whether it should be sent out by the SCLC. He said he was conferring with a friend of his, who is knowledgeable on copyright matters, and upon getting her decision would decide whether the card should be mailed.

LEVISON mentioned to KANTER that he had recently conferred with JESSE JACKSON, and had learned that JACKSON was getting some good results from Negro businessmen in Chicago, Illinois, on pledges of \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 a year. JACKSON mentioned to LEVISON that he urgently needed some sort of plaque he could give these businessmen in return for their gifts. LEVISON instructed KANTER to call some companies who make such plaques and find out about having them make some for the SCLC.

NY T-18
November 30, 1966

N.Y. On November 30, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MICHAEL MILLER of the Ford Foundation were in contact. LEVISON said he had learned that MARTIN LUTHER KING's appearance before the group had been changed to December 15, 1966. KING, according to LEVISON, would be the only speaker ~~when he~~ appeared before the Committee of Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF.

NY 100-153745

RM:err

(23)

MILLER mentioned that he was planning to bring together a group of people on Tuesday, December 6, 1966, to discuss matters concerning urban problems. LEVISON, after being told of MILLER's plans, said he would like to bring DICK RUSSELL. LEVISON described RUSSELL as a person who has had some very interesting work in Hartford, Connecticut, and a very close friend of the SCLC who could contribute something to the meeting. MILLER was receptive to this suggestion.

NY T-18

November 30, 1966

On November 30, 1966, LEVISON and DICK RUSSELL were in contact concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING's appearance before the Senate Hearings concerning urban problems being conducted by Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF. LEVISON noted that since KING is to appear on December 15, 1966, MICHAEL MILLER was having a few people together on December 6, 1966, to discuss and prepare a few things for KING. RUSSELL indicated that he would be pleased to attend this meeting.

LEVISON told RUSSELL his work on "Freedom Brands" trademark was progressing nicely and that it would be published through distributors with a royalty for the SCLC.

NY T-18

November 30, 1966

On November 30, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON told MARTIN LUTHER KING that he had completed the paper on the guaranteed annual wage and wanted to know where he should send it. KING told LEVISON to send it to CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, a Chicago Ill. attorney.

LEVISON mentioned an article which appeared in the December, 1966 issue of "McCalls" magazine and said JOAN DAVES, Publishers Representative, *N.Y.* was very upset because she was not contacted before. In describing the article LEVISON said it had to do with the SCLC and KING. KING said the article was actually written by JUNIUS GRIFFEN, Public Relations Director of the SCLC, and that \$500.00 was received by the SCLC for the article.

U.S.A. KING and LEVISON discussed the possibility that WYATT WALKER, the former Executive Director of the SCLC, might return to the SCLC. LEVISON pointed out that WALKER's position as President of the Educational Heritage Company was terminated a short time ago and that he is now Chairman of the Company. LEVISON said WALKER could not live on the salary he receives as Chairman, and therefore, was considering a return to the SCLC. KING acknowledged that WALKER had made mention of the fact that he would consider returning to the SCLC, and that KING was considering placing WALKER in charge of the Chicago operations of the SCLC. LEVISON expressed disappointment in hearing this, pointing out that he did not think WALKER could fill the bill in view of his shortcomings.

KING mentioned that he had recently received word from Sweden that they have \$2,500.00 which they would send to him in December.

NY T-18

November 30, 1966

NY 100-153735

RM:err

(24)

On December 8, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING met with MICHAEL MILLER of the Ford Foundation and HARRY WACHTEL, in WACHTEL'S law office, to discuss the Ford Foundation's plans to give a grant to the SCLC.

NY T-18

December 8, 1966

On December 12, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact in reference to KING'S testimony before the Senate Committee on urban affairs headed by Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF. LEVISON commented that he would meet with MICHAEL MILLER on December 12, 1966, and that they would complete their work on December 13, 1966, and would then submit their work for KING'S comments and observations.

KING stated that he was still thinking about what he should say to the Committee since he did not want to repeat what other civil rights leaders had said. LEVISON agreed that it was a problem, but said material coming from academic people which makes mention of the inequality of the distribution of income would be something new. LEVISON stated that the guaranteed income which KING would testify to would be new. LEVISON noted that despite prosperity in the country, the problems of the cities were not being solved, and therefore, the guaranteed annual income would be a positive suggestion.

KING noted that he must repeat what others testified to: that the war in Vietnam was standing in the way of implementing the things that he urged. He indicated that he must be strong on that point, since it was an open invitation to confusion, chaos, disruption, and riot. LEVISON said KING'S testimony would have to be analytical and passionate at the same time. They agreed that something could be done with the guaranteed annual income, giving facts and figures to support their position.

NY T-18.

December 12, 1966

NY 100-153738
RM:err
(25)

On December 13, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING conferred. They decided that KING, LEVISON and ANDREW YOUNG would meet in KING's hotel suite at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York City, on December 14, 1966, to go over KING's testimony before the Senate Committee on urban matters on Thursday, December 15, 1966. At LEVISON's suggestion, KING agreed that MICHAEL MILLER of the Ford Foundation should also attend. LEVISON mentioned that he and MILLER had been working on a memorandum which KING would use during the hearing to present the program and the views of the SCLC.

NY T-18
December 13, 1966

On December 13, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MICHAEL MILLER were in contact. They discussed the memorandum they were preparing for MARTIN LUTHER KING's use when he testified before ABRAHAM RIBICOFF's committee on Thursday, December 15, 1966. LEVISON wanted MILLER to accompany him to KING's hotel suite at the New York Hilton on Wednesday, December 14, 1966, to confer about KING's appearance.

NY T-18
December 13, 1966

On December 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MICHAEL MILLER agreed to meet that afternoon in MILLER's office at the Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Avenue, New York City, to discuss SCLC business.

NY T-18
December 14, 1966

On December 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact concerning KING's appearance before Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF's committee on December 15, 1966. LEVISON desired some figures concerning population which JONES had compiled. JONES' figures reflected that 78 of the

NY 100-153735

RM 3: 201
(26)

largest cities in the United States now have a Negro population of 20 to 25 per cent and that by 1970, 25 of these cities will have a Negro population of over 50 per cent. It was JONES' opinion that the financial and business communities in these cities will not abandon the inner urban center of the happenstance of the ghetto, but will solve the problem of the ghetto rather than turn the city over to the black majority. JONES felt that the political structure would be dominated by the particular urban character of the population.

NY T-18

December 14, 1966

On December 20, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in conference with THOMAS OFFENBERGER of the SCLC Public Relations Office. OFFENBERGER mentioned that the SCLC had received an inquiry from "The New York Times" and "The Washington Post" as to whether the SCLC desired to run an advertisement in the economic review section of these publications in January, 1967. LEVISON instructed OFFENBERGER to make certain that no advertisement appeared, since to do so, would tend to give the impression to the public that the SCLC was well-off financially.

OFFENBERGER noted that MARTIN LUTHER KING had turned over the reigns of the SCLC on December 19, 1966, and went to Chicago, Ill., for a press conference concerning the housing project he plans to undertake in that city. After the press conference, King was scheduled to take off for some time.

OFFENBERGER noted that due to KING'S efforts in writing his book, the fund-raising projects of the SCLC in Houston, Texas and South Carolina, had been postponed until March, 1967.

NY T-18

December 20, 1966

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

✓ JAMES ALLEN

JAMES ALLEN was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention, June 22 to 26, 1966. (X)W

[NY T-21
July 5, 1966] (X)W

✓ ERDINE ANTONSEN

On September 14, 1965, source advised that on September 13, 1965, ERDINE ANTONSEN discussed the CP on Staten Island, New York and ERDINE ANTONSEN stated that she and her husband, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, were then affiliated with the CP. Source further advised that ERDINE ANTONSEN also stated that she desired to get a discussion group going in order to inform people about Socialism and Communism. (X)W

[NY T-22
September 14, 1965] (X)W

✓ ZEKOR ANTONSEN

On February 25, 1963, the source advised that at a CP meeting which was held on Staten Island, New York, on February 24, 1963, ZEKOR ANTONSEN was described as "Chairman of the Party on Staten Island and recognized as such". (X)W

[NY T-23
February 25, 1963] (X)W

NY 100-153735

✓ HERBERT APTHEKER - SI

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention, June 22 to 26, 1966.

NY T-24
June 30, 1966

✓ SAM BALLAN SI

✓ SAM BALLAN is National Chairman of the Workers World Party%

NY T-10
November 17, 1966

✓ TED BASSETT SI

"The Worker", January 17, 1967, in its masthead lists T.R. BASSETT as a member of the editorial staff of that publication.

✓ ROY BENNETT SI

As of July 16, 1966, ROY BENNETT was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America.

NY T-25
July 16, 1966

✓ CHARLES AUTHELLA BIBB also known as
Leon A. Bibb, Leon Bibbs,
C. Leon Bibb, Lee Charles,
Lon De Leon

On two separate occasions in 1954, the source advised that LEON BIBB, who was a member of the Executive Board of People's Artists, Incorporated* to his, source's

NY 100-153735

knowledge, was a member of the CP as of the Fall of 1953 and March and August, 1954. Source could not furnish any specific proof of actual CP membership, however, this source believed that LEON BIBB was a CP member inasmuch as statements made by associates of BIBB at People's Artists indicated that BIBB, as well as a majority of the members of the Executive Board at People's Artists, were CP members.

NY T-26
1954

On January 7, 1954, source made available information which reflected that LEON BIBB, [redacted] Jamaica, Long Island, New York, was a subscriber to "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker" as of 1953. On November 3, 1954, source made available information which reflected that LEON BIBB, [redacted] Corona, New York, was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" as of 1954.

NY T-27
January 7, 1954
November 3, 1954

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The "Daily Worker" was a daily East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

On February 21, 1954, the source advised that LEON BIBB was one of the speakers at a forum entitled "Kachaturian on Creative Boldness in Music" held at the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS), New York City, in February, 1954.

NY T-28
-62- February 21, 1954

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NY 100-153735

The JSSS has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CARL BLOICE

CARL BLOICE was in attendance during a session of a National Committee meeting, CP, USA, which was held in New York, New York, on December 3, 1966.

NY T-29
December 3, 1966

✓ STOKELY CARMICHAEL

The April, May and June, 1966 issue of "Rights", a self-described publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee* (ECLC), states that at the annual meeting of the National Council of the ECLC, which was held in New York City on April 23, 1966, "STOKELY CARMICHAEL", organization executive, Atlanta, was elected a member of the National Council of the ECLC.

✓ A characterization of the ECLC is attached.

✓ JERALD MICHAEL COVICI S I

On May 27, 1963, the source advised that JERRY COVICI attended a forum sponsored by the Brighton Beach CP Club, held on May 26, 1963, at 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on the Mc Carran Act.

NY T-4
May 27, 1963

NY 100-153735

On February 27, 1964, the source made available information to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at "JERRY's house".

NY T-30
February 27, 1964

On the evening of March 4, 1964, SAS of the FBI observed JERRY COVICI among a group of approximately seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

On September 4, 1964, the source furnished information reflecting that JERRY COVICI had attended a recent club meeting of the Kings County CP (KCCP) and was believed to be a probable speaker at the next meeting of this CP Club.

NY T-30
September 4, 1964

✓ JOHN CUTCH ✓

JOHN CUTCH, as of December, 1966, was a member of the Miscellaneous Section, Industrial Division, New York District CP and attended the convention of the New York State CP at New York, New York, on June 10-12, 1966.

NY T-16
January 10, 1967

✓ TOM DENNIS

THOMAS DENNIS is chairman of the Michigan District of the CP.

NY T-31
May 31, 1966

NY 100-153735

ISHMAEL FLORY

ISHMAEL FLORY attended the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held in New York, New York, on June 22 -26, 1966. He was an alternate delegate from the Illinois CP. ~~(S)~~W

[NY T-32
September 30, 1966] ~~(S)~~W

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN is Chairman of the New York District Communist Party (CP) and a member of the District Board and Committee. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[NY T-4
July 13, 1966] ~~(S)~~W

JAKE GREEN

In December, 1966, JAKE GREEN attended a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, held in New York City on December 3-7, 1966. ~~(S)~~W

[NY T-2
December 8, 1966] ~~(S)~~W

RALPH HELSTEIN

During 1964, source asked RALPH HELSTEIN (President of the United Packing House Workers of America) if he was a Communist. Helstein replied to the effect that he probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his beliefs. HELSTEIN did not elaborate or explain this statement. ~~(S)~~ (U)

NY T-33
During 1944 (u)

NY 100-153735

✓ HOSEA HUDSON ST

HOSEA HUDSON attended an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party (CP), USA, held in New York, New York, during the period of May 21-23, 1963.

NY T-29
May 27-28, 1963

✓ ROY INNIS

On November 17, 1964, the source advised that the Harlem Freedom Forum* held an open forum on November 15, 1964, at 854 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, New York. Source stated that ROY INNIS of CORE spoke at this forum on the results of the recent election.

NY T-34
November 17, 1964

On May 26, 1966, source advised that the Organization of Afro-American Unity* (OAAU) sponsored "Malcolm X Day", which took place on May 19, 1966, in the Skyline Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, New York, New York. Source further advised that ROY INNIS of Harlem CORE was among those who took part in the "Malcolm X Day" program.

NY T-35
May 26, 1966

✓ BLYDEN JACKSON ST

BLYDEN JACKSON was in attendance at the first session of the New York District CP Convention, held at Central Plaza, New York, New York, on June 10, 1966.

NY T-13
June 13, 1966

NY 100-153735

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

The source advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

NY T-36
February 26, 1957

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-25
February 12, 1966

ARTHUR KNIGHT

As of September 28, 1966, ARTHUR KNIGHT was the Chairman of the Eleventh Assembly District Club of the Harlem CP.

NY T-37
September 28, 1966

MARION KNIGHT

MARION KNIGHT, as of January, 1967, was a member of the 11th AD Club of the Harlem CP.

NY T-34
January 10, 1966

NY 100-153735

✓ OLIVER LEEDS - ST

On October 21, 1964, the source advised that during a meeting of the Press Club, Kings County Communist Party (KCCP), held on October 13, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York, LEO RABOUINE, a member of this club, was overheard to say that OLIVER LEEDS had "once been a Party member and no longer was".

NY T-17
October 21, 1964

On November 10, 1964, source further advised that OLIVER LEEDS, from the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, was one of the speakers at a forum sponsored by the Crown Heights and Bedford Stuyvesant Clubs, KCCP, held on October 31, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-17
November 10, 1964

✓ STANLEY LEVISON - ST

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-25
April, 1964

NY 100-153735

✓ CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP District.

NY T-38
June 29, 1966

✓ MALCOLM X LITTLE
also known as Malcolm X

It is to be noted that MALCOLM X LITTLE is described in the characterization of the OAAU, which is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

✓ LINCOLN ORVILLE LYNCH

On October 21, 1962, source furnished information that the name of Mr. LINCOLN LYNCH, [redacted] West Hempstead, New York, was maintained by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, as a probable subscriber to the magazine "Freedomways".

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NY T-39
October 21, 1962

✓ A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, is contained in the Appendix attached hereto. The magazine "Freedomways" is mentioned in this characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated. The American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) is also mentioned in the characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.

✓ A characterization of AIMS is contained in the Appendix section attached hereto.

NY 100-153735

✓ WILLIE MAE MALLORY

WILLIE MAE MALLORY was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, in 1961 as a result of which she was indicted and convicted for kidnapping. The North Carolina Supreme Court reversed the conviction in January, 1965, on the grounds that Negroes were systematically excluded from Grand Juries in North Carolina. For approximately two years, Mallory has been active and influential in the WWP, which organization furnished Mallory propagandistic and financial support during her court fight. In May, 1965, Mallory was reindicted on kidnapping charges by the Union County, North Carolina, Grand Jury.

NY T-10
May, 1965

✓ MILDRED MC ADORY

As of December 10, 1966, MILDRED MC ADORY was on the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-4
December 10, 1966

✓ ROBERT FRANCIS MINTZ

On October 4, 1943, the source advised that ROBERT F. MINTZ had been made a member of the State Bureau of the CP of Connecticut on October 3, 1943. Source further advised that Mintz attended a CP Labor Committee meeting on March 28, 1944. Source stated that Mintz attended the state meeting of the Communist Political Association (CPA), Bridgeport, Connecticut, on June 3, 1945.

NY T-40
October 4, 1943

NY 100-153735

The CPA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1948, the source advised that MINTZ was a member of a CP Club in Chicago, Illinois. On April 14, 1949, source further advised that MINTX was still a CP member in Chicago.

NY T-41
1948
April 14, 1949

On June 14, 1946, source advised that MINTZ attended a Board Meeting at the Hartford, Connecticut CP Headquarters and source in 1946, also advised that MINTZ attended several meetings of the Industrial Concentration Branch of the Hartford CP from May to December, 1946.

NY T-42
June 14, 1946

✓ ELAINE OBRINSKY

On October 30, 1953, the source advised that as of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-43
October 30, 1953

✓ Dr. WILLIAM OBRINSKY

On April 14, 1954, source advised that as of April, 1954, Dr. WILLIAM OBRINSKY, was a dues paying member of the CP, USA.

NY T-43
April 14, 1954

NY 100-153735

The "Staten Island Advance", a Staten Island, New York, daily community newspaper, in its issue of December 14, 1962, carried an article entitled "Obrinsky Takes the 5th in Probe of Red Links". According to this article, WILLIAM OBRINSKY appeared as a witness at a subcommittee hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee, held in Washington, D.C., on December 13, 1962. The article stated that Obrinsky "declined to tell House probers yesterday whether he is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party". According to the article, OBRINSKY "invoked the Fifth Amendment more than 30 times in declining to answer all committee questions".

✓ HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

The Fall, 1966 issue of "Freedomways", described as a quarterly review of the Negro freedom movements, describes J. H. O'DELL as Associate Managing Editor of that publication.

✓ "Freedomways" is characterized in the Glossary of Organizations.

✓ WILLIAM PATTERSON

WILLIAM PATTERSON was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, during a meeting of the N.C., held in New York, New York, on December 3-8, 1966.

NY T-44
December 9, 1966

NY 100-153735

EDDIE PINCKNEY

EDDIE PINCKNEY was in attendance at a meeting of the New York District CP Committee, which was held on February 4, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-45
February 5, 1962

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, Page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

The source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly -- openly".

NY T-46
September 25, 1963

NY 100-153735

The source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-47

February 19, 20, 1964

The source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-2

January 21, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, Page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the CP, USA, and is a member of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP.

NY T-4

January 14, 1966

DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 3, 1961, source advised that on July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, United States of America (USA) meeting on Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, husband of DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER, stated that DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER goes to CP, USA meetings in New York City. On January 16, 1962, source further advised that on January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT

NY 100-153735

SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-23
July 3, 1961

✓ ROBERT SCHNEIDER

On October 5, 1964, source advised that on October 4, 1964, ROBERT SCHNEIDER attended a CP, USA meeting which was held at his residence, [redacted] Staten Island, New York.

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NY T-23
October 5, 1964

On February 2, 1966, source further advised that in February, 1966, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that no CP meetings have been held in Staten Island, New York, in the recent past because of the inability of members to get together because of conflicting employment schedules and shift work.

NY T-23
February 2, 1966

✓ WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT

On January 12, 1962, source advised that at a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962, WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT was one of the members present.

NY T-48
January 12, 1962

On November 14, 1962, source advised that on November 13, 1962, SCOTT met in Nyack, New York, with IRVING POTASH of the National Office, CP, USA, and several other CP members.

NY 100-153735

Source further advised that at this meeting a draft of a new program for a reorganized CP National Railroad Group was read and discussed. Scott stated at this meeting that he did not have enough seniority to go back into railroad employment, but would work with the railroad group as much as possible.

NY T-48
November 14, 1962

On August 28, 1962, source advised that IRVING POTASH, as of August, 1962, was Labor Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-25
August 28, 1962

✓ DON SMITH

On November 16, 1964, source advised that on November 12, 1964, a fund raising affair for the "People's World" (PW) was held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. Source further advised that speakers at this affair told of the work of the PW and its staff and urged those present to support the paper. DON SMITH gave greetings to those present from CORE.

NY T-49
November 16, 1964

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

On December 18, 1964, source advised that DON SMITH, [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, had a yearly subscription to the "PW," which subscription was to expire on December 19, 1965.

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NY T-50
December 18, 1964

NY 100-153735

On September 3, 1965, source advised that DON SMITH, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, had a yearly subscription to the "PW", which subscription was to expire on September 4, 1966.

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NY T-50
September 3, 1965

On April 5, 1965, source advised that on March 27, 1965, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACFPB) held their 15th Annual Conference at 118 North Larchmont Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Source further advised that DON SMITH was one of the speakers at this Conference and Smith told briefly of the recently held civil rights demonstrations in Selma and Birmingham, Alabama. Source further stated that SMITH also urged the LACFPB to participate in civil rights activity and to help in any way to support the civil rights movement.

NY T-51
April 5, 1965

On June 18, 1965, source advised that on June 13, 1965, the LACFPB held their 15th Annual Festival of Nationalities at 330 South Ford Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. DON SMITH was among those in attendance at this Festival, which is held each year to raise funds for the work of the LACFPB.

NY T-51
June 18, 1965

✓ MOE LOUIS TANDLER

On March 17, 1947, source advised that MOE LOUIS TANDLER was a member of the Jefferson Section of the CP in 1947.

NY T-52
March 17, 1947

NY 100-153735

On November 24, 1964, source advised that ELSIE GILMAN resided at [redacted] Little Neck, New York. Source further advised that a person driving a car bearing New York license number [redacted] parked the car in the vicinity of the apartment of ELSIE GILMAN at this address, a few days prior to November 24, 1964.

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NY T-53
November 24, 1964

On November 30, 1964, Mrs. MARY MEYER of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Mineola Office, New York, advised an SA of the FBI that registration license number [redacted] was registered and issued to MOE TANDLER of [redacted] Great Neck, New York.

On May 18, 1965, SAS of the FBI saw MIKE STEIN and DAVID PERRY BENNETT drive up to the residence of LIONEL BYLLIN, [redacted] Great Neck, New York. These SAS saw MIKE STEIN and DAVID PERRY BENNETT enter this residence.

On May 18, 1965, at about 9:22 PM, the same SAS observed a car bearing New York license number [redacted] parked in front of [redacted] Great Neck, New York, and a man was observed to enter this residence after he departed from this automobile.

On May 20, 1965, Mrs. MARY MEYER, mentioned above, advised an SA of the FBI that registration license number [redacted] was registered to Moe Tandler, [redacted] Great Neck, New York. This car was described as a 1961 black Comet sedan. TANDLER has two automobiles registered to him.

NY 100-153735

On April 23, 1965, source advised that 'MIKE STEIN was the Executive Secretary of the New York District of the CP, as of that time.

NY T-4
April 23, 1965

On June 24, 1964, at about 8:30 PM, SAS of the FBI observed LIONEL BYALIN meet with WILLIAM ALBERTSON in the vicinity of Great Neck, New York, and they proceeded to BYALIN's residence at [redacted] Great Neck, New York, and both men entered this home. This same night these SAS of the FBI observed cars parked in front of this home. The cars observed bore New York licenses that were issued to DAVID PERRY BENNETT and to ELSIE GILMAN by the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau.

b6
b7c

In January, 1964, source advised that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was then New York State CP Organizational Secretary.

NY T-54
January, 1964

On August 27, 1964, source advised that the meeting of June 24, 1964, held at the home of LIONEL BYALIN at [redacted] Great Neck, New York, was a meeting of the Nassau County Board of the CP.

NY T-30
August 27, 1964

✓ HARRY TANSER

On June 27, 1957, source advised that HARRY TANSER held the positions of Assistant Organizational Secretary, Press Director,

NY 100-153735

and Assistant Membership Director of the
Queens County CP.

NY T-55
June 27, 1957

On October 19, 1961, source advised that the
subject's application for membership was
accepted at a meeting of the Socialist
Workers Party (SWP), New York Local,
held at 116 University Place, New York,
New York.

NY T-56
October 19, 1961

The SWP has been designated pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

On September 9, 1964, source stated that
HARRY TANSER was employed as the New York
Organizer for the Revolutionary Committee
of the Fourth International (RCFI), which
is also known as the Spartacist Committee
and Spartacist Group.

NY T-56
October 9, 1964

EDMUND TENNERIELLO
also known as
Edy Tenne

MEMBER CORE

On July 15, 1948, source advised that
EDMUND TENNERIELLO attended the State
Convention of the New Jersey CP, which
was held at the Hotel Princeton, Lakewood,
New Jersey, on July 10 and 11, 1948.

NY T-57
July 15, 1948

NY 100-153735

✓ JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is a CP, New York District functionary in charge of Trade Union activities.

NY T-4
April 25, 1966

✓ HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

HARRY WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-58
December, 1949

✓ The NLG is characterized in the Appendix.

HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-59
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LENORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the King's County CP.

NY T-59
March 5, 1944

NY 100-153735

✓ JAMES WEST

In January, 1967, JAMES WEST was Director of the Midwest Trade Union Activities, CP, USA.

NY T-29
January, 1967

✓ ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, in August, 1964, advised that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS was indicted for kidnapping following a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, in August, 1961, by the Union County, North Carolina, Grand Jury. Following the indictment, WILLIAMS reportedly fled to Cuba.

The Summer-Fall, 1965 issue of "Black America", self-described as "the theoretical journal of RAM - Revolutionary Action Movement, Black Liberation Front of the United States of America", described ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS as "Chairman-in-Exile of the Revolutionary Action Movement; Premier of the African-American Government-in-Exile".

✓ AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS was a member of the CP, USA, New York District Board, as of December, 1966.

NY T-4
January 10, 1967

6-15/28

1.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST
STUDIES, Also Known As AIMS

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York, and issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

NY 100 153735

APPENDIX

1.

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM

Also known as Harlem Freedomways
Forum, Freedomways Forum

A source advised on May 18, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had contacted LILLIAN MARTINEZ during May, 1962, at which time he requested her to take the assignment of forming a new organization, the formation of which had been previously discussed at Harlem Communist Party (CP) meetings. This organization would be called Freedomways Forum and in appearance would be a non-CP organization, but in effect would be a new front for the Harlem CP through which all Harlem CP work would be accomplished.

The source advised on November 6, 1963, that a meeting of a committee specifically selected by the 11th Assembly District Club of the Harlem CP was held at 2235 5th Avenue, New York, New York, on November 1, 1963, at which a definite decision was made to establish the Freedomways Forum which would be known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum (HFF). It was unanimously agreed that the HFF would be a broad front formed by the CP not only to discuss the problems of the community but also to serve as a source of recruitment of new members for the CP.

The source advised on September 16, 1964, that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the HFF held at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, on September 14, 1964, it was decided to change the name HFF to Harlem Freedom Forum (HFF).

The source advised on May 20, 1965, that there was no established headquarters for the HFF at that time, and that meetings of the HFF were held at the homes of various members.

The source advised on May 20, 1966, that the HFF had cancelled its Post Office box and was no longer holding meetings or engaged in any activity. The source also advised that the leaders of the HFF had agreed they would reactivate that organization if and when it suited their purpose.

APPENDIX

2.

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM

Also known as Harlem Freedomways
Forum, Freedomways Forum

A second source advised on October 13, 1963, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was Executive Secretary of the New York District of the CP, United States of America, at that time.

The July 7, 1964, issue of "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, published a statement of the New York District of the CP, United States of America, stating that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had been expelled from the CP.

A third source advised on May 12, 1966, that LILLIAN MARTINEZ was a member of the Harlem Region of the CP, United States of America, at that time.

NY 100 153735

APPENDIX

✓
ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held at the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of Education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On February 28, 1966, a confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

NY 100 153735

APPENDIX

2.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU) (CONT'D)

On April 12, 1966, the same confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a second confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

APPENDIX

NY 100-153735

✓ PEOPLE'S ARTISTS, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., reflects the following concerning People's Artists, Incorporated:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
"(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, P. 392.)"

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 5, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who was then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active, however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

100 153735

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) New York Local (NYL) was founded in 1938 in New York City.

A second source stated on May 20, 1966, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

105
~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 10, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character

Internal Security - C

Reference

is made to report of
Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] dated and captioned
as above at New York.

b6
b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FILE COPY

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date **2/24/67**

To **SAC, NEW YORK** (100-153735)

Subject: **CIRM**
IS - C

From **Director, FBI (100-442529)**

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☐ Report of SA ☐ Letterhead ☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram

dated **2/10/67** at **NEW YORK**

dated _____ from _____ to _____

b6

☐ Letterhead ☐ b7C

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below

- ☐ 1. Administrative Data
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
 - ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
 - ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
 - ☐ d. Pretext not described
 - ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
 - ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest
- ☐ 2. Delayed
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
 - ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting
- ☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)
- ☐ 4. Reporting office
- ☐ 5. Date of communication
- ☐ 6. Investigative period
- ☐ 7. Title
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
 - ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
 - ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
 - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
 - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
 - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.
- ☐ 8. Character
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted
- ☐ 9. Synopsis
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
 - ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
 - ☐ c. Fails to show
 - ☐ 1. Owner notified
 - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
 - ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
 - ☐ e. "Caution" statement
 - ☐ 1. Omitted
 - ☐ 2. Failure to delete
- ☐ 10. Status
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted
- ☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)
- ☐ 12. Copies
- ☐ a. Not legible
 - ☐ b. Not furnished
 - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
 - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
 - ☐ 3. _____
 - ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
 - ☐ 1. Bureau
 - ☐ 2. _____
 - ☐ d. Reason for information copy
- ☐ 13. Bufile Number should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
 - ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau
- ☐ 14. Details
- ☐ a. No description
 - ☐ b. Stops not removed
 - ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
 - ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
 - ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
 - ☐ f. Administrative data in details
 - ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
 - ☐ h. Failed to
 - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
 - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Show date information received
 - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
 - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
 - ☐ i. Characterization omitted
 - ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
 - ☐ k. Form
 - ☐ 1. Incomplete
 - ☐ 2. Incorrect
 - ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified
- ☐ 15. Enclosures
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
 - ☐ b. Not described ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
 - ☐ 2. Probation Flash
- ☐ 16. Security Classification
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not show
 - ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group
- ☐ 17. Leads
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague
- ☐ 18. Informants
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not 1
 - ☐ b. 30-day contact missed ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
 - ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol
 - ☐ d. Not identified
- ☐ 19. Reference
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted
- ☐ 20. Abstract
- ☐ 21. Form FD-122
- ☐ 22. Misspelling, page **16, 54**
- ☐ 23. Typographical error **Page 1**
- ☐ 24. Incorrect use of
 - ☐ a. Airtel
 - ☐ b. Teletype
- ☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination
- ☐ 26. Parole Report
 - ☐ a. Not submitted
 - ☐ b. Violation block incorrect
- ☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)
- ☐ 28. Miscellaneous
- ☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulation Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item c. _____ not fo
- ☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

Remarks:

Page 1 (Synopsis), 15th line, correct (SNCCC) to (SNCC).

Page 1A and Page 15. It is noted that the date in the 3rd of page 1A is different than the date on page 15. Advise correct date.

Page 16, 7th line the word amounted should be amount.

Page 29, advise whether the last informant symbol is T-15 or T-16?

OVER

Page 54, 3rd paragraph, 7th line, correct the word come to some.

Page 58, submit amended page. Unable to read last sentence of first paragraph.

Page 59, 2nd paragraph, 4th line, the name of the newspaper is "The Washington Post." Correct accordingly.

Page 82, under the characterization of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, RAM - Revolutionary Action Movement is mentioned. Since there is a Bureau approved characterization of RAM, submit copies so as they may be inserted in report and number the pages 103A.

Expedite corrections--dissemination being held in abeyance.

To: ☒ Director

FILE 100-442529

Att: ☒ SAC _____ Title: GIRM

☐ ASAC _____ IS-C

☐ Supv: _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

☐ Rotor #: _____

RE NEW YORK REPORT OF SA [redacted] 2/10/67^{b6}
and BU 0-177 2/24/67^{b7c}

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Acknowledge | ☐ Open Case |
| ☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____ | ☐ Prepare lead cards |
| ☐ Bring file | ☐ Prepare tickler |
| ☐ Call me | ☐ Recharge serials |
| ☒ Correct | ☐ Return assignment card |
| ☐ Deadline _____ | ☐ Return file |
| ☐ Deadline passed | ☐ Return serials |
| ☐ Delinquent | ☐ Search and return |
| ☐ Discontinue | ☐ See me |
| ☐ Expedite | ☐ Send Serials _____ |
| ☐ File | to _____ |
| ☐ For information | ☐ Submit new charge out _____ |
| ☐ Handle | ☐ Submit report by _____ |
| ☐ Initial & return | ☐ Type |
| ☐ Leads need attention | |
| ☐ Return with explanation _____ on taken. | |

*Inc. detailed
+ inserted in
serp. Bu
cc's corrected
Dmwlai*

INT. SEC. 1

no action

Re report of SA [redacted]
BU requested to make following changes in report:
Page 1A, 3rd line should be 7/8/66 rather than
7/18/66.
Page 29, last informant symbol should be NY T-16

ENCLOSURE

X See reverse side

SAC *JFM* JOHN F. MALONE
Office NEW YORK

2

Also enclosed are ~~nine~~ copies each of pages
58 and 103A. Page 103A contains the documentation
of RAM.

New York has made the necessary corrections

MAR 2 12 48 PM '67

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV. 3/ MAR 2 1967

INCONS MAR 24 1967

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~~SECRET~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

(U)

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F B I

CARBON COPY

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b7C
b7D
b7E

Date: 2/10/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE
TO PROTEST REFUSAL OF UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,
D.C., TO SEAT REPRESENTATIVE ADAM
CLAYTON POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, NEW
YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STRIKE
COMMITTEE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
2/13/67
RM

Re Detroit airtel and LHM 2/9/67, copies of which
were furnished to offices designated below.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of LHM
concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2, Detroit
and Secret Service, Detroit. One copy LHM being furnished
USA, Detroit, and USA, Grand Rapids.

5-Bureau (Enc.13) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529-CIRM)
1-Atlanta (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Buffalo (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Chicago (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Cincinnati (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
5-Detroit

1-Los Angeles (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-New York (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Newark (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-San Francisco (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-WFO (Enc.1) (info) (RM)

(1-157-706 POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)

TPD:rrq
(21)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
202 FEB 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6836-17

ENCLOSURE

Approved: 9388
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

87 FEB 20 1967

DE 157-1496

The Detroit Police Department and the Michigan State Police are aware of the contents of the LHM.

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

Source #1 is

Source #2 is

Source #3 is

Source #4 is CG 5824-S*

b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by Source #3 could reasonably result in his identification, thereby being detrimental to the national security.

The Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 10, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
To Protest Refusal of United States
House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C., to Seat Representative Adam
Clayton Powell, New York City, New
York, Sponsored by the United
Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan
February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memoranda dated January 27, 1967, February 3, 1967, and February 9, 1967, captioned as above.

All sources hereinafter referred to, including those utilized in the appendix, have furnished reliable information in the past.

On February 9, 1967, Source #1 advised that he attended an affair held on February 8, 1967, at which Stokely Carmichael, the national director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the featured speaker. This affair was held at Detroit, Michigan and during the course of the affair literature was distributed.

Attached hereto are two throwaways distributed at this affair.

On February 9, 1967, Source #2 made available a throwaway indicating that a meeting sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF), would be held on February 10, 1967, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. According to the throwaway, the purpose of this meeting was to "explain -- the strike to support Powell", and at this meeting members of the United Strike Committee to Support Powell would be the principal speakers.

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of this throwaway.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-447579-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
February 13, 1967

A characterization of the FNSF is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On February 9, 1967, Source #3 advised that Thomas Dennis, State Chairman of the Michigan District Communist Party, spoke at an affair sponsored by "The Worker", which was held on January 28, 1967, at Detroit, Michigan. Source #3 advised that approximately 75 individuals were in attendance at this affair and that Dennis, during his speech, strongly endorsed the forthcoming strike of Negroes on February 13, 1967, protesting the refusal of the U. S. House of Representatives to seat Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. Dennis urged all those in attendance at this affair to participate in the strike by remaining away from their places of employment, keeping their children home from school and not patronizing any local businesses on February 13, 1967.

Source #3 further advised that Dennis stated during his speech that if the strike on February 13, 1967, was successful, it would paralyze the City of Detroit, especially local postal service, transportation facilities and production in the auto industry.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

On December 8 and 9, 1966, Source #4 advised that Thomas Dennis was elected to the National Board of the Communist Party, USA, at a National Committee meeting of the Communist Party, USA held on December 7, 1966, at New York City, New York.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following organizations:

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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(U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
February 13, 1967

113th Intelligence Group,
Region II, Detroit, Michigan

Secret Service,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

NADINE BROWN & CLYDE CLEVELAND

TRADE UNIONIST AND JOURNALIST
MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE
OF UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE TO
SUPPORT POWELL

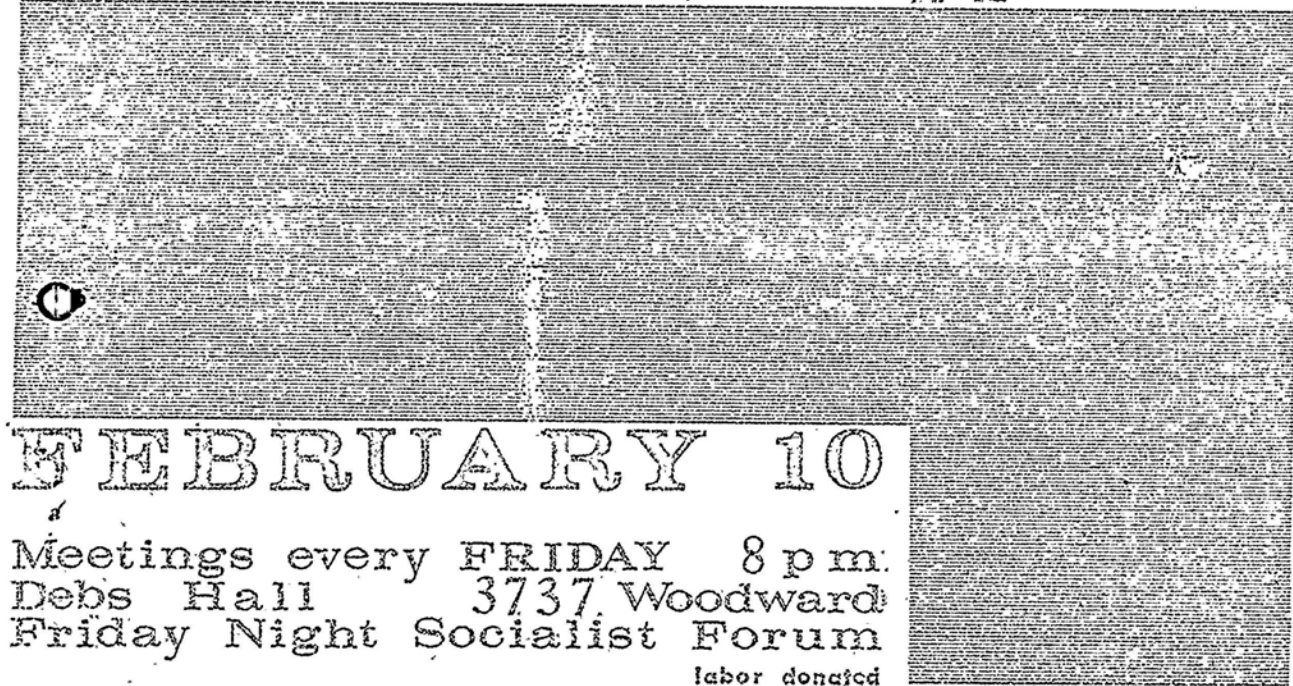
CHAIRMAN OF DETROIT CONGRE.
OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) AND
MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE
OF UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE TO
SUPPORT POWELL

RICHARD HENRY

EXPLAIN ==

CHAIRMAN, LOGISTICS & PLANS COMMITTEE OF
UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT POWELL

The Strike to Support Powell



FEBRUARY 10

Meetings every FRIDAY 8 p.m.
Debs Hall 3737 Woodward
Friday Night Socialist Forum

labor donated

Adam Clayton Powell

A NEGRO BEWARD

FOR 22 YEARS

SERVICE

TO AMERICA

WHILE GUILTY WHITES GO FREE

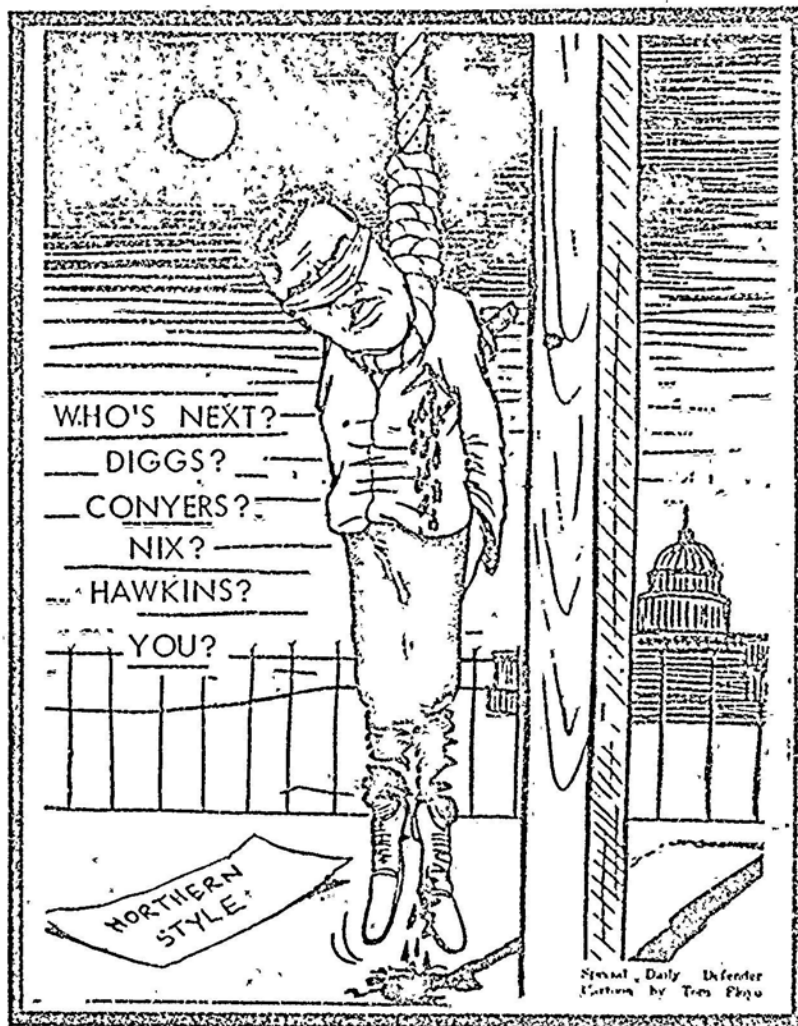
POWELL'S LEADERSHIP
HELPED THE BLACK
WORKER.

POWELL'S
AMENDMENT
HELPED YOUR
CHILDREN TO
BETTER EDUCATION.

TWO PRESIDENTS
PRAISED HIS WORK.

POWELL WAS NOT
THE WORST - NEGROES
ARE STILL THE FIRST.

DEMS & REPUBS. SPIT
ON 30 MILLION NEGROES!



YOU WON'T STAND ALONE!

EVERYBODY'S
TALKING

STRIKE!

MONDAY

FEB. 13

ALL DAY • ALL NIGHT

AGAINST NEGRO INJUSTICE
RETURN POWELL'S CHAIRMANSHIP,
NEGRO POWER, DIGNITY, FAIRNESS!

NO WORK
NO SCHOOL
NO BUYING

✓ NO BIASED PRESS

UNITED
STRIKE COMMITTEE

COME OUT STRIKE DAY - FREE STAR STUDDED SHOW - FORD AUD. FREE!
6 P.M.

UNITED STRIKE

MON.
FEB.
13TH

KEEP THE FAITH, BABY-

Strike Day Program

2-5 PM CONFERENCE

The General Strike as a New Weapon

PLAN THE 2nd NATIONAL STRIKE

Central United Church of Christ

7625 Linwood

Registration \$1.00

MASS RALLY

FORD AUDITORIUM

ADMISSION FREE

EVERYONE WELCOME.

6 PM

DICK GREGORY

AND OTHER STARS

UNITED STRIKE

MON.
FEB.
13TH

KEEP THE FAITH, BABY-

F B I

Date: 2/14/67

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE
TO PROTEST REFUSAL OF UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,
D.C., TO SEAT REPRESENTATIVE ADAM
CLAYTON POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, NEW
YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STRIKE
COMMITTEE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
2/13/67
RM

Re Detroit teletype 2/13/67 and Detroit airtel
and LHM 2/10/67, copies of which were designated to the
offices listed below:

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of LHM
concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2, Detroit
and Secret Service, Detroit. One copy LHM being furnished
USA, Detroit, and USA, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

5-Bureau (Enc.13) (RM)	2-Los Angeles (Enc.2) (RM)
(2- 100-442529 (CIRM))	2-New York (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Atlanta (Enc.2) (RM)	2-Newark (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Buffalo (Enc.2) (RM)	2-Philadelphia (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Chicago (Enc.2) (RM)	2-San Francisco (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Cincinnati (Enc.2) (RM)	2-WFO (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Cleveland (Enc.2) (RM)	
6-Detroit	
(1-157-706 POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)	

TPD:rfq
(33)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
140 FEB 23 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6836-20

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 FEB 27 1967

DE 157-1496

The Detroit Police Department and the Michigan State Police are aware of the contents of the LHM.

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

Source #1 is

Source #2 is

Source #3 is

b6
b7C
b7D

Source #4 is

Source #5 is

Source #6 is

Source #7 is

The sources familiar with production at the Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. are identified as follows:

DE 157-1496

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by Sources #4 and #5 could reasonably result in their identification thus compromising these informants of continuing value, and being detrimental to the national security.

All offices receiving copies of this communication note proposed nationwide boycott on 3/23/67.

Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
February 14, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
To Protest Refusal of United States
House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C., to Seat Representative Adam
Clayton Powell, New York City, New
York, Sponsored by the United
Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan
February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memorandum dated February 10, 1967, captioned as above.

All sources hereinafter referred to, including those utilized in the appendix, have furnished reliable information in the past.

On February 13, 1967, Source #1 and Source #2 advised that at a meeting sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) held on February 10, 1967, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, Richard Henry, an officer of the United Strike Committee, was the featured speaker.

According to Source #1 and Source #2, Henry was introduced to the audience by Evelyn Sell, organizer of the Detroit Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (DBSWP). Approximately 32 individuals, the majority of whom were white, were in attendance at this affair. Henry urged those in attendance to support the nationwide strike on February 13, 1967, in support of Representative Adam Clayton Powell from New York City. Henry indicated during his speech that Powell had been refused a seat in Congress inasmuch as he enjoyed too much power and "the whites" were afraid of him.

Characterizations of the FNSF and the DBSWP are contained in the appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100 - 442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

On February 13, 1967, Detroit sources who have knowledge of activities concerning the Ford Motor Company, the General Motors Corporation and the Chrysler Corporation in the Michigan area advised that the strike in no way affected production in any of their facilities in the State of Michigan. These sources indicated that in many instances at particular facilities which employ a substantial number of Negroes, absenteeism on this date was less than normal.

On February 13, 1967, Source #1, who is familiar with the overall operations of the various departments in the City of Detroit, advised that absenteeism on this date was less than normal. Source #3 advised that the Department of Public Works reported only 58 employees on sick leave this date, while there were 111 on sick leave the past Monday. Absenteeism at Receiving and Herman Kiefer Hospitals, both of which are operated by the City of Detroit, was less than average on this date. In addition, Source #3 advised that the Detroit Department of Street Railways, which organization is responsible for transportation in the City of Detroit, had 17 less employees absent on this date than on the previous Monday.

Source #3 advised that the Detroit Board of Education reported no excessive absenteeism among employees, teachers or pupils in the Detroit Public School System on this date.

On February 13, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, advised that the People Against Racism Committee picketed the Lafayette Building located in the downtown Detroit area, in which building the Democratic State Central Committee headquarters are located, from approximately 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on this date, to protest Michigan Democrats in the U. S. House of Representatives who voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell. He stated that the People Against Racism Committee is a recently formed organization under the ostensible leadership of Frank Joyce, a male caucasian, who in the past has participated in numerous civil rights demonstrations

-2-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

A maximum of 15 individuals participated, all of whom were caucasians, and the picketing was peaceful and without incident.

Attached hereto is a throwaway distributed during the course of the picketing demonstration.

On February 14, 1967, Source #4 advised that during the afternoon of February 13, 1967, a conference sponsored by the United Strike Committee was held at the Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The purpose of this conference was to assess the strike and make plans for a possible future strike. Source #4 advised that the conference was sparsely attended with a maximum of 50 individuals present, the majority of whom were Negroes. A nationwide economic boycott was tentatively planned at this conference for March 23, 1967. In connection with the proposed boycott on March 23, 1967, there was no indication that individuals participating would be requested to remain away from their places of employment on this date.

Source #4 further advised that at this conference plans were made for a nationwide boycott of the purchase of 1967 and 1968 model cars of the General Motors Corporation. The reason given for this boycott was the fact that former General Motors employees, who now hold high level positions in the U. S. Government, are supporting the war in Vietnam.

On February 14, 1967, Source #5 advised that a mass rally, sponsored by the United Strike Committee, was held at Ford Auditorium, Detroit, Michigan, on February 13, 1967, during the approximate period from 7:30 P.M. to 10:20 P.M. A maximum of 900 individuals, the majority of whom were Negroes, were in attendance at this rally, and it was announced that \$971.00 was collected at this rally. The first portion of the rally was devoted to entertainment by local Negro entertainers as well as Negro comedian Dick Gregory.

-3-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

The organizers of the United Strike Committee, Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Reverend James Wadsworth, President of the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and attorney Milton Henry were introduced to those in attendance at this rally and all commented briefly.

Reverend Cleage, during his speech, indicated that it was a great day for "blacks" and described Negroes opposed to the strike as "Uncle Toms". Cleage indicated that fifty per cent of the school children were out of school on February 13, 1967, however, "they did not miss anything because the schools doesn't teach them anything anyway".

Reverend Cleage further indicated that 70 cities throughout the United States have established local strike committees and that in the future additional nationwide strikes would or could be held on a variety of issues such as employment, education and housing.

Source #5 further advised that Dick Gregory, Honorary National Chairman of the United Strike Committee, spoke at this rally and urged all those in attendance to participate in a nationwide economic boycott scheduled to be held on the day before Good Friday, March 23, 1967, throughout the United States. According to Gregory, this boycott will be aimed at keeping children out of school and banning shopping on this date. He indicated that supporters of this boycott will not be asked to remain away from their places of employment on this date. In addition, Gregory, during his speech, requested all in attendance to refrain from purchasing automobiles until the war in Vietnam is over. He intimated that the General Motors Corporation had attempted to intimidate their Negro employees from participating in the strike by threatening them with disciplinary action. Gregory stated that General Motors cannot intimidate the United Strike Committee like they did Ralph Nader, a critic of the automobile industry.

-4-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

Source #6 advised during May, 1964, that on May 22, 1964, Milton Henry spoke at a meeting of the FNSF, held at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Henry spoke on the topic "Proportioned Underground Warfare". Henry, during his speech, advocated the formation of a Negro underground apparatus capable of performing acts of sabotage, destruction of government property and actual killing in order to secure full Negro rights.

Source #7 advised on February 27, 1964, that Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Jr. is State Chairman of the Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party, which is an adjunct of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party.

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An all-Negro Party for '64 is Formed". The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City, under the acting chairmanship of Conrad J. Lynn, a Negro lawyer who specializes in civil rights cases.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party 'with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation'.

The May 8, 1963, issue of "The Journal News", a newspaper published daily in Nyack, New York, contains an article which reveals that Conrad J. Lynn stated at a hearing of the House on

-5-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
February 13, 1967

Un-American Activities (HCUA) on May 6, 1963, that he had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) from 1928 to 1931 and had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1934 to 1937. Lynn said he left the CP because he had been expelled after a trial because of his stand during the Trinidad Oil Workers Strike of February, 1937, which he said went against the Party line.

The YCL has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 14, 1967, Detective Sergeant Stanley Rojowski, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, advised that the mass rally sponsored by the United Strike Committee at Ford Auditorium during the evening of February 13, 1967, was without incident. He stated that an estimated 800 to 900 individuals, the majority of whom were Negroes, were in attendance at this rally.

The February 14, 1967, edition of the "Detroit Free Press" contained an article captioned "City Negroes Ignore Strike - For - Powell Call".

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of this article.

The February 13, 1967, edition of "The Detroit News" contained an article captioned "Powell Work Boycott Ignored by Negroes".

A copy of this article is attached hereto.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following organizations:

-6-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
February 13, 1967

113th Intelligence Group,
Region II, Detroit, Michigan

Secret Service,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

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-7-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Powell Work Boycott Ignored by Negroes

Detroit Negroes today ignored a call for a work and purchasing boycott in support of U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

Attendance was reported normal, or even better than normal, by stores, factories, schools and city departments with heavy Negro employment. Strike leaders had hoped for an absentee rate of 80 percent. The failure of the boycott call was seen as a victory for moderate Negro leaders.

Among the moderates urging Negroes to ignore the boycott were Horace Sheffield, executive vice-president of the predominantly Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, and Francis Kornegay, head of the Detroit Urban League.

SHEFFIELD HAD predicted the failure of the boycott.

"The whole concept is ridiculous and I'm saying that the people will act as though they feel it's ridiculous," he said last night in a television debate with strike supporters.

Kornegay said, "A strike isn't going to give a Negro a job."

Detroit strike chairman is the Rev. James Wadsworth, president of the Detroit

Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who was rebuffed by the NAACP executive committee for supporting the strike.

Wadsworth said the strike was designed to protest "the double standard" in which Negroes have to live in our country which, he contended, led to Powell being denied his seat in Congress on charges of mismanaging public funds.

General Motors Corp. reported job attendance better than normal for a Monday. The company Saturday had notified union representatives that absentees would be expected to provide acceptable reasons for absences.

CHRYSLER CORP. and Ford Motor Co. also reported absenteeism no greater than normal.

DSR General Manager Lucas Miel said the boycott had "no effect whatsoever" on the city's transportation system. In fact, less DSR employees were absent than usual, he said.

Out of 1,530 bus drivers scheduled to work today, only 20 reported in sick, as compared to 26 a week ago and 31 two weeks ago.

Only six of 400 maintenance men were absent from work, also less than the normal absentee rate.

Attendance higher than normal was reported in the Detroit DPW and Water departments.

"If there's a demonstration, I haven't seen it," said Fred J. Romanoff, Mayor Cavanagh's executive secretary.

DR. CHARLES WOLFE, as-

sistant superintendent of schools in charge of administration, said there were no more than the normal number of absentees among teachers.

School administrators at Northern and Southwestern High schools and Roosevelt Elementary School said student attendance appeared normal although they could not be certain until official attendance reports were filed later in the day.

"The hallways look as crowded as usual," said John Rudden, Southwestern's principal.

Mrs. Jessie Kennedy, principal of Northwestern High School, 6300 Grand River, reported "better faculty attendance than normal."

She said there was only one teacher "who might possibly be absent today because of the boycott."

Student attendance, she said, was "normal for a Monday morning."

At Estabrook Elementary School, 6016 Linwood, Miss Elizabeth Sowell, principal, reported the school's faculty, which is more than 50 percent Negro, were all there.

Miss Sowell described the student attendance as "normal for a Monday morning in snowy weather."

ONLY REV. WADSWORTH, a community agent, was reported absent among the staff of Miller Junior High School.

The Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., a strike leader, said he would not comment on the boycott failure until after the United Strike Committee met today in the Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood.

Dick Gregory, national strike chairman, was scheduled to headline a free "Victory Show" at 6 p.m. today in Ford Auditorium.

The boycott call originated in Detroit but its leaders were vague about whether they expected it to be felt outside the Detroit area, in such cities as Flint and Muskegon. They had originally predicted it would become nationwide in scope.

THE CLOSING of a service station in a Negro neighborhood was the most visible effect of the strike call in Muskegon.

The largest Muskegon area employers reported attendance was about normal — and in some cases better — for a Monday. The firms include Continental Motors, Inc., Lakey Foundry, and Campbell-Wyant Foundry, which together employ about 3,900 Negroes out of a total of 9,500 workers.

Muskegon Heights High School, whose student body is about 60 percent Negro, reported absenteeism running about 25 percent, or slightly higher than normal for Mondays. Elementary schools in the area reported attendance about normal.

RESEAT ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

We believe that the ouster of Adam Clayton Powell from his position as Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and the denial of his seat pending the outcome of an investigation into his conduct is a typical example of American racism and white supremacy. It is a clear case of the application of different standards to Negroes from those which are applied to whites. There is no question but what other Congressmen at present and in the past have been guilty of conduct equally as reprehensive as that with which the Harlem Representative is charged.

We believe that the Democratic Party must take responsibility for the unseating of Adam Clayton Powell as well as the seating of the illegally elected Democrats from Mississippi despite the 1965 Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge of their right to be seated. Any system which allows such an inversion of values must be changed.

We believe that if anyone deserves to be unseated it is those Democrats, from Michigan or anywhere else, who voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell, thereby denying the residents of Harlem their duly elected Representative. This group includes:

JAMES G. O'HARA	- Led the fight to remove Adam Clayton Powell from his Chairmanship
MARTHA GRIFFITHS	Dem., 17th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell
LUCIEN NEDZI	Dem., 14th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell
WM. D. FORD	Dem., 15th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell
JOHN DINGELL	Dem., 16th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell

JOIN OUR DEMONSTRATION !

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

City's Negroes Ignore Strike-for-Powell Call

Absentee Rate Shows No Rise

BY DON LENHAUSEN

Free Press Staff Writer

Reports of normal attendance at auto factories, city departments and schools Monday indicated a failure for what had been called the nation's first Negro general strike.

However, a strike leader challenged the reports and claimed the strike had been honored by at least 15 percent of the city's Negroes.

Attorney Milton Henry, one of three strike chairmen, termed the experiment a success.

HIS UNITED Strike Committee had urged Negroes to stay away from work, schools and stores in a protest over treatment of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell. The Harlem Democrat had been stripped of his committee chairmanship and denied his House seat pending completion of an investigation into his activities.

Henry said the strike was supposed to be nationwide, but that he had not received reports on its progress outside the Detroit area.

Strike leaders had predicted that nearly 55 percent of the Negro workers in Detroit would stay off their jobs. They had noted, however, that the "effort lies not in numbers but in the fact that we are introducing a new, needed and important weapon into the fight for freedom—the general strike."

Chrysler Corp., Ford Motor



Gregory



Henry

Co. and General Motors Corp., the largest employers of Detroit Negroes, all reported normal absenteeism at factories in Michigan.

"At some locations it was even lower than normal," said a Ford spokesman.

The story was the same in four city departments—Water, Parks and Recreation, Public Works and the DSR—which employ many Negroes.

"In fact it looks like there was an extra effort to be in attendance by all employees," said Lucas S. Miel, DSR general manager.

He said only 20 of the department's 1,530 drivers were absent, compared with 26 a week ago and 31 two weeks ago. He said only six of about 400 maintenance workers were absent.

ROBERT E. TOOHEY, public works commissioner, said only 58 of 4,300 employees were absent, compared with 111 last Monday.

The Water Department, with 1,800 employees, reported "a little less absenteeism than last week." Gerald J. Remus, general manager, said supervisors were sent out to check

all employees who called in sick. All who did were sick, Remus said.

Dr. Charles J. Wolfe, an assistant superintendent of Detroit schools, said teacher and pupil absenteeism were normal in all but two of the city's 325 public schools. He said it was slightly higher than average for pupils at Angell and Moore elementary schools, both in Negro neighborhoods.

Henry said spot checks by committee workers indicated that at least 20 percent of Negro pupils stayed home, and that 90 percent of the teachers at Pattengill School, 8411 Northfield, were absent.

John Mosley, Pattengill principal, said that only five of the school's 60 teachers were absent.

No unusual absenteeism was reported by factories in Muskegon, which strike leaders had predicted would join Detroit in a strong showing.

Henry said that the general strike method would be adopted by Negroes elsewhere as a means of getting "full and complete freedom from white folks."

He said more Negroes didn't strike because of a combination of reasons, including lack of support by some Negro leaders and the news media.

RESULTS of the strike were assessed by Henry and other leaders in their headquarters at Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood. The other two chairmen are the Rev. James Wadsworth and state Rep. Jackie Vaughn. Comedian Dick Gregory was honorary national chairman.

A post-strike rally was held Monday night at Ford Auditorium. About 1,200 persons attended.

Henry told them the strike involved more Detroit Negroes than "ever participated in any picket lines or direct action activity."

The Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., another strike leader, declared: "They (the white leaders) may say the strike's a flop but it's just the beginning."

The committee has called another local strike for March 23, and said Negroes in numerous communities across the nation will participate.

The March 23 effort, one day before Good Friday, will be aimed at keeping children out of school and banning shopping. Supporters will not be asked to stay off jobs.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1653898-000

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

CIRM

Source referred to is

Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C" (S)(U)

Informant advised the decision to

b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by SP 6 BJA/gcu
Declassify on: OADR 10-30-81
SC 513

- ③- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)

AGS:bjh
(10) AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SECRET~~ SER:

4-~~100~~ 700, CTD, RAO

DATE FORW: 4/28/62

HOW WORKING R/S

BY: Smellie

Approved: 133 JVI 8
54 1967 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DO NOT DISSEMINATE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

66-107-126

On April 25, 1967, a confidential source advised
that [redacted]

b7D

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your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

DECLASSIFIED BY *6855*

ON *12-1-77*

DML/DAC

Sp 6 B/gw
Declassify on: OADR *10-30-84*
So 513

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-442529-2181

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

~~(U)~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

U

1202 PM URGENT 4-25-67 MRB

TELETYPE UNIT

APR 25 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND NEW YORK 100-153735

NEW YORK VIA WASH DC ENCODE RELAY

FROM ATLANTA 100-6770

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY SP 6 B. J. G. / 50 513

RE NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYSEVEN,
AND ATLANTA TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU APRIL TWENTYFIVE SIXTYSEVEN.

RELIABLE PRESS CONTACTS ADVISED MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
PRESIDENT SCLC, HAD PRESS CONFERENCE MORNING APRIL TWENTYFIVE,
SIXTYSEVEN, IN WHICH HE STATED AS FOLLOWS:

1. HE IS NOT GOING TO RUN FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES. 2. HE HAS NO POLITICAL AMBITIONS OR ASPIRATIONS
AT THIS TIME. 3. HE DOES NOT FEEL THAT IT IS HIS ROLE TO RUN FOR
PUBLIC OFFICE. 4. A NEGRO COULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT IN THIS
GENERATION.

KING IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ALSO MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT
THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IS MOVING TOWARDS THE CARMICHAEL WING OF
BECOMING MORE MILITANT AND KING ALSO HAD SOME KIND WORDS TO SAY
ABOUT CASSIUS CLAY IN CONNECTION WITH CLAY'S PRESENT DRAFT STATUS.

ATLANTA FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND WILL MAKE EFFORTS THROUGH
OBSERVATION OR INFO AVAILABLE TO [REDACTED]

TO PLACE LEVISON IN ATLANTA APRIL TWENTYFIFTH AND IN THE PRESENCE
OF KING.

REC 6
EX-103

14 APR 28 1967

END

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI WASH MLG RELAY

57 MAY 4 1967

b7D

FBI

SECRET

Date: 4/26/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Classified by 692CEP/DM/8

Declassify on: OADR
Carroll Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 BY: 11/11/91 4803/2DD/8
CN87, b6, b7C, Appeals 83-1719 (8/20/91)

Re New York teletype and Atlanta teletypes
to Bureau 4/25/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and
seven copies, for New York two, and for Chicago two,
of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (S) (U)

Chicago is requested to furnish Atlanta
descriptive data and photograph if available of
JESSE JACKSON. (S) (U)

Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER
is NY 5019-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY
LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) (U)

Observations referred to in the enclosed LHM
were made by SAs [redacted], JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM,
[redacted] and ALAN G. SENTINELLA.

KING apparently drove LEVISON to the Atlanta
Airport. For security reasons, fissur of KING and
LEVISON was discontinued from the time they were observed
to enter KING's automobile parked in the vicinity of SCLC
Headquarters, Atlanta. KING and LEVISON were observed again
together on the main concourse of the Atlanta Airport at
5:50 p.m. KING did not remain with LEVISON until the
later's departure.

- 3- Bureau (RM) (Enc. 8) (U)
2- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
8- Atlanta (1 - 100-6670) (1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 - 100-5586) (1 - [redacted] ANDREW YOUNG)
(1 - 100-5718) (1 - [redacted] CAROL HOOVER)

Approved: 55 MAY 8

Special Agent in Charge [redacted] Sent M Per [redacted]

SECRET

(1 - [redacted] (JESSE JACKSON)
[redacted] AGS:bjh (15)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7D

b6
b7C

b6
b7C
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AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On 4/25/67 [REDACTED]

b7D

Informant advised he briefly observed [REDACTED]

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U)
because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)
It is felt this classification is necessary in order
not to jeopardize the valuable position of the
informant in furnishing information of this nature (S) u

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

10/2/90
Classified by 6972 EEP/DAS/2-
Declassify on: OADR
Garraway/Levison 83-119

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

At 4:43 p.m. April 25, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), accompanied by Stanley Levison on the street in the immediate vicinity of SCLC Headquarters, 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta. Reverend King and Levison entered an automobile parked nearby which Reverend King immediately drove away from the area.

At 5:50 p.m. April 25, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend King accompanied by Levison on the main concourse of the Atlanta Airport. Levison proceeded to Eastern Air Lines flight number 114 which he boarded. This flight departed Atlanta at 6:15 p.m. en route to New York City.

On April 25, 1967, a confidential source advised he had learned [redacted]



b7D

(U)
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1

Class. & Ext. By 308 BT/ldd
Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4/26/87
#87063

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

COPIES DESTROYED
#209 DEC 31 1970

100-442529-2183

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (URC)
DATE 11/20/91 BY 9803 RDD/8
CNS 7,063/Agued 83-1719 8/6/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum at Atlanta
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/26/67

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO:NY

Remylet, 1/20/67.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

100-924000
(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT:mmf
(4)

EX-102
REC 18

100-442529-2184

9 MAY 1 1967



5010-108

MAY 5 1967

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/22/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/18 - 26/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. HILGENDORF	TYPED BY jtc
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated
1/27/67 at St. Louis.STATUS:

- P* -

LEADS:ST. LOUIS DIVISIONAT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 8/1/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1, SL T-2, and SL T-4.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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- 2 - 113th MI Group 3, SL (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-218		REC 37
MAY 1 1967		ST-107

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER:
RAODATE FORW:
HOW FORW:

SL

100-19352

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY

LOCATION

✓ SL T-1 is

✓ SL T-2 is

✓ SL T-3 is

Used to characterize
EUGENE TOURNOUR

✓ SL T-4 is

✓ SL T-5 is

✓ SL T-6 is

✓ SL T-7 is

Used to characterize SLCPV

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group 3, St. Louis (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: April 28, 1967
Field Office File #: SL 100-19352 Bureau File #: 100-442529
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ✓ HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, has continued to encourage members to become active in CORE. EUGENE TOURNOUR, residing Chicago, Ill., and described as CP member, instrumental in organizing "East-West Coordinating Committee" as a united civil rights movement; serves as organizer. ✓ Marxist study group organized for civil rights workers.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURII. COMMUNIST STRATEGYA. Communist Party (CP)

A meeting of officers of the CP, Missouri District, was held January 24, 1967. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District CP, stated that EUGENE TOURNOUR was present

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

to report on the civil rights situation in St. Louis. TOURNOUR commented he had attended a meeting the day before with various civil rights leaders in St. Louis including WILLIAM CLAY, an ^{MC} alderman, and ROBERT CURTIS, both of whom were arrested and convicted of violating an injunction of the Circuit Court in St. Louis prohibiting interference with the regular business of Jefferson Bank and Trust Company. These individuals and various others were arrested in late August and September, 1963 for violating the injunction. They were fined and received jail sentences. Their appeals were carried all the way to the United States Supreme Court and as of the date of this meeting were pending. TOURNOUR commented that CLAY, CURTIS, and several others are ready to do something which will jar the Negro community from its complacency. It was agreed by those attending this CP meeting the Negro politicians do not have adequate power to earn the respect of city officials; that they are out of touch with the masses. This accounts for the treatment afforded the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants, as well as PERCY GREEN, local head of an organization called "ACTION". He was arrested by St. Louis Police officers for resisting arrest and his case is pending. It was further agreed that on the national scene the lack of power on the part of Negro politicians accounts for the refusal to seat Congressman elect ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. TOURNOUR stated there is a plan afoot to suppress the civil rights movement by making examples of its leaders.

^{MC} HERSHEL J. WALKER commented that the CP in St. Louis feels the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is the best organization in which to work; that it has the greatest potential even though its leadership is not the best. TOURNOUR commented he has spoken with BILL BAILEY, local CORE Chairman, and believes him to be a man of integrity. WALKER agreed. TOURNOUR further commented that in St. Louis there are separate committees to defend ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, to raise money for the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants and also to defend PERCY GREEN. He said the task ahead is to merge these committees. Missouri District CP Educational Director WILLIAM E. DAVIS said each committee has a "common enemy". TOURNOUR stated he would endeavor to have someone come to St. Louis from the organization of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING to assist in an effort to merge the various civil rights groups.

TOURNOUR commented that a "Negro Summit Meeting" had been called by STOKELY CARMICHAEL, National Head of the Student

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Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in New York, February 18-19, 1967. He said an effort should be made to get a carload of individuals to attend from St. Louis. TOURNOUR was advised that no invitations had been sent to anyone in St. Louis and TOURNOUR said upon his return to Chicago later that day he would see that such invitations were sent to local CORE leaders.

(SL T-1 January 24, 1967)

At a meeting of the CP State Committee, WALKER asserted the main effort of the CP in St. Louis in the civil rights field would be directed at CORE. He said all members possible should rally around this organization and should also be active in a newly created group called "East-West Coordinating Committee" (EWCC), which was in the process of being established to work primarily on a number of local civil rights issues. He said these issues included defense of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company demonstrators, PERCY GREEN, and the preservation of Homer G. Phillips City Hospital. This hospital, in a Negro area, has traditionally served Negroes. WALKER stated that TOURNOUR will attempt to help unite ACTION, CORE, Labor, and other groups. WALKER said he would try to get the local "peace forces" to unite in a common movement. This meeting was held January 28, 1967.

(SL T-2 January 31, 1967)

EUGENE TOURNOUR is a member of the CP.

(SL T-3 May 23, 1965)

At a group meeting of the Community Area CP, January 31, 1967, it was announced that a policy of the CP in St. Louis is to support CORE and the EWCC. CP members were instructed not only to participate themselves but to invite outsiders to join.

(SL T-2 February 1, 1967)

At a meeting of CP leaders in early February, 1967, WALKER said he had just attended a midwest CP conference in Chicago. One of the subjects discussed was the desirability of merging peace, labor, and civil rights movements. WALKER

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said some progress is being made along this line in Chicago.

(SL T-1 February 7, 1967)

At a meeting of the CP Industrial Area, February 11, 1967, it was announced that EWCC would have its first mass rally March 5, 1967. WALKER designated two CP members to work in EWCC and CORE and said the CP should support the mass rally.

(SL T-1 February 23, 1967)

At a meeting of the State Committee CP, March 11, 1967, WALKER stated that he and another CP leader are extremely busy in civil rights work and he felt that any time a CP meeting interfered with this activity serious consideration should be given to excusing them from the CP activity. It was agreed that this should be done if, after due consideration, it was felt expedient.

WALKER commented that EUGENE TOURNOUR had arranged for PERCY GREEN and other individuals in the civil rights movement to spend several hours with himself and another local CP leader each month. They would discuss the direction the civil rights movement should take. Veteran CP leader, WILLIAM E. DAVIS, said this is a good arrangement and any discussion should be on a Marxist basis.

(SL T-1 March 16, 1967)

WALKER has continued to emphasize that the CP should concentrate its civil rights work in CORE. He, himself, has been very active in this organization especially in its effort to secure the release of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants from the Municipal jail in St. Louis. The appeals of these defendants to the United States Supreme Court were rejected and they were committed to jail to complete serving their original sentences.

(SL T-4 March 14, 1967)

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party

A meeting of the St. Louis Chapter of CORE was held January 8, 1967. There was a presentation of information concerning the shooting of a Negro, ALONZO HERRIN, by a St. Louis police officer several days before. The police had been called by one Mrs. LEWIS, who presented the matter to CORE, to have him arrested for beating her. Many felt it was a weak case for protest. A CORE member then suggested the group concern itself with the "frame up" against PERCY GREEN, Chairman of ACTION. It was decided to picket the Seventh District Police Station. The officers from this district had arrested GREEN for resisting arrest. Approximately a dozen individuals did picket the Police Department following the meeting. Included were two members of the CP.

(SL T-1 January 12, 1967)

ACTION consists of a group of individuals who separated from the St. Louis Chapter of CORE because they did not believe it sufficiently militant in its fight for civil rights.

(SL T-1 January, 1967)

In late January, 1967, HERSHEL J. WALKER stated a new group was being formed which would work on various civil rights issues; that within the group is a cross section of the population of St. Louis and everyone is invited to participate including Communists. WALKER said this group would protect the rights of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants, work toward saving Homer G. Phillips Hospital and also, on the national scene, work for the seating of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. He said this organization would try to influence the Negro voter in St. Louis in such a way that he would not always be voting Democratic as he did traditionally, but cross party lines.

(SL T-5 February 1, 1967)

Members of the CP, including HERSHEL J. WALKER, were present at a meeting of CORE, January 29, 1967. The creation of

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MO
a new so-called civil rights coordinating committee was discussed and CORE member, ROBERT CURTIS, asked that four individuals be appointed to represent the organization on the new committee. He said that there would be representatives from various other civil rights organizations including ACTION, various political ward organizations and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). CURTIS said that EUGENE TOURNOUR would return to St. Louis with two additional aides and they would work out a program of action in all the community sectors in the city. He said that the aides would be paid a salary and Alderman WILLIAM CLAY had agreed to be responsible for part of the salary. A CP member was one of four appointed to represent CORE on the coordinating committee.

(SL T-6 January 31, 1967)

In discussing the new coordinating committee, which would be called EWCC, ROBERT CURTIS said its purpose is to get the Negro people aroused on civil rights matters and then "slip in" protests against the fines and jail sentences of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company demonstrators. He conceded that if Negroes were approached directly to aid the bank defendants there would be little response.

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(SL T-1 January 31, 1967)

EUGENE TOURNOUR was present at a meeting of EWCC, February 17, 1967, at 1502 North Union Avenue. He announced that LINCOLN LYNCH, National Associate Director of CORE, would attend a rally of EWCC scheduled the following month. TOURNOUR further said that the two organizers he hoped to bring to St. Louis had been assigned by Dr. KING to San Francisco instead. He promised to try to secure other help.

(SL T-1 February 23, 1967)

At a meeting of EWCC, February 23, 1967, it was announced there would be a public rally, March 5, 1967, and on the preceding day there would be a parade to help advertise the event. TOURNOUR was present at this meeting and was hired at \$75 a week to spend three days weekly working in St. Louis. TOURNOUR said he was not only interested in this new organization because his wife is one of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants,

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but rather is genuinely interested in the civil rights problems of St. Louis.

(SL T-6 February 27, 1967)

EUGENE TOURNOUR attended a meeting of local CP leaders in late February, 1967. He was invited to discuss the status of EWCC. He said meetings have been well attended. One problem which has developed involves some jealousy on the part of BILL BAILEY of CORE and PERCY GREEN of ACTION. They tend to see it as a competitive civil rights group. TOURNOUR said this suspicion must be overcome. He suggested that after permanent officers are chosen for EWCC the overall program of the new organization should be clearly delineated.

(SL T-1 February 28, 1967)

At a meeting of the Industrial Area CP, February 26, 1967, it was announced that the EWCC's rally had been scheduled for March 5, 1967 at Wayman Temple, 5010 Cabanne Avenue. PERCY GREEN was scheduled to speak on "Police Brutality", ROBERT CURTIS on the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company case, and other individuals on Homer G. Phillips Hospital and a pending Bond issue. It was further announced that there would be an automobile parade, March 4, 1967, and some 5,000 leaflets were being printed for distribution. WALKER instructed members of the Industrial Area to do everything possible to make this rally a success. He said he personally would take leaflets to the next meeting of the St. Louis Citizens for Peace in Vietnam (SLCPV) and felt this organization would give full support to the rally. He said that SLCPV possibly would have an automobile in the March 4th parade.

(SL T-1 February 28, 1967)

SLCPV is an organization consisting of various individuals in the St. Louis area who have banded together to protest United States involvement in Vietnam.

(SL T-7 January, 1967)

EWCC held its public meeting March 5, 1967 and members of the CP attended including WALKER. 125 to 150 individuals were present. EUGENE TOURNOUR sat at the speakers table and

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WILLIAM CLAY announced he was being hired as a full-time worker for EWCC. CLAY said his 26th Ward Democratic Club pledged \$75 a week to help pay TOURNOUR's salary. CLAY said he is not proud to be an American and if the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants were forced to complete serving their jail sentences there "would be a hot time in St. Louis come June and July".

LINCOLN LYNCH spoke and accused the United States of fighting in Vietnam to protect the interests of big business which are exploiting that country. LYNCH said there have been racial overtones in all the recent wars of the United States. For example, in World War II there were concentration camps for Japanese and their land was confiscated and never returned. He said the atomic bomb was completed before Germany fell but the United States saved it for use against the Japanese, people of color. He said Cubans and other dark people of South America are always the butt of American abuses. He further said that instead of strife, which America constantly creates with Russia and China, it should try living in peace with them. He then went on to say where there are large concentrations of Negroes they should try to take over local control by peaceful means. However, if it cannot be accomplished in this manner other means should be used. LYNCH wore a button on which was printed "Black Power". PERCY GREEN, representing ACTION, spoke as did ROBERT CURTIS, representing CORE.

(SL T-5 March 9, 1967)

At the March 5, 1967 rally of EWCC, LINCOLN LYNCH said there are new changes in the civil rights movement; that sit-ins and lay-ins are outmoded and that civil rights groups must get together and use new tactics. He said Negroes would have to arm themselves with power, black power. He further stated that MALCOLM X, who was assassinated in New York City, was one of the great Negro leaders of the century.

(SL T-1 March 9, 1967)

Because EWCC has not been able to afford a salary for EUGENE TOURNOUR the CP has advanced him funds. They are to be

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repaid when he receives money from EWCC.

(SL T-1 March 9, 1967)

HERSHEL J. WALKER actively promoted attendance at a meeting of EWCC scheduled for March 12, 1967 at Berea Presbyterian Church, 3010 Olive Street.

(SL T-5 March 17, 1967)

The meeting of EWCC was held March 12, 1967 as scheduled and members of the CP attended. Among them was HERSHEL J. WALKER. This meeting was held to inform people of demonstrations which would be held later that day at the municipal jail and at the residence of Circuit Judge Michael J. Scott, who sentenced the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company demonstrators.

(SL T-5 March 17, 1967)

A Marxist discussion group led by EUGENE TOURNOUR, which included PERCY GREEN and other individuals active in the civil rights movement in St. Louis, met for the first time March 19, 1967. HERSHEL J. WALKER and another member of the CP were present. It was stated the purpose of the series of discussions would be to analyze the direction of the civil rights movement. TOURNOUR asked the group if they did not feel more individuals should be invited to attend. GREEN suggested the group remain small because when Marxism is mentioned people are frightened. TOURNOUR stated the next meeting would be devoted to a Marxist analysis of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company matter and how the "power structure" manipulates civil rights groups.

(SL T-1 March 23, 1967)

The Marxist discussion group met again on March 26, 1967. EUGENE TOURNOUR analyzed the history of CORE for the benefit of those present. He commented that some of the more conservative members of CORE recently set up a new group called the Greater St. Louis Coordinating Committee. TOURNOUR said this organization will appeal to the more conservative Negroes and it was established to counteract EWCC. He conceded EWCC would

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

appeal to the more radical elements. HERSHEL J. WALKER and two other members of the CP were present at this discussion.

(SL T-1 March 28, 1967)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

TOURNOUR was instrumental in formation of EWCC and he, together with other CP members, wielded a measure of influence within this organization.

(SL T-1 February 14, 1967)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

St. Louis, Missouri

April 28, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated April 28, 1967, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin DETROIT	Date 4/28/67	Investigative Period 4/14 - 19/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS <i>OCIRM</i>		Report made by SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN	Typed By gap
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>Blaker</i>	

S.T. 200
~~XXXXXXXX~~
REFERENCE: Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN at Detroit, dated 1/31/67.

- P* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Confidential" since information reported herein from DE T-1 through DE T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 1 - G-2, Detroit (RM) 1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 2 - Detroit (100-32457)		100-442529-2186	
			REC 54
		10 MAY 1 1967	2112

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER:

DATE FORW: *5/8/67*

INT. SEC.

HOW FORW: *RIS*

BY: *Omwa*

57 MAY 11 1967

DE 100-32457

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Office since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

All persons named herein as members of the Communist Party who reside in the Detroit Division territory are listed in the Security Index or they are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

DE T-1 is

Location

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS, THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., and CARL REINSTEIN

✓ DE T-2 is

Characterization of JAMES JACKSON

✓ DE T-3 is NY 694-S*

Characterization of JAMES JACKSON

✓ DE T-4 is

✓ DE T-5 is

Instant report page 4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 4/28/67

File Number: 100-32457 BUfile: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ✓ Negro and white unity named as CP rallying point by CP national functionary. ✓ During 1/67 to 3/67, recruitment of Negroes by CP stressed at MDCP meetings. ✓ Detroit SWP and the SWP Youth Affiliate, the YSA, currently concentrating on "Vietnam issue" rather than racial matters.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period January 16, 1967 to April 15, 1967 to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from Automatic Downgrading
and Declassification

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at national meetings including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on February 2, 1967, that a meeting of the CP National Auto Commission was held on January 22, 1967 in the Kirby Room of the Park Shelton Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting GEORGE MEYERS was the first speaker and he spoke of the role of the working class in the present stage of the class struggle. He mentioned the serious mistakes which have been made by the CP and pointed out that the CP has a tremendous role to play toward the working class concentration. He said that Negro and white unity must be the rallying point of the CP and on this point the CP will make no retreat.

MICH  DE T-1 advised on February 2, 1967, that as of January 22, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS was the National Chairman of the Trade Union Commission CP, USA.

DE T-2 advised on February 9, 1967, that a banquet sponsored by "The Volunteers" to raise funds for "The Worker" was held on January 28, 1967 at 5703 Chene Street, Detroit.

AL CH
According to the informant, JAMES JACKSON was the guest of honor at this affair and JACKSON spoke concerning "power, black and white". According to DE T-2 regarding "black power", JACKSON stated this question is a result of the fact that Negroes have been denied equal opportunity in education, jobs and society and they are now attempting to secure this equality with the power gained by them from a series of laws recently passed by Congress. JACKSON said the CP supports black power by virtue of the fact that it means power for strength to the Negroes, politically, socially, and economically in proportion to their numbers since they should control the city, state, or county from a political and economic standpoint if they are in a majority.

✓ A characterization of "The Volunteers" appears in the appendix hereto.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-2 advised on February 9, 1967, that as of January 28, 1967, JAMES JACKSON was the publisher of "The Worker"

DE T-3 advised on July 12, 1965, that JAMES JACKSON was a current member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-4 advised on February 17, 1967, that at a meeting of the Michigan District CP (MDCP) East Side Club held on February 14, 1967 at 6710 Crane, Detroit, one of the CP members present stated that recruiting is now one of the main issues of the Party and current CP recruiting goals concern youth, women, and Negroes.

DE T-1 advised on March 14, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held on March 1, 1967 at 2632 Glendale, Detroit. According to the informant, at this meeting THOMAS DENNIS discussed the current peace demonstration plans and the coming demonstrations to be held in New York, New York and other cities in the United States. DENNIS said that this is an important part of CP endeavors and that currently the CP National Committee is not happy with the situation in Michigan, since the Trotskyites are domineering the peace and/or "Vietnam issue". DENNIS stated he would visit local Negro clergymen and other Negro leaders regarding the peace issue.

DE T-1 advised on December 6, 1966, that THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR. was currently Chairman of the MDCP, a member of the MDCP Executive Committee, State Board, State Committee and Negro Commission and Chairman of the MDCP Community Relations Commission.

DE T-4 advised on March 17, 1967, that during a recent MDCP Club leadership meeting, THOMAS DENNIS was heard to mention that each local CP Club was asked to recruit, and the main concentration should be on youth, women and Negroes.

DE T-1 advised on March 14, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP State Committee was held on February 26, 1967 in the Lafayette Room of the Fort Shelby Hotel in Detroit. According to the informant, at this meeting CARL REINSTEIN spoke at great length on the need for work by the CP with the Negro along recreation lines since "that always gets them into our ranks".

DE T-1 advised on March 1, 1967, that CARL REINSTEIN is currently an Organizational Secretary of the MDCP.

DE T-1 advised on March 1, 1967, that the MDCP continues to include, as part of its organizational set up, "a Negro Commission".

B. THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-5 advised on April 14, 1967, that local leadership of the Detroit chapter SWP and of the SWP Youth Affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Detroit, are currently concentrating on the "Vietnam issue" and are not at this time giving any attention to racial matters.

Characterizations of the Detroit chapter SWP and of the YSA appear in the appendix hereto.

DE-100-32457

APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1966, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan, with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

"THE VOLUNTEERS", also known as
"Volunteer Press Committee"

On August 11, 1958, a source advised that WILLIAM ALLAN, Michigan Representative of "The Worker", stated that about a week ago (August 4, 1958) the new Volunteers Club was organized.

On September 10, 1958, a second source advised that The Communist Party (CP), in order to promote sales of the "Michigan Edition- The Worker" newspaper and to raise funds for the paper had established the "Press Committee", which is divided into two sections. One section is known as "The Volunteers". This is a public group open to both party members and non-Party people interested in "The Worker" paper sales and fund-raising. The source stated the officers of "The Volunteers" are CP members.

Source two stated on May 2, 1966, that "The Volunteers", also known as "The Worker", Press Committee of The Volunteers Committee continues to be active.

The Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958. A source advised on May 18, 1964, that "The Worker" is published twice weekly, Tuesday and Sunday, and are known as the Midweek Edition and the weekend Edition.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist", (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

7*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
April 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Report at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan *[initials]*
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

12:17 AM URGENT 4-26-67 ARK

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) NEW YORK (100-153735) AND CHICAGO
 FROM ATLANTA 260415

[initials] CIRM IS-C.

RE NEW YORK TEL AND ATLANTA TELETYPES APRIL 25, INSTANT.

CHICAGO DID NOT RECEIVE RE TELS.

ON EVENING APRIL 25, INSTANT ADVISED DURING AFTERNOON

b7D

OF APRIL 25,

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY

WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE SOURCE'S SECURITY AND INFORMATION
 FROM SOURCE MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE OF SENSITIVE

LHM FOLLOWS.

REC-41

100-442529-2487

10 APR 28 1967

RECEIVED: 12:55 AM LRA

RELAYED TO NY

62 MAY 4 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Re Bulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and
EP letter to the Bureau dated 1/30/67.

This is to advise that EP has continued contact with [] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with Communist Party and related activities in the EP area. He has determined that during the first quarter, 1967, there has been no CP attempt to develop racial unrest.

b7D

Further, continued contact with liaison sources in the racial fields has failed to show any information to indicate CP influence in these organizations or their policies.

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time.

- 1cc gne
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - El Paso

FJP/mep
(4)

REC-41 100-442529-2188

MAY 1 1967

INT. SEC.

59 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 3/3/67.

Albuquerque's report for the period 2/1/67 through 4/30/67 is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No other information available.

According to informants, PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the National Committee at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City in June, 1966. PAT BLAWIS on her return to New Mexico indicated she planned to start holding regularly scheduled CP meetings and planned to set up a CP organization for the State of New Mexico. Reorganization of the CP, USA, in the State of New Mexico was reportedly held in abeyance during the fall of 1966 because of the illness of PAT BLAWIS' mother and held in abeyance during the early part of the winter of 1966 because of an injury to JOHN BLAWIS, husband of PAT BLAWIS.

On 3/29/67, [] advised that JAMES A. KENNEDY, currently residing Chicago, Illinois, (who in 1966 publicly self-described himself as a member of the CP and a spokesman for the CP in the Albuquerque area), was visiting Albuquerque, New Mexico, and had on this date advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS was the CP organizer for the Southwest but during the past

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque

RJW/dac
(4)

REC-41 EX-103

2 MAY 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.



AQ 100-2744

nine months had done absolutely nothing in regard to creating a functioning CP, USA, organization in the State of New Mexico. KENNEDY indicated that he would be returning to Albuquerque, New Mexico, no later than June, 1967, as the CP, USA, organizer for the Southwest and thereafter would create a functioning CP organization for the State of New Mexico.

All information available to the Albuquerque Office has been reviewed and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of New Mexico during the above period.

This review of information reflects the State of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problems and appears all action taken in connection with racial matters is on a legitimate basis.

Informants, potential security informants, and sources of the Albuquerque Office have been realerted to immediately report any information coming to their attention indicating there is a Communist influence in racial movements in the State of New Mexico.

Investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, Page 12-C, Manual of Instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(100-442529)

FROM : *AL* SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

BT

Bohach

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64; Springfield letter to Bureau, dated 1/31/67.

Contacts with informants and sources in the Springfield Division have failed to develop any information pertinent to captioned matter.

100-442529

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)
BJG/epp
(5)

2

EX 106

REC-7

100
~~REC-7~~ - 442529-2191

59 MAY 5 1967

AP

Bohach

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *Cum* SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
OO: NORFOLK

DATE: 4/28/67

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 1/31/67.

There has been no information developed in any category (I thru IV) for the period from 1/1/67 to 4/1/67.

There are no known CP members presently residing in the Norfolk Division. who has furnished reliable information in the past has been contacted regularly during the pertinent period. The last contacts were in April 1967; specifically, the last contact was 4/26/67.

b7D

Norfolk will remain alert for any information bearing on this matter.

EX-110
REC-7

② Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
2-Norfolk (1-100-5921)
(1-100-6026, Cominfil, SNCC)
LWK:jfb
(6)

219.2
13 MAY 1 1967

REC-7

55 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: April 29, 1967

FROM :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT:

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) (P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Baltimore letter to Director dated 2/1/67.

A review of appropriate Baltimore files fails to reflect any information indicating that the Communist Party (CP) or any other basic revolutionary organization has had substantial influence on racial matters within the Baltimore Division within the past three months.

On 4/26/67, [] who is familiar with certain phases of CP activities in the Maryland area, advised that the CP in Maryland has not penetrated the Civil Rights movement in the Maryland area to any extent and has had no significant influence in racial matters in recent months.

On 4/27/67, [], who is familiar with certain phases of the activities of the Spartacist Group and the Worker's Party of Maryland, as well as the activities of the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the CP Organizing Committee, advised that these groups have had no significant influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division during the past three months.

On 4/27/67, [], who is familiar with certain phases of communist activities in the Baltimore, Maryland, area, advised that no information has come to his attention indicating that there has been any significant communist influence in racial matters or in Civil Rights organizations in the Baltimore area in the past three months.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
FJW:bjs
(4)

REC-7

14 MAY 3 1967

55 MAY 8 1967



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/27/67

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-15125) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Pittsburgh letter to Bureau dated 1/25/67.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

- 100-964970
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Pittsburgh

DFW/jep
(5)

REC 20 EX-103

100-442529-2194

2 MAY 1 1967

55 MAY 8 1967

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *2/B* SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295)(P*)

SUBJECT: *0* COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 4/28/67

f Re San Diego letter 2/2/67.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

- 100-442529*
- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(Info)(REGISTERED)
 - 1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(Info)(REGISTERED)
 - 2 - San Diego

RET:gdb
(8)

REC- 59

EX-113

100 - 442529 - 2195
10 MAY 11 1967

PMS
MAY 5 1967

Handwritten signature/initials

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/27/67

FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Columbia letter to Bureau, 1/30/67.

In absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX-112

REC-59

100-442529-2196

15 MAY 1 1967

- (cc: 4/27/67)
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 2 - Columbia

MBM:jer
(5)



5 MAY 9 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

DATE: 4/28/67

Rerep of SA W. JAMES WOOD, Dallas, 11/1/66;
and Manual of Instructions, III, 87C, pages 12a-12c.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

REC- 59

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (100-153735) (RM)
2-Dallas
EDK/11r
(6)

X-113

- 2197

MAY 1 1967

10/11/67



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

55 MAY 8 1967

FBI

Date: 4/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (U)

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP6 BJA/gw
Declassify on: OADR 10-30-84
50513

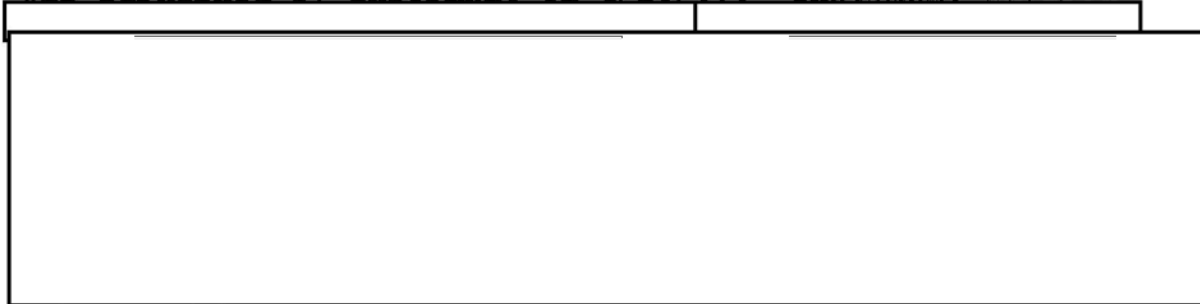
ReATairtel and LHM 2/17/67 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven
copies, and for New York two, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE
is NY 694-S*. (U)

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM
was furnished by informant on 4/25/67. Informant advised



ENCLOSURE

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2- New York (100-153735) (ENC. 2) (RM)
- 4- Atlanta
- (1 - 100-6670)
- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-5718)
- (1 - 100-5586)

REC-69

ST-114

10 APR 28 1967

AGS:bjh AGENCY: ACST, ONI, OSI; SEC: [redacted]
(9)

DATE: 4/27/67
HOW: [redacted]

BY: [redacted]

Approved: [signature]

Sent _____ M

Per [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

ICC AT + LHM 924910

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

WUE
3000

DATE: 4/27/67

Re Las Vegas letter dated 1/24/67.

No information has been received or developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will afford continual attention to this matter, and in the event positive information is developed reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

an

100-442529-2190

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:amf
(4)

REC 11

100 - 442529 - 2190
10 MAY 11 1967

INT. SEC.



55 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AT 100-6670

b7D

[REDACTED]

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information furnished (U) by NY 694-S*.] (S) (U)
It is felt this classification is necessary in order
not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant
in furnishing information of this nature.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
April 27, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

U.S.A.

During the latter part of April, 1967, a
confidential source advised the [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

100-442527-2198

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 27, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Letterhead Memorandum at Atlanta
dated and captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 4/28/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, advised on 4/28/67, that LEVISON, while in discussion with JOAN DAVES, Publishers' Representative for MARTIN LUTHER KING's books, told her that he would be away on vacation from 4/29/67 until about 5/8/67. Source was not able to ascertain where LEVISON and his wife plan to go.

This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau. In the event additional information is received as to where he will go, the Bureau will be advised.

100-442529-940
REC-69
100-442529-2199
20 APR 29 1967
4-Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-392452) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1-New York

JMK:pam
(6)

C. G. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAY 8 1967 Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/67

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Remylet 1/30/67.

Quarterly Report of the Cincinnati Office in this matter is due at Bureau 5/1/67.

Review of file shows no information received during the period indicating Communist influence in racial matters within the Cincinnati Division area. Therefore, no report being submitted at this time.

It should be noted that on 4/29/67 STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, spoke at the Carmel Presbyterian Church, 3549 Reading Road, Cincinnati. Several sources of the Cincinnati Office attended this affair. At this writing complete details of CARMICHAEL's appearance are not available. Reports of CARMICHAEL's appearance, when available, will be checked for possible Communist influence. Any such information developed will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

② - Bureau (RM)

2 - Cincinnati

(1 - 100-14539)

(1 - 100-14158) (SNCC)

TPS:mak

(4)

REC-40

14 MAY 2 1967



5010-108-01

159 MAY 1967

1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : *Deans*
Deans SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P)

SUBJECT: *(C)* CIRM
IS - C

ReMoLet to the Bureau, 1/27/67.

me No information concerning captioned matter was developed in this Div., during the quarter ending March 31, 1967.

No CP group has been active in this Div., the only CP member being a very elderly unemployed Negro Male at Montgomery, Ala.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

100-442529
(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Mobile
JTB:crb
(4)

EX-112

REC-22

100-442529-2201

2 MAY 2 1967

INSEC.



56 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/67

FROM: *jm* SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ml OO: New York

Re IP letter, 2/9/67.

No information has been developed during the period 2/1/67 through 4/30/67 suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

No report being submitted.

- 100-442529-2202*
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Indianapolis

TM/swm
(5)

REC 22

100-442529-2202

EX 103

MAY 2 1967



9 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *fwB*
fwq SAC, NEWARK (100-48052) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

DATE: 5/1/67

BPP
fm

Re Report of SA OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX dated 2/1/67,
at Newark.

A review of instant file reflects no reportable
information in captioned matter, therefore, this letter
is being submitted in lieu of a report.

In April, 1967, the following informants, who
are familiar with communist activity in New Jersey, advised
that they could furnish no information regarding CIRM:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
	4/10/67	SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR.
	"	" "
	"	" "
	"	" "
	4/13/67	SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN
	"	SA JOHN J. KENNELLY

b7D

l

The Newark Office will follow and report communist
influence in racial matters.

EX-102

REC 18

100-442529

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2-Newark
RFH:jes
(5)

100-442529-7-2203

MAY 2 1967



6 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *WPH* SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT: *CIRM*
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 5/1/67

Re: Houston letter to the Bureau, 1/31/67.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

- 2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Houston

KBJ:mb
(4)

EX-102

REC 18

100-442529 2204

11 MAY 2 1967

56 MAY 8 1967



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/21/67 to 4/27/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA ROBERT E. KEHRES	TYPED BY lje
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

Barker

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 1/26/67, at Cleveland,
Ohio.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND DIVISION:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in
the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI (INFO)

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>AWB</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-442529-2205	REC-7
SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES 9- Bureau (100-442529) fkm)		14 MAY 2 1967	ST-114
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACST, CNY, OSI, SEC. SER.	<i>W. H. H.</i>	
Request Recd.	<i>5/10/67</i>		
Date Fwd.	<i>5/10/67</i>		
How Fwd.	<i>ACS</i>		
By	BY: <i>Amw/cw</i>	100-442529-470	

CV 100-27056

COPIES MADE:

- ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - DCSINT, Headquarters, 1st U. S. Army,
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base,
Dayton, Ohio (RM)
- 2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

✓ CV T-1 is

[REDACTED]

✓ CV T-2 is

[REDACTED]

✓ CV T-3 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-4 is

[REDACTED]

Location in File:

[REDACTED] b3
Used to identify ALONZO b7D
HOWARD, MAX SCHOENFELD b7E

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to identify ERIC
REINTHALER, JOHN CLOUD,
and ARTHUR EVANS

[REDACTED]

CV 100-27056

✓ CV T-5 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ CV T-6 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify GCR,
FREDA HARRIS, FRIEDA
and DAVID KATZ,
HENRY CRAWFORD
CONNIE BART, JEAN
KRCHMAREK

✓ CV T-7 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
PHILIP BART

✓ CV T-8 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify AURTHUR
EVANS

✓ CV T-9 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-9 which could result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - DCSINT, Headquarters, 1st U. S. Army,
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
Copy to: 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB,
Dayton, Ohio (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES
Date: 4/28/67

Office: CLEVELAND

Field Office File #: 100-27056

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 16, 1967, THROUGH APRIL 15, 1967

✓ Ohio CP attempted to recruit Negroes and work with Negro organizations. ✓ CP is trying to infiltrate Cleveland CORE and arrange for meeting with local CORE leaders. ✓ Two SWP members are active in CORE, and general policy of SWP is to support Negro movements. ✓ Acting secretary of CORE is SWP member. ✓ CORE reportedly accepts help of SWP members but limits their activity. ✓ Source believes CORE needs financial help so badly that it might be willing to work discreetly with the CP, but there is no indication that local CORE leaders have any interest in CP beliefs.

- P* -

DETAILS:~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY USA

1. Local Communist Party Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on January 12, 1967, that at a Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) meeting held January 6, 1967, in Cleveland, FRED A HARRIS, FRIEDA KATZ, and ALONZO HOWARD were selected as a committee to arrange an appointment with DONALD BEAN, Chairman of Cleveland Congress On Racial Equality (CORE), and ask him if CORE is planning to have JULIAN BOND speak in Cleveland during February, 1967, and if so whether CORE is willing to make this a joint program and have BOND appear with a CCR speaker. DH

CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (CCR)

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party whose cooperation with the government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN mentioned on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which the name CCR was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR, which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the HCUA and to fight against the Smith and McCarran Acts. CV T-6 advised on March 29, 1965, that EDNA KAUFMAN attended a Communist Party (CP) State Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965, and during this conference KAUFMAN was congratulated on the work she had done to abolish the HCUA, which was a Party assignment.

CV 100-27056

FREDA HARRIS

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that FREDA HARRIS was present at the Ohio CP Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966.

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1967, that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966, and at which she was elected delegate to the National Convention of the CP USA and also a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

ALONZO HOWARD

CV T-1 advised on January 12, 1967, that ALONZO HOWARD is currently a member of the CP in Cleveland.

CV T-1 advised on January 23, 1967, that on January 10, 1967, PHILIP BART explained how important and necessary it is that the CP contact and work with labor unions and civil rights organizations. BART is very anxious to get a CP member into CORE without that person's CP background being known to DONALD BEAN.

PHILIP BART

CV T-7 advised that at an Ohio CP State Committee Meeting held in Cleveland on November 13, 1966, it was announced that PHILIP BART is Secretary of the Ohio CP.

CV T-1 advised on January 16, 1967, that on January 13, 1967, PHILIP BART said he had been at the CORE office in Cleveland on January 7, 1967, at which time he talked to DONALD BEAN about the CP helping to finance, with CORE, the visit of JULIAN BOND to Cleveland. BART said he told BEAN

CV 100-27056

that he felt the CP and CORE could make a little money on the affair by working together. According to BART, DONALD BEAN thought this was a good idea and said he would let BART know, but as of January 13, 1967, BART had not heard from BEAN.

CV T-2 advised on February 8, 1967, that on January 23, 1967, FRIEDA KATZ suggested at a CCR meeting that the CCR hold a social evening during February in honor of Negro History Week. The purpose being to bring Negro and white people together for an informal discussion regarding the acceptance of Negroes in white areas, the problems resulting from this, and the methods of overcoming these problems.

CV T-1 advised on February 3, 1967, that PHILIP BART is disturbed over the lack of activity of HENRY S/ CRAWFORD, a leading CP Negro member in Cleveland. BART very frankly stated on February 2, 1967, that the CP is making a special effort to interest and recruit Negroes into the Party, and is making an effort to use current Party members for this purpose. BART is also very anxious to have a house meeting arranged with local CORE leaders at which BART will be present.

HENRY CRAWFORD

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that HENRY CRAWFORD attended the Ohio CP State Convention held on June 4-5, 1966, at Cleveland during which convention he was elected a member of the Ohio CP State Committee and also elected an alternate delegate to the CP USA Convention to be held in New York City in June, 1967.

CV T-1 advised on February 9, 1967, that a CP group meeting was held in Cleveland on February 4, 1967, at which HENRY CRAWFORD emphasized how important and necessary it is that those present at this meeting get into and become a part of as many Negro organizations as possible, and also try to get the Negroes and whites, who are working for peace and civil rights, to unite.

CV T-3 advised on February 13, 1967, that Cleveland CORE held an open house in Cleveland on February 11, 1967, at

CV 100-27056

which various speakers discussed points of interest to CORE. Among those present were the following people, all of whom are white:

PHILIP and CONNIE BART
FRIEDA and DAVID KATZ.
JEAN KRCHMAREK
ERIC REINTHALER

CONNIE BART S/

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that CONNIE BART attended Ohio CP State Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 4-5, 1966, at which she was elected delegate to the National Convention of the CP USA to be held in New York City, June, 1967, and also elected a member of the Ohio State CP Committee.

DAVID KATZ S/

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that DAVID KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 4-5, 1966, at which he was elected a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

JEAN KRCHMAREK S/

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that JEAN KRCHMAREK is the wife of the Chairman of the Ohio CP. She was present at the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966.

ERIC REINTHALER S/

CV T-3 advised on February 13, 1967, that ERIC REINTHALER is currently the organizer of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland. The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV 100-27056

CV T-2 advised on March 7, 1967, that a social gathering, sponsored by the CCR, was held at a private home in Cleveland on February 25, 1967. More than 75 persons, both Negro and white, had been invited to attend, and the speaker was ARTHUR EVANS, Vice President of CORE in Cleveland. The affair was scheduled to start at 8:30 p.m., at which time ALONZO HOWARD and ARTHUR EVANS arrived. About one hour passed before anyone else arrived and EVANS started his talk about 10:00 p.m., after FRIEDA KATZ made extensive excuses for the poor attendance. Generally EVANS' talk consisted of placing all blame for the Negro problems on the white people, and there was little discussion following his talk since the only Negroes present were EVANS and HOWARD, which did not contribute to a balanced discussion.

ARTHUR EVANS

CV T-8 advised in December, 1964, and again in April, 1965, that ARTHUR EVANS has attended meetings of the Militant Forum in Cleveland, which is a public forum sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party. At the Militant Forum meeting of December 6, 1964, United States activity in the Congo was denounced; at the Militant Forum on March 21, 1965, EVANS was a speaker, and he was critical of the suspension of DONALD FREEMAN as a Cleveland School teacher because of FREEMAN's activity in the Revolutionary Action Movement; and at the Militant Forum meeting on April 25, 1965, at which United States activity in Vietnam was protested, EVANS announced a demonstration that was to be held on behalf of FREEMAN.

CV T-9 advised on November 2, 1966, that EVANS attends an occasional SWP sponsored forum or social event and has spoken on civil rights at some of these affairs; however, his interests are confined to the issue of civil rights and he has no

political ties with the SWP or any similar group. Source stated that EVANS has a close personal association with DONALD FREEMAN but does not share FREEMAN's revolutionary black nationalist beliefs.

The Socialist Workers Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. A characterization of Revolutionary Action Movement, wherein DONALD FREEMAN is identified, is attached.

CV T-1 advised on March 2, 1967, that PHILIP BART has been pressing for the CP members to be more active in CORE, but FRIEDA KATZ claims that BART is being too bold and that this will hurt CORE more than it will help the CP. However, a meeting has been arranged for the three leaders of Cleveland CORE to meet with PHILIP BART, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK and ALONZO HOWARD. DONALD BEAN has stated that Cleveland CORE will accept help from the CP providing the CP will agree to stay in the background.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK 51

On October 11, 1966, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a radio program carried over Cleveland radio station WKYC, on which program he identified himself as being Chairman of the CP of Ohio.

CV T-1 advised on March 8, 1967, that a CP group meeting was held in Cleveland on March 2, 1967, at which HENRY CRAWFORD reiterated the need for CP members to work in their neighborhood clubs and in CORE, for "we have to become a part of these organizations in order to be where the people are."

CV T-1 advised on March 27, 1967, that as of March 21, 1967, PHILIP BART was still interested in having officers of CORE get together with the leaders of the CP in Cleveland. BART claims that this is not with any intention

CV 100-27056

of wanting to tell CORE what to do and how to do it, but for the purpose of working with CORE in any way that CORE thinks the CP can be helpful. When BART's views were explained to ARTHUR EVANS, EVANS' comment was, "I may have to step hard on PHIL BART."

CV T-1 advised on March 27, 1967, that there is a difference of opinion of CP members in Cleveland as to how openly they should attempt to work in CORE. PHILIP BART has decided that these differences of opinion should be straightened out prior to holding any meeting with Cleveland CORE leaders.

CV T-3 advised on March 22, 1967, that there has been no indication, to his knowledge, that PHILIP BART has been successful in exercising any influence on the Cleveland CORE Chapter.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

CV T-4 advised on January 30, 1967, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on January 27, 1967, at which ERIC REINTHALER reported that a SWP forum would be held on January 29, 1967, at which there would be discussions on the subject matter, "Behind the Attack on ADAM CLAYTON POWELL." There will be four panelists and included among these four will be DONALD BEAN of CORE and REINTHALER, who is organizer of the SWP in Cleveland.

CV T-9 on February 2, 1967, summarized the activities of the SWP in Cleveland over the past six months, pointing out there has been very little activity in the civil rights movement or in the Negro movement, mainly because both of these movements have been at a standstill during this period. CV T-9 commented that although there has been little activity by the SWP in these movements in the past six months, nevertheless the general attitude of the SWP is to support both the civil rights movement and Negro movement in time of need.

II. NO PERTINENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD OF THIS REPORT

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. CORE

CV T-1 advised on March 22, 1967, that among the current officers of the Cleveland Chapter of CORE are the following two persons:

ARTHUR EVANS
Second Vice President

JOHN CLOUD
Acting Secretary

JOHN CLOUD

CV T-3 advised on March 22, 1967, that JOHN CLOUD is currently a member of the SWP in Cleveland.

CV T-1 further advised on March 22, 1967, that the number of members in Cleveland CORE is not revealed, but about 15 - 20 persons are present at meetings, not all of whom are CORE members. ERIC REINTHALER, JOHN CLOUD, ALONZO HOWARD and MAX SCHOENFELD are all current members of CORE. CV T-1 reported that with respect to REINTHALER, DONALD BEAN said, "Although ERIC is an active member, we limit his activities. Many times we do not let him take part in public demonstrations because of what people will say." DH10

MAX SCHOENFELD

CV T-1 advised that MAX SCHOENFELD was organizer of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in Cleveland from at least 1952 until that organization was dissolved in 1958.

✓ A characterization of the ISL is contained in the appendix hereto.

CV T-5 advised on January 20, 1967, that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held a membership

CV 100-27056

meeting in Cleveland on January 17, 1967. The speaker was "JOHN CLOUD from CORE" and he discussed the CORE program for 1967.

CV T-1 advised on March 22, 1967, that ERIC REINTHALER is frequently asked for his opinions and advice during CORE meetings. DONALD BEAN, who is aware of REINTHALER's affiliations, states that he is careful not to let REINTHALER make public appearances on behalf of CORE.

CV T-7 on March 8, 1967, advised that on March 1, 1967, PHILIP BART went to the Cleveland City Hall to attend a public meeting of the Ohio State Advisory Committee, the purpose of the meeting being to learn what has been done in Cleveland to correct the conditions which lead to civil riots during the Summer of 1966. On entering the City Hall PHILIP BART saw DONALD BEAN and ARTHUR EVANS and walked up to shake hands with them. BART was treated so coldly that he hastily ~~went~~ into the meeting room. Later, EVANS commented that he hated to do this to BART, "but it is not expedient to do otherwise at this time." Source noted that in spite of this incident BART is still insistent that the CP make an effort to work closely with CORE.

CV T-1 advised on March 22, 1967, that because of PHILIP BART's continuing emphasis on the need for a working relationship between CORE and the CP, a tentative agreement has been reached for BEAN and ARTHUR EVANS to meet privately with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, PHILIP BART and several other well known communists to discuss ways in which the CP and CORE can cooperate. ARTHUR EVANS commented that he does not like the way in which BART is pushing for such a meeting. Source stated that there is no assurance that such a meeting will materialize, for the CP members involved are arguing among themselves as to whether it is advisable for them to approach CORE openly as CP members, or whether to not openly show their identity. Source feels that the local chapter of CORE needs help so badly that it might be willing to work with the CP on a discreet basis in the hopes of getting some financial support, but there is no indication that the local CORE people have any interest in the political beliefs of the CP. Source noted that ALONZO HOWARD is the only CP member that he knows to be affiliated with Cleveland CORE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who was then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

12*

A P P E N D I X~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100- 27056

Cleveland, Ohio

April 28, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	is made to the report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRP
IS - C
(OO: New York)

DATE: 4/28/67

Reference Jacksonville letter to Bureau dated 1/31/67.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

REC 39

100-442529-2206

EX 100

MAY 3 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:dem,

MAY 8 1967



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

Tampa has no information to report for the
quarter ending 4/30/67.

100-442529-2207
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:lp
(4)

REC 39

100-442529-2207

MAY 3 1967

INT. SEC.



56 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/1/67 - 4/25/67
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY CHARLES J. WYLAND	TYPED BY HCF
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>Baughman</i>	

REFERENCE

st af
Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated 1/31/67,
at Philadelphia.

-P-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report is being designated for New
York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

COPIES DESTROYED

R209 DEC 31 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	REQUEST:	SP, ORD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	5/15/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RS
By	BY:	DMA/c

Notations

INT. SEC.
claf.

100-442529-2208 [REC 18]
MAY 3 1967
EX-112

54 MAY 17 1967

924 910

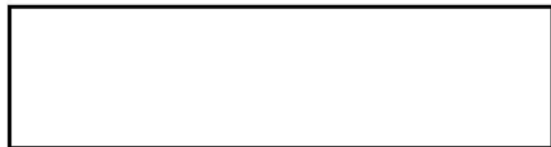
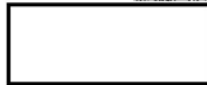
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-6 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

All persons identified as members of the Communist Party are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

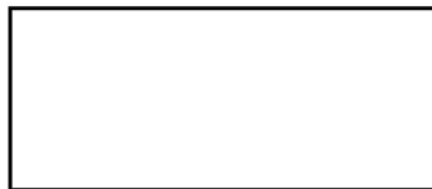
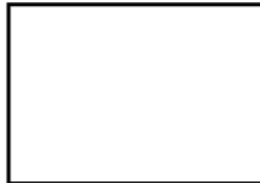
PH T-1



Characterization of HERBERT
APTHEKER, JAMES DOLSEN

b3
b7E
b7D

PH T-2



PH T-3

PH T-4

PH T-5

NY 2359-S*

Characterization of BAYARD
RUSTIN

PH T-6

NY 4212-S*

Characterization of BAYARD
RUSTIN

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND Office: PHILADELPHIA,
Date: April 28, 1967 PENNSYLVANIA

Field Office File #: 100-47672 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 1/1/67 THROUGH 3/31/67. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP Functionary, claimed the civil rights movement is in a transitional stage and the Negro Organizations existing today may not be the ones to complete the social revolution. Many concessions for the Negro people can be won if correct struggles are waged. HERBERT APTHEKER, CP Functionary, at a PSSFC affair stated history books do not mention the important part played by Negroes. Many white people have assisted the Negroes but fail to realize the real problem of "White Power." At a local district CP meeting, suggestions were made to obtain support for Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL who was attacked because he was a Negro. BAYARD RUSTIN appeared in Philadelphia on 1/4/67 and denounced Negroes who refused help from the white people.

- P* -

DETAILS: COMMUNIST STRATEGY

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
(CPUSA)

- A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE
MADE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EX-
PRESSIONS BY NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

On February 1, 1967, PH T-1 advised that at a social gathering sponsored by the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, (CPEPD), held on January 28, 1967 at 4288 Parkside Avenue, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, National Secretary of the Commission on Negro Affairs, CPUSA, was the guest speaker. The purpose of LIGHTFOOT's visit was to influence persons in Negro work to recruit young Negro people into the Communist Party.

LIGHTFOOT spoke on the Civil Rights Movement which he contended was in a transitional stage. The Negro organizations existing today may not be the ones which will complete the social revolution. New forms will have to be tried until the correct ones are found. According to LIGHTFOOT the Communist Party intends to initiate action involving issues that will put the people into motion. New movements are on the rise throughout the country and the old Civil Rights organizations are no longer the order of the day. He urged those present to take notice of all issues revolving around transportation and housing and be ready to lead the people into action. He indicated there was no blueprint on how to move the people but each community would have its own problems. He further stated that many concessions for the Negro people can be won from the Government if correct struggles are waged.

According to this source, none of the non-Party guests were induced to join the Communist Party.

On January 30, 1967, PH T-2 advised that on the afternoon of January 28, 1967, the Youth Group of the CPEPD, met with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who spoke on "Black Power" and its relationship to the Communist Movement. LIGHTFOOT predicted a political crisis because of the danger of Fascism in America, of belligerent foreign policy, this country's economic crisis, and Civil Rights. He also stated within the next decade the Communist Party will emerge and the "Black Power" Movement will welcome it.

On February 1, 1967, PH T-1 advised a special meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, was held on January 30, 1967 at 170 West Manheim Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The guest speaker was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and the purpose of the meeting was to discuss Negro work.

A discussion was opened by JARVIS TYNER, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, and the National Committee, CPUSA, who reported on the historical background of Negroes in America. He spoke on racism and the Civil Rights Movement which he believed had reached a new stage and at this time was seeking a fundamental change. He felt that while the Negroes had won some concessions, the basic situation is still the same.

During the discussion on recruitment of Negro youth into the Communist Party, it was the general opinion of those present that the recruitment approach had been too narrow and should be expanded, to cover mass activities.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT disagreed with TYNER concerning the unimportant gains made by the Negroes. He felt that any gain received by the Negroes was important as it sets the stage for future gains. LIGHTFOOT stated that WILLIAM CRAWFORD, a member of the North Philadelphia Communist Party Club, CPEPD, should utilize his book store in an effort to recruit Negro youth. He also requested those present to look for new forms and new organizations, particularly those in the Negro community to further recruitment of Negro youth.

On March 1, 1967, PH T-3 advised HERBERT APTHEKER was a featured speaker at the meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee, (PSSFC), held on February 24, 1967 at the Hotel Philadelphia, 314 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

On March 13, 1967, PH T-1 advised HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 18th National Convention held in June 1966.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

APTHEKER spoke on Negro history in the United States and stated that most history books failed to mention the Negroes and the important part they have played in this country's history. He emphasized the fact that this matter should be corrected; it was characteristic of a capitalistic Government to hold down certain people and that the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights did not give any freedom to Negroes but only to those who are white and own property.

APTHEKER stated the high status of the white people in the United States is based on the deprivation of the Negroes. The communist Movement has brought about many rights for the Negroes but they still are not advanced as far as they should be. Although many white people have assisted the Negroes by participating in the Civil Rights Movement, many have forgotten the real problem which is "White Power."

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE
LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL
MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL
LEADERS AND RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS

On January 11, 1967, PH T-1 advised a meeting of the Executive Committee, CPEPD, was held on January 3, 1967 at 170 West Manheim Street, Philadelphia. A discussion was held concerning the case of Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. It was felt that very little could be done on this matter on a district scale. However, it was made clear the party's line should be one of support for the Negro community's stand on the unfair treatment of POWELL. It should be made clear that the party is in no way supporting everything POWELL has done, but his behavior is not peculiar to the behavior of many other Congressmen. It was also pointed out that POWELL was attacked because he was a Negro.

During this discussion, it was announced that early in January demonstrations for the support of POWELL would be held in Washington, D.C.. Although those present were encouraged to participate in these demonstrations, it was later learned that none had done so.

On January 12, 1967, PH T-4 advised that at a meeting of club organizers, CPEPD, held on January 11, 1967 at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, SONDR "SANDY" PATRINOS, Organization Secretary, CPEPD, stated the Negro people did not act fast enough in the case of Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and that those representatives who defended POWELL did so merely for personal or political reasons. According to PATRINOS, she felt that ministers in the Philadelphia area who are influential in the Negro community should be urged to exert their influence on behalf of POWELL. It was also indicated that efforts should be made to obtain the support of trade unions and the NAACP.

C. PLANS, ETC. AS REVEALED IN PARTY
PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER PROPAGANDA
MEDIA, SUCH AS WRITTEN DIRECTIVES,
PRESS RELEASES, AND THE LIKE

On page four of the January 22, 1967 issue of "The Worker", an east coast Communist newspaper, an article appeared by JAMES H. DOLSEN entitled: "ULTRA-RIGHTISTS CIRCULATE PETITIONS TO BAR NEGROES FROM GIRARD COLLEGE."

On January 26, 1967, PH T-1 advised that JAMES H. DOLSEN was a current member of the West Philadelphia Club, CPEPD.

According to this article, the Constitutional Voters Association of Pennsylvania, an alias for the most conservative political grouping in the state, has announced its support of a petition being circulated for signatures upholding the exclusion of Negro boys from Girard College. The petitions are sponsored by the recently organized Association for the Preservation of Wills and Private Schools, but the initiative for its formation goes back to the Board of Trustees at Girard College. The petitions tried to disguise their anti-Negro prejudice by clauses declaring their "full and heartfelt support to the enactment and enforcement of those law, whether on the Federal, state, or local level, which further the civil rights of all the people of the United States regardless of race, creed, or color." Having thus piously and hypocritically professed their regret at racial discrimination in general, the petitions hammer on the so-called sacred right of an individual to dispose of his property without any legal restrictions.

COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN
IN DOWNINGTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
JANUARY 4, 1967

On page 11, of the January 5, 1967 issue of "The Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia newspaper, Philadelphia, Pa., there appeared an article entitled "Rustin Denounces Negroes Who Refuse Help of Whites." According to this article BAYARD T. RUSTIN attended a testimonial dinner for the Reverend E. MARSHALL BEVINS at the Downingtown Motor Inn, Downingtown, Pa. on January 4, 1967. Father BEVINS, age 46, resigned last month from his post as

Vicar of two small Episcopal churches in Chester County, Pa. because he split with his congregation on civil rights. RUSTIN told the more than two hundred persons who attended this dinner that Father BEVINS is one of those white men whom Negroes need. It is not the radical group of the right, such as the John Birch Society, that hurt the drive of Negroes for equality. It is rather the apathy of the good people who know what is the right thing to do but don't do it. RUSTIN also denounced as "idiots and fools" those Negroes who want to exclude whites from the civil rights movement. He noted the attempts of several civil rights leaders to drive whites out of the movement as reverse racism. White men who have the courage and nobility to stand up for equality for all men are needed by the Negroes and "we want them in the movement."

In the "Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League, (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On September 25, 1963, PH T-5 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA,

qH 100-47672

on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, 'RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly.'

On February 19 and 20, 1964, PH T-6 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 and 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE (PSSFC)

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission (CPEPD) and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959; November 5, 1959; and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961 and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 10, 1966 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
April 28, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 1/31/67.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Well-informed Negro informants confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

- 1cc 9249+8
- 2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Portland

LEF:cfk
(4)

EX-112

REC 30

100-442529-2209

18 MAY 3 1967

INT. SEC.



1 MAY 9 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/2/67

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CRIM

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director, 2/1/67.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

BAP
BAP

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Oklahoma City

REC 29

EX 106

JAG:dc
(4)

MAY 3 1967

100 442529-2210

SEC



62 MAY 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5/3/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14TH
PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
MAY, 1967
RM
(WFOfile 157-New)

CIRM

(WFOfile 100-43710)

On 5/3/67, Inspector THOMAS I. HEERLIN, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C. (WDC), advised that there was a rumor that MARION BARRY would lead a picketing of the 14th Precinct, MPD, during "rush hour" 5/3/67. The picketing was to be about the shooting of CLARENCE J. BOOKER, 19, colored, on Monday night by a police officer during an arrest. BARRY is former head of SNCC in WDC and describes him as "a professional civil rights organizer."

(4) - Bureau
2 - WFO

CEG:srah
(6)

AIRTEL

NOT RECORDED
162 MAY 9 1967

57 MAY 12 1967

WFO 157-New

At 4:00 p.m., 5/3/67, Captain BERNARD CARROLL, 14th Precinct, MPD, advised that BARRY and about 20 people were at the morgue for the coroner's inquest into the death of EOOKER.

At 5:15 p.m., 5/3/67, following the coroner's inquest which cleared the policeman in the death, BARRY held a press conference on the lawn of the morgue. He was accompanied by EOOKER's father; LONDON DOLBY, an attorney; Reverend WALTER FAUNTROY, and Mrs. WILLIE HARDY, Executive Secretary, Metropolitan Committee Aid Council. They deposed the injustice of the situation and alleged that the prosecutors had always cooperated too closely with the police. They said something had to be done to correct the injustices and allegedly that EOOKER was shot while running away rather than in a scuffle. BARRY interviewed under pretext said no immediate action was planned except meetings to control the unrest over the incident.

Captain CARROLL advised on 5/3/67 that BARRY told him the picketing of the precinct was postponed until the day of the boy's funeral, date not yet set.

SAMMIE A. ABBOTT, former head of the communist party in this area, was at the conference on the morgue lawn and left with FAUNTROY in FAUNTROY's car.

LHM following.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: *pcy*
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

DATE: 5/1/67

Handwritten signature

Re Omaha letter to Bureau 1/27/67.

There has been no information developed in Omaha Division since referenced letter to indicate that there is any communist influence in racial matters.

Periodic contact and regular liaison association with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, has provided information in captioned matter in the past, and continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influence in racial organizations in Des Moines, Iowa.

EX-110

REC 29

100-442529

2241

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Omaha
DGH:erb
(3)

MAY

SOVIET SECTION

5 MAY 15 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 5/3/67

Re report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 2/28/67, at
San Antonio.

San Antonio has developed no pertinent information
in this matter since reference report.

San Antonio will follow and report all evidence
of communist influence in racial matters in the San
Antonio Division.

EX-110

REC 29

100-442529-2212

14 MAY 5 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - San Antonio
JMK:jmb
(4)



5010-108-01

5 MAY 12 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 5/3/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., arrived at Philadelphia International Airport aboard Allegheny Air Lines, Flight 938, at 8:05 p.m. He was then driven to the Unionville High School, Unionville, Pa. His visit was sponsored by the Hadley Memorial Fund.

Appearing before 807 people, KING spoke on civil rights matters and the need for enforced legislation. No mention was made of U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

KING reportedly departed Philadelphia around 11 p.m., 5/2/67, en route to Chicago.

LHM will follow.

- 3 - Bureau 1-0
2 - Atlanta
1 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5586 (KING)
1 - Chicago
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 100-46230 (KING)

CJW:PSM
(8)

EX-102 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY SP6 BDA/ML
100-80,513
2213

MAY 4 1967

100-80,513
MAY 11 1967

Approved: [Signature]
MAY 11 1967 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

DATE: 5/1/67

Re Albany letter 1/30/67.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

cc: 2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Albany

ETB:ad
(4)

EX-110

REC 48

100-442529-224

3 MAY 4 1967



6 MAY 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 4/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/11 - 27/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY SA LELAND G. RICHIE	TYPED BY mlb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/67, at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

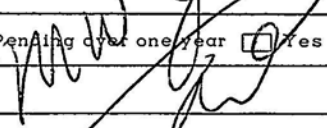
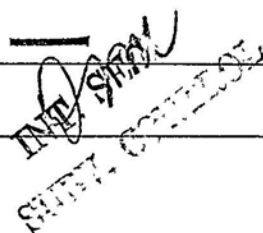
CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

All of the individuals mentioned in this report from the Chicago, Illinois area who are Communist Party (CP) members and CHRISTINE JOHNSON, President of the African American Heritage Association (AAHA)

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑧ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier) 1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston Illinois (Via Courier) 1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 4 - Chicago (100-41324)		100-442529-2215 13 MAY 5 1967	REC-8 EX-110
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI:SEC, SER:		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/22/67		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [unclear]		
By	BY: [unclear]		

54 MAY 25 1967

CG 100-41324

are either on the Security Index or are sources of the Chicago Office.

Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from CG T-1 through CG T-8, CG T-10 through CG T-18, and CG T-20, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Informant

Location

CG T-1

A)

b3
b7D
b7E

CG T-2

A)

- to be serialized

- to be serialized

- " " "
- " " "
- " " "
- " " "
- " " "
- " " "
- " " "

CG 100-41324

Informant

CG T-3

[Redacted]

CG T-4

[Redacted]

CG T-5

[Redacted]

CG T-6

[Redacted]

CG T-7

[Redacted]

CG T-8

[Redacted]

CG T-9

[Redacted]

CG T-10

[Redacted]

CG T-11

[Redacted]

CG T-12

[Redacted]

CG T-13

[Redacted]

CG T-14

[Redacted]

Location

A)

A)

A)

A)

A)

A)

Characterization of
ISHMAEL FLORY

A)

A)

Characterization of
HERBERT APTHEKER

A)

A)

A)

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

CG 100-41324

Informant

CG T-15
CG 5824-S*

CG T-16

[REDACTED]

CG T-17

[REDACTED]

CG T-18

[REDACTED]

CG T-19

[REDACTED]

(requested)

CG T-20

[REDACTED]

Location

Characterization of
WILLIAM PATTERSON

A) [REDACTED]

A) [REDACTED] to be serialized

A) [REDACTED]

Characterization of
CHRISTINE JOHNSON

Characterization of
CHRISTINE JOHNSON

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
- 1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
- 1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)

Copy to:

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE Office: Chicago
Date: 4/28/67

Field Office File #: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

✓ Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in Chicago area. ✓ CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: ✓ Congress of Racial Equality, ✓ Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, ✓ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, ✓ Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and the ✓ Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

✓ CP of Illinois exerts very little influence in Chicago Freedom Movement in Chicago. ✓ CP of Illinois continues to stress utilization of CP caucus within NALC in attempt to strengthen Negro - Labor Alliance within civil rights movement. ✓ African American Heritage Association (AAHA) sponsored meeting during 2/67 at Chicago where HERBERT APTHEKER, CP, USA, National Committee member and WILLIAM PATTERSON, member of National Executive Board spoke concerning civil rights movement. ✓ AAHA has issued a call to a "National Conference of Solidarity With Free Africa: to be held May 19 - 21, 1967, at New York.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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c. CP of Illinois State Board Meeting...	8
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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following organization mentioned in this report which has not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report:

✓ African American Heritage Association
(AAHA)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-Line and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago Freedom Movement; however, in reality the CP of Illinois exerts only a minimal influence in the freedom movement in the Chicago area. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows;

Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community
Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER
DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the
Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but at the current
time DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement
CP policy relative to the NAACP.

Relative to CORE, ^{SI}EUGENE TOURNOUR,
a member of the CP of Illinois, is also a member
of CORE. TOURNOUR recently has been spending a
substantial amount of his time in St. Louis,
Missouri; and, therefore, TOURNOUR exerts very
little influence with CORE in Chicago.

Relative to the SCLC, at the current
time there are no CP of Illinois members active
in this organization.

Relative to the SNCC and the CUL, there
are at the current time no known CP of Illinois
members active in these two organizations.

Concerning the CCCO, EUGENE TOURNOUR
is a member of the CCCO and is considered to be
a close associate of ALBERT RABY, the Convenor
of the CCCO. TOURNOUR is assigned by the CCCO
to the job of organizing hospital workers in the

Ill.

III.

Chicago area. ~~HERBERT~~ ~~WRIGHT~~, also a CP member, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO. At the present time ~~TOURNOUR~~ and ~~WRIGHT~~ exert very little if any influence in the CCCO.

Herb

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has four individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of the collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area with particular emphasis on organizing Negro hospital workers. The NALC is attempting to receive assistance from the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. In regard to this program, the NALC was recently suspended from participation in activities of CCCO because of non payment of dues on the part of the NALC; and, therefore, the NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective. The Chicago Chapter of the NALC is having financial problems and has been quite inactive recently.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

The CP of Illinois has exerted little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement in the Chicago area.

One current member of the CP of Illinois, who formerly held office in the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, does not contemplate running again for office with the NAACP. This individual is a current member of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but does not exercise any influence within the NAACP.

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An individual, a member of CORE, who is also a member of the CP of Illinois, remains a member of CORE; however, he has been unable to exert any major influence within CORE.

Relative to the WSO, at the present time there are no CP members active in this organization and the CP exercises no influence within the WSO.

Relative to the SCLC, one member of the CP of Illinois participates in SCLC activities in Chicago, however, he has been unable to exercise any major influence in the SCLC.

Relative to the CCCO, the CP of Illinois has two individuals who have connections with the CCCO, but they are in no position to influence the policy and activities of the CCCO.

Relative to the SNCC, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within SNCC.

Relative to the CUL, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

Concerning the NALC there are four CP of Illinois members who are in a position to actively implement CP decisions on racial matters within this organization. These four CP members continue to attempt to establish a strong CP of Illinois influence within the NALC. At the present time the CP of Illinois continues to emphasize the Negro - Labor Alliance and has selected the NALC as the organization through which the CP of Illinois will attempt to strengthen and extend the Negro - Labor Alliance within the Chicago Freedom Movement.

Relative to the integration of schools in the Chicago area, the CP of Illinois continues to have a policy of "wait-and-see" concerning any program that they wish to implement following the appointment last year of JAMES REDMOND as the new Chicago school superintendent. At the present time the CP of Illinois does not have any definite program concerning the integration of schools in Chicago.

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

b. CP of Illinois
State Convention

On January 14 and 15, 1967, the CP of Illinois held their State Convention at Chicago. At the January 14, 1967 session CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, spoke and stated that racism has always been a prop for the capitalist system and it is now getting worse. We have made hate a holy thing. Our public officials run for office on the basis of racism. Racism is the basis of a sick society. Chicago, which had been the most dynamic city in the civil rights movement, is now a laboratory for this country. The Negro in the ghetto is being exploited by everyone. In the first place the wage gap between Negro and white workers amounts to 27 billion dollars. Then when the Negro brings home his paycheck everyone in the ghetto takes him; the landlord and the grocer double and triple their prices. Everyone has a hand out for a share of the Negro's check. The coming of MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago has added ten million dollars to the Negro in the form of savings in rents. Slum landlords lowered some rents and in other cases did not raise their rents. Also, six million dollars was saved by pressuring stores into maintaining lower prices in the Negro community..

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When STOKELY CARMICHAEL was here and made the statement that people had no power I was inclined to agree with him, but with the coming of MARTIN LUTHER KING and the results that followed I have changed my mind on this. I believe STOKELY was too quick in his estimate that people have no power.

Now we are seeing the merger of the civil rights movement and the drive of labor to organize the unorganized. In many places Negroes are the spearhead in this drive. They are also becoming more active in the peace movement. Although the Chicago Peace Council has 12 peace organizations it does not yet reflect the efforts of the Negro and labor for peace.

LIGHTFOOT in summary of his statements stated that the CP of Illinois should define what the CP can do to help in the struggle for civil rights, for Negroes, and then do what they are capable of doing.

(CG T-3, 1/19/67)

Corroborating Sources (CG T-1, 1/16/67)
(CG T-4, 1/20/67)
(CG T-5, 1/30/67)
(CG T-6, 1/16/67)
(CG T-7, 1/19/67)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke at the above CP of Illinois Convention on January 14, 1967, and discussed the necessity of obtaining more subscriptions for "The Worker". He also stated that ISHMAEL FDORY who is with the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) in Chicago is working with Negroes on the South side of Chicago and is in contact with many people through

III.

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the meetings FLORY attends. LIGHTFOOT added that FLORY should have no trouble in getting new subscriptions for "The Worker" and also in obtaining new members for the CP. FLORY also was in attendance at the above State Convention on January 14, 1967.

(CG T-8, 1/24/67)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

As of March, 1967, ISHMAEL FLORY was a current member of the CP of Illinois and had been a member for several years.

(CG T-9, 3/8/67)

c. CP of Illinois
State Board Meeting

A meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held on December 13, 1966, at Chicago.

^{SL}
JACK KLING, Organizational Secretary, CP of Illinois, spoke and said that the CP of Illinois should consider some of the many opportunities and possibilities that were proposed at the recent National Committee Meeting of the CP, USA, which included the possibilities of working more with youth, civil rights groups, and peace groups. He said that by working with these groups they will also be able to increase the membership of the CP and have a greater influence within mass organizations.

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JIM WEST, Midwest Regional Trade Union Coordinator, CP, USA, stated that they should project some estimate for broadening the CP in 1967 as well as developing a policy of concentration within labor, youth, and with the Negro organizations.

(CG T-1, 12/22/66)

d. Meeting of State Committee
CP of Illinois

A meeting of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, was held on February 19, 1967, at Chicago. SAM GOLD a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, spoke and suggested that CP of Illinois members become more familiar with and concerned with the number of bills before the Illinois State Legislature. These bills involve civil rights, the strengthening of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, Open Housing and related matters.

(CG T-1, 2/20/67)

e. Meeting Political Action Committee
CP of Illinois

Source advised on March 10, 1967, that at a meeting of the Political Action Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 8, 1967, a discussion was held concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Source stated that during this discussion it was indicated that at the present time there was a move underway to set up a National Peace Ticket for the 1968 Presidential election on which MARTIN LUTHER KING

would run for President of the United States. Source added that it was further indicated at the aforementioned meeting that to formulate plans for this National Peace Ticket, top leaders in the Negro movement from various areas of the United States are reportedly gathering in one of the southern states to discuss KING's possible candidacy on the National Peace Ticket. However, according to source no additional details were mentioned with respect to the aforementioned matter.

Source further advised that it was further indicated at this CP of Illinois Political Action Committee meeting that elements of the right wing of the civil rights movement, not further described, are endeavoring at the present time to force MARTIN LUTHER KING out of Chicago, Illinois, this summer. It was stated that it was believed that the DALEY machine (Mayor RICHARD DALEY) is behind this move inasmuch as Mayor DALEY, supposedly has been approached by several leaders of the Democratic National Convention Committee to locate a site for the 1968 Democratic National Convention and that these people, in effect, have given Mayor DALEY some kind of message that if Chicago is to be another Watts (Los Angeles, California, 1965 Watts riot) they would not consider holding the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Therefore, according to source, pressure is being exerted on Mayor Daley to see that this will not be the case.

According to source, it was also indicated at this meeting that it was believed that President LYNDON JOHNSON is making his influence felt in pressuring MARTIN LUTHER KING to stay out of Chicago because of KING's connection with the National Peace Ticket. Source added that it was opined by several of those present at this meeting that exponents of the

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move to expel KING from Chicago are offering KING a five state "breadbasket campaign" as an enticement to leave Chicago. However, according to source, it was stated that KING is not expected to accept this offer.

Source also stated that it was commented at this Political Action Committee meeting that the civil rights movement, particularly the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) are becoming convinced that the only way to effectively influence the political climate of Chicago is to organize along ward lines. It was added that KING has been heard to state that he will tend to seek support in the future from the left element rather than, as in the past, be guided or influenced in policy making decisions from the right element.

Source stated that in addition to the discussion surrounding MARTIN LUTHER KING, a discussion was also held at this Political Action Committee meeting concerning the forthcoming Mayoral election in Chicago. In this respect a discussion was held concerning the CP giving full support to DICK GREGORY's independent write-in campaign for the office of Mayor in Chicago. According to source there was some question as to how the Party could effect this support, however, it was agreed by those present that the Party should issue a statement in support of GREGORY's campaign. Source added that a subcommittee was set up consisting of four members to draw up a statement which would reflect CP support for GREGORY's Mayoral campaign.

The source added that it was also considered at this meeting that the Party should try to inform GREGORY to come up with some real issues in this campaign and that he, GREGORY, should propose a definite program which would be attractive to the voters of Chicago.

(CG T-7, 3/10/67)

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Corroborating Source (CG T-10, 3/17/67)

f. Meeting of CP of Illinois
Sub-committee on civil
rights movement

A meeting of the CP of Illinois, Sub-committee on the civil rights movement, established by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT some months ago to exchange ideas on problems in the civil rights movement, was held on January 9, 1967, at Chicago. EUGENE TOURNOUR suggested that there should be an immediate evaluation of the current program to organize the hospital workers in Chicago. He indicated that there has been a tremendous amount of confusion within the IUD of the AFL-CIO as to how to proceed with this program and therefore no progress has been made with this program.

TOURNOUR mentioned that there is presently a serious disillusionment among many of the young people on the staff of the SCLC in Chicago and many of them have either quit or have moved to other occupations. He stated that they must remedy this situation if they expect to make any headway with the CP movement in Chicago.

EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, stated that it is absolutely necessary that the CP of Illinois formulate a policy that will push CP members into an active role in regards to the current program of organizing the unorganized hospital workers in the Chicago area. He stated there is very little or extremely limited influence what the CP has in the top circles of either the IUD and the Teamsters Union. He stated that although there are many obstacles to be overcome it is still possible for CP members to become active in the above program. He stated that this group should

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outline for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT short estimates of the recent efforts in the civil rights movement in order that this matter can be discussed at the coming State Convention of the CP of Illinois. They should also evaluate the summer summit meeting, which was held in Chicago during 1966, the possibilities for rehabilitating the neighborhoods, and the voting registration and education drives. He said that it is extremely important that the CP develop some approach to involve civil rights organizations around economic issues. If this is not done, it is highly possible that no progress will be made in the civil rights struggle.

(CG T-2, 1/10/67)

g. Conference of CP Youth
in Chicago

A conference of CP Youth in Chicago was held on February 11, 1967 at Chicago.

TED PEARSON mentioned the lack of contact on the part of the CP Youth with civil rights groups and stated that the CP should increase their activities in the civil rights field.

(CG T-5, 2/17/67)

h. CP of Illinois
Trade Union Conference

A CP of Illinois Trade Union Conference was held on March 19, 1967 in Chicago.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke and stated that the situation today among the Negroes is that of a rising tide of nationalism. You cannot overcome this tide with a lot of slogans. The labor movement can become a key force for progress but the labor movement is not behind the great leaders.

LIGHTFOOT stated that he had recently talked to DICK GREGORY who is running for Mayor of Chicago and after two minutes of conversation GREGORY had blamed the whites for every bad thing which has occurred to the Negro. LIGHTFOOT said that this was the general attitude and it shows how far nationalism has come with the Negro people. Only the labor movement can cure the Negro of the nationalist disease.

(CG T-3, 3/21/67)

i. Other statements made by
CP of Illinois Leaders

During February, 1967, EARL DURHAM stated that the present status of the CP movement in Chicago indicates a serious floundering with the SCLC being entirely impudent at this point and in Chicago a group of Chicago civil rights leaders recently discussed whether or not MARTIN LUTHER KING should pull his forces out of Chicago all together.

DURHAM indicated that the CP of Illinois has had very little success in influencing the Chicago civil rights movement in Chicago.

(CG T-2, 2/24/67)

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A meeting of members of the CP of Illinois was held on March 6, 1967.

EARL DURHAM indicated that at a recent meeting held by conservatives of the CCCO it had been decided to invite the SCLC to leave Chicago. DURHAM indicated that some of the progressives around the CCCO also think that the SCLC should leave if it does not intend to change some of its organizational methods.

JIM WEST said that in his mind it was extremely criminal to ask the SCLC to leave Chicago. It appears that many people do not have any appreciation of the accomplishments of the SCLC in Chicago and do not realize that the SCLC has been responsible for many gains in the civil rights struggle. He said that although there may have been some trouble in the ranks of the SCLC, the answer is not to leave Chicago because this plays into the hands of the political machine and the racists. He said that the CP position should be to fight for the SCLC to remain in Chicago and the persons present agreed with his position.

(CG T-2, 3/7/67)

j. CP of Illinois Activities
in the NALC

On December 13, 1966, a meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held in Chicago.

Approximately twelve persons were present and the following CP members were in attendance:

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NATE | SHARPE

C.P. Member Ill.

RALPH TURNER

CHARLES WILSON

HERBERT WRIGHT

There was a discussion concerning the importance of the campaign to organize the hospital workers in the Chicago area.

(CG T-11, 1/4/67)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meeting Sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) Where CP Members Spoke

On February 26, 1967, the AAHA held an affair at the Pershing Hall, 64th and Cottage Grove, Chicago, from approximately 3:00 p.m., to 6:30 p.m. Approximately 350 persons were in attendance and the majority of the persons in attendance were Negro. The general theme of the affair concerned African and African-American history. ISHMAEL FLORY was the chairman and gave an introductory speech which was mainly concerned with raising funds.

HERBERT APTHEKER, who was introduced as a member of the CP and the author of some books on Negro history, was one of the main speakers. His speech dealt mainly with the needs and rights of the Negroes in the United States and he said it is necessary that the Negroes increase their efforts to receive their full civil rights. He called for the continuing struggle against the white ruling class in the United States, urged Negroes to refuse to go to Viet Nam to kill other Negroes and said that the revolution in the United States will be a violent upheaval of the present structure of democracy.

WILLIAM PATTERSON was also one of the main speakers and PATTERSON stated he had spent many years in Chicago and he has attempted to end discriminatory practices against Negroes and to win full rights for all of the Negro people. He said that in these struggles he feels that the people in Chicago have learned who the real enemies are; namely, the City Hall in Chicago and the bankers on La Salle Street. The civil rights laws of the 1960s are not being implemented and received by the white ruling class as they should be, particularly in the south. PATTERSON said all of those present must continue to condemn the Central Intelligence Agency for its evils and murderous attacks against the freedoms of the people abroad.

PATTERSON added that the cry, "Yankee go home" is an echo from all over the world at this time. The subversive agents of the American Government have kept in power murderous dictatorships all around the globe. Negro youth are dying in Viet Nam while Negroes are being shot down on the highways

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of Mississippi and the masses of Negroes are being denied their rights right here in the United States. He added that the Negro and the white people must unite in order to fight for their full rights as American citizens.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was also in attendance at this meeting.

(CG T-12, 2/27/67)
(CG T-13, 2/28/67)
(CG T-14, 2/28/67)
(CG T-1, 2/27/67)

As of June, 1966, HERBERT APTHEKER was a member of the CP, USA. He attended the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA at New York City, New York, June 22-26, 1966, and at the final session of the convention on June 26, 1966, was among those delegates elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA.

(CG T-11, 6/28-30/66)

As of February, 1967, WILLIAM PATTERSON was a member of the National Executive Board of the CP, USA.

(CG T-15, 4/11/67)

During February, 1967, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made the following remarks:

In regard to the testimonial affair held for WILLIAM L. PATTERSON at the Pershing Hotel, Chicago, on February 26, 1967, LIGHTFOOT felt that this was the best affair of its type held in the Negro community in Chicago in many a year. He estimated attendance at 425 to 450 people and while remarking this was excellent, he felt the makeup of the attendance was even better. He noted that among those present fifty percent were Negro which included many prominent and non-Party people. In addition, approximately fifty percent of the attendees were from youth and overall there was an excellent

representation of people from the civil rights and freedom movements. The fact that so many individuals turned out for this affair, including non-Party people, in the opinion of LIGHTFOOT, indicated that not only did these people respect PATTERSON but they also held the CP in high esteem.

LIGHTFOOT then noted that during the last few months he has undertaken considerable travel and visited such places as Philadelphia and Baltimore, etc. During this travel, he has made considerable contact at meetings with leading individuals in the civil rights and freedom movements. In his opinion, the authority of the CP in the freedom movement is increasing and the Party is becoming more respected for its activity all the time. He felt this respect was based on the fact that the CP, USA is the only organization which has a definite program on the Negro question and a consistent past history in this movement. In addition, he stated only the CP, USA brings the whites into the civil rights movement who remain consistent and do not desert. Whites in the other freedom organizations have deserted the ranks when they felt the movement had gone too far. While showing overall pleasure with the success of the CP in the civil rights movement, LIGHTFOOT indicated that he and other Negro Party leaders were somewhat dissatisfied with the financial assistance the Party is rendering to this movement.

(CG T-15, 3/1/67)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Source related that in July, 1966, EUGENE TOURNOUR claimed that he was either appointed or elected to the position of Regional Coordinator of Midwest CORE, during the CORE National Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, in early July, 1966. In November, 1966, TOURNOUR was a current CP member and was still holding the position of Regional Coordinator of National CORE.

(CG T-16, 11/16/66)

EUGENE TOURNOUR as a CP member has also been assigned to work within CORE and he is a member of CORE; however, he exercises very little, if any, influence in CORE. In the recent months TOURNOUR has been spending a considerable amount of his time in St. Louis, Missouri.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

C. Coordinating Council of
Community Organizations (CCCO)

EUGENE TOURNOUR, a CP member, is a member of the CCCO and is a close associate of ALBERT RABY, who is the convenor of the CCCO.

HERBERT WRIGHT, a CP member, also attends activities of the CCCO as an alternate representative from the NALC; however, TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little influence in the CCCO. The CCCO has been quite inactive recently due to a lack of funds although attempts are presently being made to have the CCCO increase their activities in the Chicago area.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

D. National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

LESTER DAVIS, a CP member, is a member of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP but is not active in the NAACP, has very little influence in the NAACP and the CP has little, if any, influence within the NAACP.

(CG T-17, 4/25/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)
(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

E. Negro American Labor
Council (NALC)

HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLIE WILSON, and RALPH TURNER, all of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP of Illinois to work within the NALC. Their main objective at the present time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing unorganized workers, with particular emphasis on organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area with the assistance of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters Union. However, the above individuals have had very little success in exercising any influence in the NALC on behalf of the CP.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

F. Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

ST
FRANK CROWLEY, a member of the CP of Illinois, participates in some activities of the SCLC at Chicago; however, he exerts very little influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)
(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

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H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

On February 9, 1967, the source set out below made available a copy of the following:

A CALL

TO ALL AFRO-AMERICANS OR NEGROES - TO ALL AMERICANS

TO A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA

AGAINST COLONIALISM AND NEO-COLONIALISM

FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM AND UNITY

AGAINST APARTHEID AND DISCRIMINATION

FOR WORLD PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

AGAINST RACISM IN AFRICA, AMERICA AND THE WORLD

May 19, 20, 21, 1967

New York, N. Y.

(Exact place and other details of the Conference, later.)

MEMORANDUM: Re., National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa

FROM: Ishmael Flory, 416 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois 60621

To some of my personal friends I am sending this memorandum. It is in reference to a Call for a National Conference on Solidarity with Free Africa. For your consideration, I submit the following thoughts and suggestions. I would appreciate hearing from you.

1./ Please note the enclosed draft of the Call. This is perhaps the last draft before the Call will go to its first printed form.

a. On the Call will be a list of Initiating Sponsors, which already include Mrs. Christine Johnson, President of the African-American Heritage Ass'n; Mr. Geo. Murphy, Jr., Journalist; Mr. Charles Howard, United Nations Syndicated Columnist; Mr. John Henrik Clarke, African Scholar and writer and of Freedomways, Calvin Hicks, writer, and other national figures.

b. It will also contain on the first printed form A Partial List of Sponsors. The final printed form will have the full list of national sponsors. It is desirable, and would be helpful, to begin already to procure sponsors for the Partial List, the names of which, along with others will be on the final printed Call.

2. We think it desirable and in the interest of freedom and peace that you and your friends become sponsors, and that steps be taken immediately to get sponsors where you can. A form for sponsors is enclosed. More draft Calls and Forms are sent on request.

3. Mrs. Christine Johnson, Chm Pro Temps of the Initiating Sponsors, will formally and in writing, appeal to potential sponsors where desirable and recommended. It would indeed be helpful for you and your friends to send names and addresses of persons and/or organizations in your area, city or state, to whom such appeals should be sent.

4. It is likely to be helpful to establish committees on the Conference in your area, city or state. We should "beat the bushes" for delegates from all cities, small and large.

5. It is likely to be helpful to find an interested and responsible person to work concentratedly on the Conference in your area, city or state.

6. There are two occasions for special emphasis on building the Conference:

a. Negro History Week, Feb. 12 - 19, 1967 It would seem desirable if some work and/or publicity were possible and forth-coming in your area. This could be a public expression, by individuals or organizations, of support for the success of the conference Africa Freedom and its relation to World Peace and Victory over Racism and Neo-colonialism, etc.

b. Africa Freedom Day, April 15 (Established at the Accra All-African Peoples Conference, 1959.) In connection with building the Conference Delegates, and showing solidarity with Africa Freedom and Unity, with its relation to world peace, it seems desirable to hold unity meetings on the issues of African freedom and independence. Public statements by individuals and organizations might be issues. All press in areas should be called upon to take note of Africa Freedom Day. This occasion should be a period of check-up as to progress in building delegations from your area to the Conference.

7. Special efforts should be made to relate the Conference to the Trade Union Movement in the U. S. The metal industries and union, ferrous and non-ferrous, are vitally affected by developments in Africa. Creative thinking ought to be applied in this area.

I am sure that Mrs. Christine Johnson, 4349 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill., 60653, will appreciate all the help you and others can give, and will do, to help make this Conference the biggest and most significant since the 1963 March on Washington.

Remember Joseph Cinque! Remember Crispus Attucks! Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey! Shields Green with John Brown! Remember Douglass, Tubman, Garvey and Robeson! DuBois! Long live the African liberation movement! FORWARD IN UNITY FOR AFRICA UNITY, FREEDOM AND WORLD PEACE!

Fraternally yours

Ishmael Flory
Ishmael Flory

R. S. V. P.

To Mrs. Christine Johnson
4349 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60653

With my signature below I am happy to become a sponsor of the
National Conference of Solidarity With Free Africa.

Name _____

Address _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Title and/or biographical sketch

(Suggestions for other sponsors recommended by sponsors may be listed with
names and addresses on the back of this form.)

(CG T-18, 2/9/67)

In June, 1960, ISHMAEL FLORY reportedly claimed that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had requested him to attempt to persuade CHRISTINE JOHNSON to come back into the CP.

(CG T-19, 6/14/60)

During an interview by FBI Agents in 1961, CHRISTINE JOHNSON admitted being a good friend of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT; she admitted meeting him at CP meetings where she gave talks on Russia; stated she did not believe that the CP was a threat to the United States and stated she was never a CP member.

As of January, 1965, CHRISTINE JOHNSON had calling cards which identified her as President of the AAHA and Director of the Nation of Islam School, the "University of Islam."

(CG T-20, 1/11/65)

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE
ASSOCIATION, Formerly known as
Afro-American Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1966, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, is a friend of ISHMAEL FLORY. LIGHTFOOT and other CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 11, 1966, that in 1962 the CP worked with FLORY to organize AAHA Chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aim of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruitment of new CP members. This program was never successful and became defunct in 1963.

Since 1963, the south side area of the CP of Illinois has been regularly holding CP meetings at AAHA headquarters. Many South Side CP members currently are members of AAHA and participate in AAHA affairs. The South Side CP groups cooperate in some AAHA affairs, especially in affairs dealing with the Negro rights movement.

The second source advised on January 9, 1967, that during the first week of January, 1967, the AAHA moved their headquarters from 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, to 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)INDEX OF NAMES

APTHEKER, HERBERT.....17, 18
CARMICHAEL, STOKELY.....7
CROWLEY, FRANK.....21
DAVIS, LESTER.....3, 21
DURHAM, EARL.....12, 14, 15
FLORY, ISHMAEL.....7, 8, 16, 23A, 24, 26
GOLD, SAM.....9
GREGORY, DICK.....11, 14
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KING, MARTIN LUTHER.....6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14
KLING, JACK.....3
LIGHTFOOT, CLAUDE.....6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 26
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RABY, ALBERT.....3, 20
SHARPE, NATE.....16, 21
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TURNER, RALPH.....16, 21
WEST, JIM.....9, 15
WILSON, CHARLES.....16, 21
WRIGHT, HERBERT.....4, 16, 20, 21

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
April 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-41324

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the report of Special
Agent Leland G. Richie dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/1/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/1/67 - 4/30/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK	TYPED BY dea
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES:

Jackson report of SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK, 2/7/67.

- P -

LEADS:

JACKSON:

At Jackson, Mississippi:

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-442529-2216	
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)		16 MAY 5 1967	
1 - NISO - CHASN (RM)		REC 54	
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)		INT. SEC.	
2 - MIGp. Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)			
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)			
2 - Jackson (100-57)			

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 5/1/67
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: [initials]
How Fwd.	BY: [initials]
By	55 MAY 15 1967

Notations

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

1cc up 92494D

JN 100-57

Identity of Source

Location of Information

✓ JN T-1 is [REDACTED]

✓ JN T-2 is [REDACTED]

(protect by request) [REDACTED]

✓ JN T-3 is [REDACTED]

✓ JN T-4 is [REDACTED]

JN 100-730-2
Used to characterize
MONICA KLEIN

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report furnished to New York as that office is office of origin in this matter.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness.

B*
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK
Date: May 1, 1967

Office: Jackson

Field Office File #: JN 100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliation, set forth.

- P -

Details:

This report covers the period February 1, 1967, through April 30, 1967.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

See miscellaneous section.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

JN T-1 on April 27, 1967 advised that the MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate Civil Rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. Source advised CHARLES EVERS is the Mississippi Field Secretary for the 42 chapters of the NAACP in the state; LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to be the chairman of the MFDP. He said the MFDP has been extremely low on funds for the past several months, however, has managed to function locally in some counties in Mississippi on a limited basis. Source stated that MONICA KLEIN has resigned any affiliation with MFDP and is currently employed as a salaried secretary for the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM), Jackson, Mississippi, a Head Start project, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Source said he believes MONICA KLEIN is still associated with LAWRENCE GUYOT on a personal relationship basis.

JN T-2 advised on February 3, 1967 that MONICA KLEIN is presently employed as a secretary with CDGM at a salary of \$90 per week. Source said that KLEIN and LAWRENCE GUYOT are residing at the Patio Apartments, Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-3 advised on February 6, 1956 that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). Source advised three or four months previously, KLEIN was Club Educational Director. *Patio Apartments NT 3 Jackson, Miss*

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-1 advised on April 27, 1967, that the Freedom Information Service (FIS), Norman Road, Jackson, is a literature distribution office which promotes and does research regarding educational and political opportunities for Negroes. Source stated FIS supports very closely the positions taken, programs initiated, and general policies of the MFDP.

JN T-2 advised on February 3, 1967 that JAN HILLEGAS, white female, born [redacted] at Syracuse, New York, Civil Rights movement activist in Mississippi for the past three years, is the present secretary and office manager of the FIS, Norman Road, Jackson, Mississippi. Source advised HILLEGAS is the regional contact for the distribution of the Spartacist in Mississippi. Source stated Spartacist is received by HILLEGAS at the FIS Office.

b6
b7C

Spartacist is a publication of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International. (RCFI)

✓ A characterization of the RCFI appears in the appendix section.

JN T-4 advised on April 13, 1967, that "the neighborhood house" on Norman Road in Jackson, Mississippi, is a Civil Rights center in which MFDP, FIS and a unit of Mississippi Action for Progress, Inc. (MAP) conduct their business. (MAP, a bi-racial organization, is a member of the Head Start Program, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

JN T-4 advised JAN HILLEGAS of FIS has a separate office in "the neighborhood center". On April 26, 1967, same source stated he has recently observed copies of the following newspapers at the FIS Office:

The Worker

The National Guardian

The Militant

The Worker is an east coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix section.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
May 1, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Thomas Fitzpatrick at Jackson, Mississippi, dated May 1, 1967.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

JN T-2 - Insufficient contact
has been made with this source to establish
his complete reliability.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, Minneapolis (100-13148) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 5/1/67

Re Minneapolis letter to the Bureau 2/1/67.

The Minneapolis Office's established sources and security informants knowledgeable in the Racial Matters field have been contacted and these sources have indicated there has been no change in the over-all situation in regard to Communist influence in Racial Matters during the past three months.

The Minneapolis Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter at this time.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis

DEW:CK
(5)

EX-102

REC 17 100-442529-2217

MAY 5 1967

EX-102



64

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62 MAY 10 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/3/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/1/67 - 4/30/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	TYPED BY jkj
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, Miami, dated 1/31/67.

- P* -

- LEADS -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in Miami.

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM) 1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735) 2 - Miami (100-15058)		100-442529-2218 REC-28 13 MAY 5 1967	
COPIES DESTROYED R209 DEC 31 1970			

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.	
Request Recd.	Request: ISD, CRD, RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/12/67	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RIS	
By	BY: [Signature]	

55 MAY 15 1967 / CC Mpt 924970

MM 100-15058

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" as MM T-1 and MM T-2 are informants of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The following information received from [REDACTED] was not included in this report as its contents were not discussed with Miami CP members:

b7D

On 2/15/67, informant received a one-page form memorandum, dated 2/6/67, from WILLIAM L. PATTERSON for the CP, USA National Negro Commission, addressed to All Districts, concerning "Negro Congressmen" and reflecting that the Florida CP had not sent in any proposals on initiating the campaign to elect a Negro Representative to the next Congress.

On 2/15/67, informant received a one-page form letter, dated 2/7/67, from the CP, USA National Education Department, captioned "Literature Bulletin" reflecting that HENRY WINSTON's report to the December meeting of the National Committee is now off the press as a 32-page pamphlet captioned "Negro-White Unity." Each pamphlet sells for .25¢ a copy and may be ordered with the usual quantity discount from New Outlook Publishers, 32 Union Square, East, New York, New York.

On 3/29/67, informant received from ISHMAEL FLOREY, Chicago CP member, a one-page leaflet, dated 3/12/67, captioned "Notes on ADAM CLAYTON POWELL Fight", which presents the objectives of the Afro-American Heritage Association, 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago. This information was furnished to Chicago and New York and is not being included in instant report since FLOREY indicated it was being sent to some of his personal friends and total dissemination is not known.

B

- COVER PAGE -

MM 100-15058

- INFORMANTS -

Identity

Location

b3

b7D

b7E

✓ MM T-1 is

[REDACTED]

✓ MM T-2 is

[REDACTED] lack of interest
in Free Africa Conference

[REDACTED]

C*

- COVER PAGE -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY
Date: 5/3/67

Office: Miami, Florida.

Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informant advised that the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) is interested in and urging support of the following activities: ✓ the fight of ADAM C. POWELL to re-gain his Congressional seat; ✓ Negro participation in the Socialist Scholars Conference, 9/8-10/67, New York, New York; ✓ development of a unity of Labor and the Negro people to abolish the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities; ✓ and support of the National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa to be held 7/1-3/67, at New York, New York. ✓ The Free Africa Conference is sponsored by the CP, USA, although civil rights and anti-imperialist leaders will be named as sponsors. ✓ Miami CP has shown little interest in the Free Africa Conference, but may try to obtain names of some sponsors for it.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

MM 100-15058

The Miami Communist Party (CP) has received an undated three-page memorandum, captioned "Highlights of the Record of Congressman ADAM C. POWELL over the Past 28 Years," listing over 40 civil rights activities that he has either initiated, directed or been a participant. This memorandum from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) National Office, New York, New York, is in line with CP policy to give unequivocal support to POWELL in his fight to retain his seat in the United States Congress. (MM T-1, February, 1967).

The CP, USA is extremely interested in the Socialist Scholars Conference (SSC), scheduled for September 8-10, 1967, at New York, New York. In a memorandum, dated February 2, 1967, the CP, USA National Office advised that the CP considers this conference a most important development and that previous conferences have provided a means of expression and a center of attraction for large numbers of academic scholars, students and others who are interested in Socialism. The Party feels that it is highly important to participate in this conference and to seek the inclusion of CP ideas among those presented for discussion.

The Party memorandum urges that all interested comrades and friends be encouraged to join, and in the case of those in a position to do so, such as teachers, students, trade unionists, Negro leaders and youth leaders, to submit proposed topics and papers. The Party feels it is especially important to strive for Negro participation, whose absence was a glaring weakness of the last conference due to a failure by the sponsors. (MM T-1, February 15, 1967).

The CP, USA National Negro Commission has informed the Florida CP of the ruling by the United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities that the American Nazi Party did not constitute a threat to the security of the United States. The Negro Commission stated that this is a victory for reaction, but as a result there is presented a great opportunity to develop a unity

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MM 100-15058

of Labor and the Negro People to abolish this House Committee. The Commission pointed out that the American Nazi Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the Minutemen organizations have found this Committee to be a source of aid and comfort. (MM T-1, March 1, 1967).

The Miami CP has received information about "A Call to a National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa", which Conference is being sponsored by the CP, USA, although ostensibly sponsored by a large number of well known civil rights and anti-imperialist leaders. The Conference will be held July 1 - 3, 1967, at New York, New York. Each CP Club is urged to submit names of sponsors for this Conference.

This Conference is a serious endeavor by the CP, USA to obtain a new foothold among the Negro masses through development of a high feeling of anti-imperialism against the United States and by utilizing the general African situation, which is characterized by a struggle against colonialism and imperialism. (MM T-1, March 29, 1967).

The Miami CP has shown little interest in this National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa. This is in line with its primary interest in the Jewish mass movement rather than the Negro problem. The Party may try to obtain the names of some sponsors in support of the Conference. (MM T-2, April 12, 1967).

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No additional information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
May 3, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY,
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/5/67

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-
Re: [unclear]

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau, 2/1/67.

There has been no information received concerning any Communist influence in racial matters in the Richmond Division during the quarter ending 4/30/67 and Communist Party activity in Virginia continues at a low ebb.

- 100-442529-22*
- (2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - Richmond

REB/pfm
(4)

B. [unclear]

CC

REC-35

EX-103

100-442529-2219

3 MAY 8 1967

M. [unclear]
INT. SEC.

32 MAY 10 1967



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/1/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/1/67 - 4/30/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS <i>OCIRM</i>		REPORT MADE BY SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr.	TYPED BY kba
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated
2/1/67, at Washington, D. C.

- P* -

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

- ✓ WF T-1 is [redacted]
- ✓ WF T-2 is [redacted]
- ✓ WF T-3 is [redacted]
- ✓ WF T-4 is [redacted]
- ✓ WF T-5 is [redacted]

File Where Located

Used to describe JOE HENDERSON

b3

b7D

b7E

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- ⑨ - Bureau (100-422529)
- 3 - Washington Field (100-43710)

(Copy Count continued on
COVER PAGE B) COPIES DESTROYED

R209 DEC 31 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI. CNT. CSI. STG. SER:
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.	DATE	5/22/67
How Fwd.	HOW FWD.	By [Signature]
By	BY:	DMW/ci

54 MAY 24 1967

100-422529-2

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2220

13 MAY 8 1967

REC 3

Notations

[Signature]
SUBV. CONTROL

*2-7 & WFO 5/18/67
Pg. 4 leading to
word influence spelled
wrong. corrected
Ben. of "corrected"
no gift card. memo.
advice of eligibility
discovery field in absence
DMW/ci*

*2cc 1/27/77
page 4 only
for review by
HAC-A
M.C.A.*

WFO 100-43710

- 1 - 116th MI Group, Washington, D. C. (By hand)
- 1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, Washington, D. C. (By hand)
- 1 - NISO, Washington, D. C. (By hand)
- 1 - Baltimore (Info)(RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Richmond (Info)(RM)

The report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information from all informants used could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Copies of this report will be delivered personally by WFO personnel to local intelligence agencies.

All CP members from Washington, D. C., mentioned in this report are on the Security Index at WFO.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since those offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Maryland and the District of Columbia are a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 116th MI Group, Washington, D. C.
1 - OSI, 4th District BAFB, Washington, D. C.
1 - NISO, Washington, D. C.

Report of: C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. Office: Washington, D. C.
Date: May 1, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-422529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

✓ BOB LEE and JOE HENDERSON attended a teachers conference in Washington, D. C., representing International Publishers. About 275 signed a sheet asking to be put on the mailing list and it was hoped the teachers would return to their schools and request the new textbooks for their classes. ✓ The chairman of the district CP Negro Commission attended a meeting to defend ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in January, 1967. ✓ He said the POWELL situation tied in with the CP Negro Commission work. ✓ GEORGE MEYERS took the newly appointed representative of "The Worker" to the MFDP. ✓ MEYERS is following the affairs of SNCC and said the CP should be aware of movements and changes and should be prepared to guide the masses in the direction of the CP program.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

WFO 100-43710

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party

No information developed

B. Other Communist Groups

No information developed

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Teachers Conference, Washington, D. C.,
December 9-10, 1966.

There was a meeting of the New Era Book Shop in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 15, 1966. The meeting was opened by a report by BOB LEE and JOE HENDERSON who attended a Teachers Conference in Washington, D. C., on December 9 and 10. They were very enthusiastic since there was great interest at the conference in International Publishers which LEE and HENDERSON represented. About 275 signed the sheet asking to be put on the mailing list of International Publishers. There were many publishers represented but International Publishers had the greatest display of books on Negro History. LEE and HENDERSON hoped that the teachers would return to their schools and request these new textbooks for their classes.

(WF T-1, 12/21/66)

✓ International Publishers and the New Era Book Shop are described in the appendix.

AD
D.C.
✓ On April 3, 1967, WF T-2 identified BOB LEE as a member of the Communist Party (CP) and Manager of the New Era Book Shop.

On December 31, 1966, WF T-3 advised that JOE HENDERSON is active in the New Era Book Shop in Baltimore, Maryland. D.C.

On December 10, 1966, LEE described the meeting he attended in Washington, D. C., in December, 1966, as a Negro conference attended by about 1300 to 1400 people.

(WF T-4, 1/9/67)

B. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL Meeting, Washington, D. C. January, 1967

At a district CP Negro Commission meeting in Baltimore on January 16, 1967, the first point on the agenda was a report on an ADAM CLAYTON POWELL meeting in Washington, D. C., in January, 1967. The Chairman of the Negro Commission attended the POWELL meeting. The chairman thought the turnout was fine, and included buses from Baltimore and many other states. He said each speaker defended POWELL and openly stated that POWELL was not deprived of his chairmanship and his seat because of any deficiencies but because of the power of the committee and the holding back of all Federal money from southern schools which continued to practice segregation. He said only one Maryland congressman voted in favor of POWELL. The commission chairman said the POWELL situation tied in with the CP Negro Commission's work until POWELL is seated and his committee chairmanship is returned to him.

(WF T-5, 1/20/67)

The "Washington Daily New," January 11, 1967, Page 7, contained an article reporting that the United States House of Representatives on January 10, 1967, voted against seating ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, as Congressman from Harlem. He had earlier been removed as Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee by the House Caucus of the Democratic Party. POWELL was denied a seat P.R.
N.Y.
D.C.

in Congress pending an investigation by a committee which was to investigate charges that he used House Committee funds for personal travel and maid service; that he kept his wife on the House payroll while she remained in Puerto Rico, and that he was flagrantly in contempt of the courts of New York.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS *MISS*

A. ~~Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party~~ *U.S.A.*
(MFDP) and ~~Student Non-Violent~~
~~Coordinating Committee (SNCC)~~ *D.C.*

C.D.
After CARL BLOICE, CP member and CP National Committee member, was assigned to Washington, D. C., as representative of "The Worker," GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the CP District, took BLOICE to the Headquarters of the MFDP, Negro civil rights organization in Washington, D. C., to introduce him. At the same time, about January 20, 1967, MEYERS talked with some people at the MFDP and he said that a number of people there were dissatisfied with STOKELY CARMICHAEL, head of SNCC. MEYERS said that on his last trip to the South he had learned that at a National Executive Meeting of the SNCC there was some dissatisfaction with CARMICHAEL and the majority felt he was becoming more dangerous to the civil rights movement every day. According to MEYERS, he learned that at a National Executive Meeting of SNCC there was a decision to drop CARMICHAEL as head of the SNCC and replace him with JOHN LEWIS, former leader of SNCC. MEYERS said the CP should be aware of all these movements and changes and should be prepared to guide the masses in the direction of the CP program. The CP considered CARMICHAEL as a Negro nationalist who would cause trouble in the Negro movement. *6-25*
D.C.

(WF T-2, 3/2/67)

WFO 100-43710

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

WFO 100-43710

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the International Publishers:

"1. 'The (Communist) Party's publishing house,' headed by Alexander Trachtenberg.

"(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p.7686.)

"2. An 'official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States,' and a medium through which 'extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States.'

"(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p.8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p.18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p.76.)

house." "3. 'Official American Communist Party publishing

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an advocate of overthrow of Government by force and violence, May 11, 1948, p.80.)"

APPENDIX

WFO 100-43710

NEW ERA BOOK SHOP, INCORPORATED

On September 19, 1962, a source advised that the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, 101 West 22nd Street Baltimore, Maryland, was organized by the Communist Party, Maryland - D. C. District, on July 30, 1962, with the sanction and financial backing of the Communist Party, USA. Its purpose is to sell communist literature and serve as a place where new Communist Party members might be recruited. The Book Shop is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, USA.

On May 31, 1966, a second source advised that since June, 1963, the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, has been located 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. It continues to be operated under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party, USA. ROBERT LEE, Communist Party member, is managing the Book Shop.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
May 1, 1967

Title Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr.
dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

Date 5/19/67

To:

☒ Director

FILE BUFILE 100-442529

Att.: _____

☐ SAC _____ Title CIRM

☐ ASAC _____

☐ Supv. _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____ Re: ATTACHED R/S

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Acknowledge | ☐ Open Case |
| ☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____ | ☐ Prepare lead cards |
| ☐ Bring file | ☐ Prepare tickler |
| ☐ Call me | ☐ Recharge serials |
| ☐ Correct | ☐ Return assignment card |
| ☐ Deadline _____ | ☐ Return file |
| ☐ Deadline passed | ☐ Return serials |
| ☐ Delinquent | ☐ Search and return |
| ☐ Discontinue | ☐ See me |
| ☐ Expedite | ☐ Send Serials _____ |
| ☐ File | to _____ |
| ☐ For information | ☐ Submit new charge out |
| ☐ Handle | ☐ Submit report by _____ |
| ☐ Initial & return | ☐ Type |
| ☐ Leads need attention | |
| ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

ATTACHED ARE 9 COPIES OF AN
EVALUATION MEMO TO BE ATTACHED
TO REPORT OF SA C. EDWIN GLASS JR.
DATED 5/1/67. OTHER CORRECTION MADE.

SAC _____

____ See reverse side . Office LLFO

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans

☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☒ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date 5/18/67

RE: **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C**

- ☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action
- ☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
- ☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated _____

100-43710

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1967	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

Remarks: **Rerep of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. dated 5/1/67.**

Page 4, heading # III, the word INVLUENCE should be INFLUENCE.

Bureau copies corrected. Correct your copies.

No informant evaluation memo attached to report. Advise whether informants reliable. Expedite--dissemination held in abeyance.

Enc.

Bufile **100-442529**

Urfile **100-43710**

5/4/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14th PRECINCT
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1967,
RACIAL MATTER
(Bufile 157-)
(WFOfile 157-230)

CIRM 100-442529 0-7 WFO
(Bufile 100-422529) 5/10/67
(WFOfile 100-43710)

ReWFOairtel, 5/3/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM concerning a proposed picket of the 14th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department.

The agent who observed the activities on 5/3/67, was SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.

SA GLASS interviewed BERRY on the pretext of being one of the reporters.

WFO following this matter closely and will advise Bureau promptly of developments.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
2 - WFO
(1 - 157-433)

CDG:cas
(5)

56 MAY 7 1967

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
100 MAY 11 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
May 4, 1967

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14TH
PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY, 1967

"The Washington Daily News" newspaper, May 3, 1967, Page 5 contained an article which stated that a coroner's inquest was scheduled for May 3, 1967, in the death of Clarence J. Brooker, 19, colored, 662 Kenilworth Terrace, N.E., who died of a gunshot wound about an hour after getting into a fight with a policeman who tried to arrest him for "depositing trash in the street." The police officer had asked a group of boys to disband. He had received complaints that the youths had been bothering customers in a supermarket in the 3900 Block of Minnesota Avenue, N.E., according to the police account. Brooker hit the officer and four scuffles followed. During one, the police officer's pistol went off twice, one shot hitting Brooker.

On May 3, 1967, Inspector Thomas I. Herlihy, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), advised that there was a rumor that Marion Barry was to lead a picketing of the Fourteenth Precinct, MPD, during "Rush hour" on May 3, 1967, over the Brooker affair.

"The Evening Star" newspaper March 30, 1967, page 1 contained an article concerning an arrest of Barry on March 30, 1967. The article stated that Barry, 31, described himself as a "professional civil rights organizer" who was formerly chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Washington, D. C. "The Evening Star" April 4, 1967, page A-1 stated that following Barry's arrest an organization called the Citizens Committee for Equal Justice was formed demanding the suspension of the policeman involved in the arrest. Reverend Walter Fauntroy was associated with the new committee.

100-442529-
~~100-442529~~

ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14th
PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

At 3:45 p.m. a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed that there were no pickets at the Fourteenth Precinct.

At 4:00 p.m. Captain Bernard Carroll, Fourteenth Precinct MPD, who was at the coroner's inquest at the morgue, 19th and E Streets, S.E., telephonically advised that Barry and about 20 people were at the coroner's inquest at the morgue.

At 5:15 p.m. following the inquest which cleared the police officer in Brooker's death, Barry held a press conference on the lawn of the morgue. He was accompanied by Brooker's father, Clarence Brooker; Landon Dowdey, an attorney; Reverend Walter Fauntroy, a local minister active in civil rights; and Mrs. Willie Hardy, Executive Secretary, Metropolitan Community Aid Council.

At the press conference, it was alleged that the Brooker inquest was another example of the injustices in criminal cases in the District of Columbia. It was alleged that Brooker was shot while running away, not in a scuffle, but that the witness who testified to this at the inquest was cross-examined at the inquest by "the prosecutor" ~~like he was~~ attorney for the policeman. They alleged that this has been the situation in the District of Columbia: the prosecutors and the police are too close and look out for one another. Barry contended that the police knew Brooker and should have arrested him later at home because the incident was minor. They said there would have to be some action to rectify the alleged injustices and that the Citizens Committee for Equal Justice would direct itself toward this end. However, in answer to a question Reverend Fauntroy said no immediate action was planned. They said they would have to have meetings and "conversations" about the situation. They said they planned to take the matter to District of Columbia Commissioner Walter Tobriner.

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14TH
PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

An SA of the FBI interviewed Barry under pretext following the conference. Barry said no immediate action was planned. He said they only planned to meet and try to control the unrest in the far northeast area over the incident. He said, however, that no one could say at this point where the meetings would lead them. He said "anything could happen." He said they still had legal action they could pursue in the matter, pointing out that the police officer could still be indicted by a grand jury in the shooting.

On May 3, 1967, at 6:00 p.m. Captain Carroll advised that he had learned from Barry's organization that the picketing of the 14th Precinct on May 3, had been postponed until the day of Brooker's funeral which has not been set.

On May 3, 1967, an SA of the FBI observed Sammie A. Abbott on the lawn of the morgue during the press conference. Abbott did not participate in the conference, but following it, he conferred briefly with Dowdey and then left the area in a car driven by Reverend Fauntroy.

In 1955 a source who has furnished reliable information in the past identified Sammie A. Abbott as a current member of the Communist Party (CP) as of 1955. In the source's opinion Abbott was one of the most important CP leaders in the Washington, D. C. area.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 5/11/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: 0 CIRM
IS-C
(OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 5/10/67 wherein was reported information that STANLEY LEVISON would be meeting with MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago, on Saturday, 5/13/67.

NY 3810-S* advised late evening of 5/11/67, that LEVISON and ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Assistant to KING and SCLC were in contact concerning aforementioned meeting. YOUNG advised "they" (KING and YOUNG) were at the Sheraton O'Hare Hotel, Chicago, and had made a reservation for LEVISON to join them. LEVISON, according to source, will join them there on Friday, 5/12/67.

According to information from the same source on 5/10/67, meeting in question will be devoted to fund raising by the SCLC. It will be attended by KING, LEVISON, YOUNG, JESSE JACKSON and other advisors of KING. It will be held from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. on Saturday.

LEVISON, source advised on 5/11/67, made reservation with United Airlines to leave NYC at 7:30 p.m., 5/12/67 aboard flight 305, which will arrive O'Hare Airport, 10:09 p.m. LHM follows.

- 3- Bureau (RM)
1- Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1- Chicago (100- (Info) (RM)
1- New York

18 MAY 12 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Date: 5/11/67

~~Secret~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

~~SECRET~~

Class. & Ext.
FCIM 11
Date of Review:

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CN 87, 43
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 3/14/90 6972 EEP 1806 4/11/90
12-579
5180 DCB/CLM
5-11-91
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY [initials]
DATE 12-579

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM incorporating information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office since it is origin in the MARTIN LUTHER KING case; one copy is enclosed for the information of the Chicago Office and two copies for the information of the Los Angeles Office. #u

[redacted] NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. #u
[redacted] was the source used in the characterization of VICTOR LUDWIG. #u

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON; which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

- ENCLOSURE
- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - 1-Chicago (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 - 2-Los Angeles (100-) (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
 - (1 - [redacted]) (VICTOR LUDWIG)
 - 5-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (COMMINFIL SCLC) (43)
 - (1 - [redacted]) (VICTOR LUDWIG)

REC-24

15 MAY 12 1967

JMK:pam
(15)

Declassify on: OADR 1/23/89
of Declassification Indefinite 12/6/77

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(New York, New York)
May 11, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

11/20/91 12/11/91 9803 RDD/8-
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY (12/192)
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) 4/11/90
DATE: 3/14/90 6472 EEP/ous
82-0611 CN 80,513

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on the night of May 9, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), met on that night. ~~SECRET~~ (U) NY ILL

During their meeting, it was mentioned that the fund raising meeting which King had scheduled for Friday, May 12, 1967, had been changed to Saturday, May 13, 1967. It will be held in Chicago, Illinois, and will be attended by King, Levison, Young, Chauncey Eskridge (Chicago attorney) and Jesse Jackson, the Northern Director, Project Breadbasket, Chicago. ~~SECRET~~ (U) ILL

Levison also mentioned a Walter Christmas who desires to attend the meeting, but made no decision as to whether he would go. Levison has already spoken to King about Christmas and has been assured by King that he would like to have him present at the meeting. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

According to the source, Levison will arrive in Chicago on Friday night and will stay at the Sahara Inn that night if it is decided to hold the fund raising meeting there on Saturday. Although Young did not say definitely where the meeting will be held, it will be either in the O'Hara Inn or the Sahara Inn; it will start at 10:00 a.m. and will end by 4:00 p.m. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

The same source referred to above furnished information on May 9, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Victor Ludwig were in conference on that date concerning an appearance King is to make in Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1967. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Classified by 6080 Led/HAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
09 DEC 31 1970

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. Classified by 3042 PWT/GAT

Declassify on: OADR
(1/23/89 82-0611 Gannu King) Levison 88-174

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 3/2/88 JTG/mtk

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~

Levison related that although King's original purpose in going to Los Angeles is to participate in a fund raising affair at a Reverend Peter Church, he is now willing to participate in some type of a peace rally that Ludwig is desirous of sponsoring. *su*

According to Ludwig, one major obstacle standing in their way is that Johnson (President Lyndon Johnson) will be in Los Angeles at the Century Plaza Hotel on May 23, 1967; therefore, if King participated in the rally as planned, a confrontation will occur, which they do not desire. *su*

Although King is very interested in participating in a peace rally in Los Angeles, Levison is convinced that he will not if he knows that a possibility exists that he might confront Johnson. King does not want to have such a posture in pursuing his anti-war position. *su*

It was Levison's suggestion that a very dignified dinner be held instead of a rally. In so doing, it would be possible to have someone other than Dr. Benjamin Spock and King. He feels that Spock is limited only to peace people. The idea in Levison's mind would be to have spokesmen, such as the three United States Senators who recently appeared with King in Los Angeles. Ludwig agreed and revealed that his organization, Californians for Liberal Representation, is planning a dinner for Senator McGovern and therefore, it is possible that King could be present for the affair. Levison was agreeable, but was doubtful about having it on May 23, 1967, but will find out when he meets King on Saturday. *su*

GEORGE S. DAK - MD. D.C.

Ludwig, in making reference to the appearance of Johnson on May 23rd, revealed that a demonstration is planned during his presence. Although no specific organization is in charge of these plans, Ludwig commented that there is a Peace Action Council in Los Angeles which is an overall grouping of peace groups which is discussing it. Ludwig and others, whom he did not identify, are planning to meet with a Reverend Hernandez of the "National Clergy-Laymen and Clergy Committee". Actually what is planned, according to Ludwig, is to have a broad peace movement meeting with Johnson. *su*

ICALLIF

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

CALIF.-DC,

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. BROWN JR.

Their conference ended with Ludwig promising Levison that he will work through George Brown and other Congressmen to get Senator McGovern and other prominent people to agree on a suitable date for a big dinner and rally. Levison promised to get a suitable date from King. *fu*

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On February 23, 1949, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Victor Ludwig was active in the Communist Party, District 8, Chicago, Illinois, in the 1940's prior to November, 1948. *CALIF (U) N.Y.*

According to a pamphlet published by the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California, undated but distributed some time during June, 1964, Victor Samuel Ludwig is the Treasurer of UCRC. This publication states that the "Committee is dedicated to achieve with all urgency and unity the integration of Negro and other minority citizens into the life of the Los Angeles community" and "is composed of representative individuals drawn from the many Los Angeles organizations that have a common commitment to integration--now".

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/11/67

The information in attached
was furnished by teletype to the
White House. Secretary of State

It will also be given to the
Attorney General.

Dave Dellinger and Carl
Oglesby, referred to in attached,
were reported to have been in
attendance at the recent so-called
"International War Crimes Tri-
bunal" in Stockholm, Sweden,
sponsored by Lord Bertrand
Russell.

P
TJS:ts

b7E

-2223 west

TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 11 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Wick ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

FBI NEW YORK ☒

5-20 URGENT 5-11-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 3P

COMM, IS-C, OO: NEW YORK

Internal Security - Communist

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED INSTANT DATE, LEVISON AND ANDY YOUNG, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, WERE IN CONTACT THIS DATE. YOUNG ADVISED HE HAD VERY IMPORTANT MATTER TO DISCUSS WITH LEVISON SINCE HE COULD NOT REACH MARTIN LUTHER KING. ACCORDING TO YOUNG, ONE CORA WEISS CONTACTED HIM TO RELATE SHE HAD RECEIVED WORD (FROM WHOM IS UNKNOWN) THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, WOULD LIKE DESPERATELY TO MEET IN PARIS, FRANCE, MAY FOURTEEN NEXT WITH A GROUP FROM ^{UNITED STATES} PEACE MOVEMENT AND CONSEQUENTLY, THEY HAVE INVITED MARTIN LUTHER KING, DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, DAVE DELLINGER OF "LIBERATION MAGAZINE", CARL OGLESBY, FORMER PRESIDENT OF STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IVANHOE DONALDSON, CHAIRMAN OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, AND DAGMAR WILSON OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE.

END PAGE ONE

MAY 15 1967

55 MAY 15 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

WEISS SAID NORTH VIETNAMESE ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE A REAL APPRAISAL OF WHAT SITUATION IS IN THIS COUNTRY. LEVISON FELT POSSIBLY WEISS SUGGESTED SUCH A MEETING SINCE IN HIS OPINION, NORTH VIETNAMESE WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO KNOW OGLESBY AND DONALDSON. SAID HE DID NOT TRUST WEISS' JUDGMENT. LEVISON SUGGESTED EITHER YOUNG OR JAMES BEVEL REPRESENT KING, SINCE IN HIS OPINION, IT COULD RUIN KING IF WEISS CONTRIVED THE MEETING. FURTHER, LEVISON FELT THOSE INVITED ARE THE POOREST REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT. LEVISON DESCRIBED CORA WEISS AS A "SCATTERBRAIN, ARROGANT AND WITH LEFT SYMPATHIES". IN HIS OPINION, SHE WAS NEVER ORGANIZATIONALLY CONNECTED (WITH THE PARTY)

ACCORDING TO YOUNG, THE NORTH VIETNAMESE WANT THE REPRESENTATIVES MENTIONED IN PARIS BY MONDAY (MAY FIFTEEN NEXT).

SUBSEQUENTLY, LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH UNKNOWN MALE DURING WHICH HE REPEATED AFOREMENTIONED INFORMATION. HE SAID KING DEFINITELY WILL NOT ATTEND AND WAS UNCERTAIN IF YOUNG WOULD GO.

Letterhead memorandum
LHM FOLLOWS.

END PAGE TWO

↓
OVER

PAGE THREE

[REDACTED] RELIABLE IN THE PAST, ADVISED CORA ^{b7D}
WEISS WAS A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CCC) OF
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE DURING THE PERIOD JUNE-DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY
SIX.

IN MARCH, NINETEEN FIFTY SIX, [REDACTED] RELIABLE
IN PAST, ADVISED THAT ON MARCH TWENTY SIX NINETEEN FIFTY SIX, CORA RUBIN
WHILE ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISCONSIN, WAS
PRESENT AT A PUBLIC MEETING SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
CHAPTER OF LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE (LYL).

LYL HAS BEEN DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER ONE ZERO FOUR
FIVE ZERO.

END ACK PLS

RM FBI WASH

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5/16/67

airtel

1 - Mr. D. Wells

To: SACs Atlanta (100-3670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIMJ
IS - C

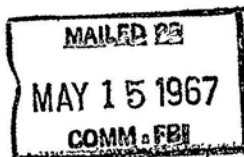
ReNYtels 5/11, 12/67 concerning invitation of North Vietnamese representative to Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership, and others in the peace movement.

This information is of particular interest to the Bureau. Both offices are instructed to remain alert for any additional information concerning this matter. Any subsequent information to the effect that King or any Southern Christian Leadership Conference representative, will or will not participate, in this endeavor should be expeditiously furnished the Bureau.

NOTE:

Referenced teletypes indicate King was invited by North Vietnamese to attend conference in Europe where the North Vietnamese would get true appraisal of peace movement in this country. This outgoing airtel instructs New York and Atlanta to follow this matter closely and keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments.

DMW:des *ds*
(6)



REC-71

100-442529-2224

10 MAY 16 1967

EX-109

6 MAY 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358916)

DATE: 5-3-67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35870)

SUBJECT: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
SM - C
(OO:NY)

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an informant's statement dated May 1, 1967, containing information orally furnished on May 1, 1967, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on May 2, 1967, and the original report is maintained in CGfile A [REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100- (CP, USA May Day 1967 Delegation to Soviet Union)
(1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

7-New York (RM)

(1 - 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-19330 (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
(1 - 100- (HELEN WINTER)
(1 - 100-89691 (CP, USA - Domestic Administration Issues)
(1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA - International Relations)
(1 - 100- (CP, USA May Day 1967 Delegation to Soviet Union)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)

2-Chicago

(1 - A) [REDACTED]

RWH:MDW
(13)



56 MAY 22 1967

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1
NOT RECORDED
29 MAY 15 1967

b3
b7D
b7E

May 1, 1967

On April 28, 1967, JAMES JACKSON, Chairman of the International Affairs Department, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), stated that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had not joined the CP, USA May Day 1967 Delegation to the Soviet Union as had been planned. According to JACKSON, O'DELL cancelled out of this delegation because of another more important commitment; that is, to participate in the peace mobilization scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., late May, 1967. According to JACKSON, O'DELL is working with Reverend BEVEL in Washington on this mobilization.

When discussing O'DELL at the time, JACKSON made the remark that O'DELL was a member of the CP, USA National Committee. Earlier, in a discussion with HELEN WINTER of the National Office, CP, USA, she implied that O'DELL was a member of the National Committee without stating when or how O'DELL may have been elected or placed on the National Committee. However, it is entirely possible that O'DELL may have been elected to the National Committee under an assumed name as several individuals were so elected at the last National Convention or that he may have been coopted to the National Committee.

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

100 - 441-529

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: April 10, 1967

FROM : C. D. Brennan

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. R. E. Wick

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Liaison

1 - Mr. Shackelford

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

PURPOSE:

To obtain authorization for high level dissemination of a document captioned as above which shows the degree of communist influence on Martin Luther King.

Enclosed is a document captioned as above, which depicts 'communist influence in the civil rights field, emphasizing the key role of Martin Luther King, Jr. This document is a current revision of the previous analysis captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement - A Current Analysis," prepared and disseminated in November, 1964. In updating it, we have emphasized these areas: (1) continued reliance of King upon former Communist Party, USA, members, particularly Stanley David Levison; (2) facts relating to King's moral degeneracy; and (3) communist goal of uniting the peace and civil rights movements and King's adherence to this communist long-range objective. (S) W

King's strong criticism and condemnation of the Administration's policy on Vietnam in a speech he made at New York on 4/4/67 shows how much he has been influenced by communist advisors. His speech was a direct parallel of the communist position on Vietnam.

It is felt that the President would be interested in a summary on King which shows the degree of communist influence on him. The attached paper constitutes a complete picture and strong indictment of King in that regard.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that

(1) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the White House and the Attorney General be forwarded to Assistant to the Director DeLoach for transmittal to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House, and the Attorney General.

Enclosure
100-442529

RLS:DMW/jav/cst

CONTINUED - OVER NO MAY 16 1967

~~SECRET~~

5 6 MAY 22 1967

CLASSIFIED BY 6030/100/100
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
11/2/82

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS
100-442529

~~SECRET~~

(2) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Secret Service be forwarded to the Liaison Section for transmittal.

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~~SECRET~~

NOTE: See memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan dated 4/10/67 re COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS, RLS:DMW/jav/cst. Information regarding documentation appears on a separate page at the end of this paper. Classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ as highly sensitive sources & techniques used.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS--
A CURRENT ANALYSIS

April 10, 1967

DECLASSIFIED BY *Sp4 Bja/259*
ON *12/9/97*
#357384

W.C.S.
RLS:DMW/jav:dsm

100-442529
ENCLOSURE

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Introduction

The racial unrest in the United States is currently the target for a determined concentration of communist effort. Communists are using every means possible to divert the course and force of the unrest into support of communist objectives. Long-range communist strategy looks to the establishment of a Negro-labor coalition which the communists hope to be able to manipulate as a powerful political-action weapon. Using this weapon, they aim to provoke class struggle and promote legislation which can serve as a step toward a communist system of government.

At first glance, the communist goal may seem unrealistic. But it develops realistic potential when all aspects of current communist tactics being used in connection with the current racial situation are viewed in their totality. More, it constitutes a national security problem in light of the fact that the individual playing a most dominant role as a leading spokesman for the estimated 22 million Negroes in this country has knowingly, willingly, and regularly cooperated with and taken guidance from communists. This individual--Martin Luther King--has used the communists and, in turn, has been used by them in an alliance that could have serious consequences both for the Negro movement and this Nation.

Hand in Hand

The composite of information available about Martin Luther King depicts an unprincipled, opportunistic individual, as well as a man considered and described within the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), as a Marxist.

In King's rise to national prominence since his leadership of the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1956, he has been closely allied with communists. He has shown not only a willingness but even an eagerness to accept communist aid, to support communist causes, to associate and confer with prominent communist leaders, and to work closely with and rely upon the advice and guidance of dedicated communists with concealed affiliations, despite the fact that they have been identified reliably to him as such.

Since 1956, communists close to King have blended their actions skillfully into his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and have done so clearly with his approval.

100-44527-220
ENCLOSURE

A Dedicated Communist

One of the individuals, for example, who has greatly facilitated King's rise to prominence is Stanley David Levison. Ostensibly only a New York City attorney and successful businessman who has been helping King, he also is a shrewd, dedicated communist and is known as such by King.

Levison has dedicated a part of his life to advancing the cause of communism in this Nation. For years, he led a double life for the CPUSA, necessitated by a highly clandestine role with which he was entrusted to raise and handle secret funds used by the Party to finance part of its activities.

Operating in this clandestine role through a maze of business enterprises as head of a group of concealed Party members--a group which included his twin brother, who goes by the name of Roy Bennett--Stanley Levison turned over thousands of dollars to the CPUSA. Just in the two-year period covering 1956 and 1957, for example, the group raised \$66,000 for the Party.

In 1964, Levison broke with the Communist Party, criticizing the Communist Party as not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Communist Party members described Levison as being to the "left" of the Communist Party position in the civil rights issue. His differences with the Communist Party are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism.

Alliance with King

Levison gravitated to Martin Luther King's organization in 1956 and applied equal dedication in support of King's activities. He quickly developed a close personal relationship with King. By 1958, he was referred to as King's "Assistant Chief" and was described as a real-estate man who spent half his time helping King. In 1961, he was Assistant Treasurer of the SCLC.

In his support of King's activities since 1956, Levison has expended prodigious efforts in King's behalf. He has actively involved himself in fund-raising drives for King, served as his legal counsel in certain matters, suggested speech material for him, discussed with King demonstrations in which King was involved, guided him in regard to acceptance or rejection of various public appearances and speaking commitments, and helped him with matters related to articles and books King has prepared.

"The Time Is Now"

Levison's importance to King as an advisor was demonstrated in the evolvement of plans that led to the March on Washington in August, 1963. Originally Negro leaders, principally A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and head of the Negro American Labor Council, had proposed a march on the Nation's Capital sometime in the Fall of 1963. Subsequently, after consulting with Levison, who agreed that "the time is now," Martin Luther King seized the initiative and secured the cooperation of the other Negro leaders in backing King's proposal for an earlier march--a move that put King squarely in the forefront of the events as they developed.

Financial Support

Part of King's great dependence on Stanley Levison is attributable to the money Levison has furnished him. James R. Wood, who worked for the SCLC as Public Relations Director from 1960 until he resigned in 1962, has advised that during that period Levison acted primarily as King's business manager and donated large sums of money to him when funds were low. He said Levison was very close to King, had his confidence completely, and was one of the few people who could get King alone, give him advice, and always have it accepted.

King - Levison Contacts Guarded

Although King has attempted to maintain covert his association with Levison and keep to a bare minimum personal meetings between the two, such meetings have been observed. On November 20, 1963, King met personally with Levison at the International Hotel, Kennedy International Airport, New York City. The site was a room registered in the name of one of King's assistants. King and Levison again personally met in New York City on January 8 and February 7, 1964. During the period March 9-10, 1964, Levison spent considerable time in the Atlanta, Georgia, offices of the SCLC. King was occupied in these offices during the same period. The evening of March 9, 1964, witnessed Levison dining at the King residence. One of the purposes of these March, 1964, visits with King was a discussion as to whether Bayard Rustin was to be hired by the SCLC.

Since April, 1964, Levison's contacts with King have been handled through an intermediary, Clarence Jones, who is also a frequent advisor to King. Jones is General Counsel for the

Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the SCLC. During the mid-1950's, Jones held a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Levison met with Jones on several occasions in the Spring and Summer of 1964. Jones in discussing Levison with King, usually refers to Levison as "our friend." [On September 29, 1964, Jones again met with Levison at the latter's office. The subject was business relating to the SCLC.] On October 30, 1964, (U) plans were underway for a personal meeting of King and Jones with Levison which was to take place in Atlanta, Georgia. In preparation for this meeting, Jones told King to think about what role Levison could play in the future, adding that Levison had been helpful in the past. On November 24, 1964, King contacted Jones and asked that Jones and Levison, among others, submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell

Another important communist whose advice King has relied on is Hunter Pitts O'Dell. Long active in the communist movement, O'Dell worked for a number of years as a district organizer for the CPUSA in Louisiana. In December, 1959, at the Party's last National Convention, he was elected a member of the Party's National Committee under a pseudonym. In 1960, at which time he was working as the assistant to James Jackson, who was then the Party's National Secretary for the South, O'Dell also began to work actively in support of Martin Luther King's movement.

There are two important points that should be noted in connection with O'Dell's gravitation to King's movement. Early in 1960, it was learned that efforts were being made by the Party to get O'Dell into a special type of activity. About the same time, a Party official stated that the Party was in a position to place people in Martin Luther King's organization, the SCLC. Subsequently, in 1961, O'Dell was made administrator of the SCLC's New York office. In addition, two other Party members, Hazel Gray and Loretta Pauker, worked there under O'Dell at one time or another.

Activities Blended

The operations of the SCLC's New York office illustrate how communists blended their activities into support of King. A major function of the office is the solicitation of funds for King through letters mailed out over his signature. It appears, for example, that the mailing list for one such solicitation was

that used by the publishers of the "National Guardian," a weekly publication which has been cited as "a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

Another incident shows how the communists blended King's activities into support of their own objectives. Early in May, 1962, the Party's leader, Gus Hall, directed another Party functionary to select a full-time Party member for a special assignment in the South. The member selected was Hosea Herman Hudson, of New York, and, later that month, he attended a Party meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (S)(U)

Twofold Purpose

At the meeting, Hudson announced that he had come to organize full-time Party members to do both Party work and mass organization work. The purpose was twofold-- to develop recruits for the Party and get all eligible Negroes registered to vote.

Hudson told an individual unaware of the underlying communist purpose in the voter registration drive that the money for the mass organization work would come from Martin Luther King's group. However, confidentially, he told two Party members that the Party had appropriated the money for the work. How the Party intended to funnel the money through King's group was revealed when Hudson arranged for the Party's Baton Rouge area leader, Sargeant Caulfield, to meet O'Dell in Atlanta several days later, at which time O'Dell told Caulfield he would pay him \$1000 a month to organize the work. Although Caulfield was unable to work full time in this capacity, O'Dell is known to have worked actively for several months in the voter registration drive for the SCLC in the South.

This fitted nicely into the communists' scheme of things. Only a month before, Caulfield had instructed Party members in his area to conceal their Party affiliations and join noncommunist mass organizations interested in the integration movement. They were told to urge complete voter registration for all members of the groups and, then, to maintain close contacts with the leaders of these groups to influence them to follow the Party line.

O'Dell's Exposure

An opportunity for the communists to put O'Dell directly on the scene permanently in regard to the voter registration drive arose in June, 1962, when King mentioned to Levison that he was thinking of adding an administrative

assistant to his staff. Levison recommended O'Dell, who was still serving as head of the SCLC's New York office, and King said he liked the idea. It is clear that, at the time, King was well aware of O'Dell's communist affiliations.

Subsequent to Levison's proposal, O'Dell went to Atlanta to work for the SCLC and used the name J. H. O'Dell. But in October, 1962, several newspaper articles exposed his connection with the SCLC and his communist affiliations.

King's Reaction

King reacted by trying to minimize O'Dell's role with the SCLC. He said most of O'Dell's work had been in the North and simply involved mailing procedures. He also tried to imply ignorance of any communist affiliations on the part of O'Dell and stated that O'Dell had temporarily resigned pending an SCLC inquiry into the matter.

O'Dell's "temporary resignation" consisted of his return to New York, where he continued to operate out of the SCLC's office. He remained there until July, 1963, when King advised him his "temporary resignation" was being made permanent, not, as King put it, because the SCLC inquiry had disclosed any present connections between O'Dell and the CPUSA but because of the emotional public response.

Reluctant Action

Yet it is known that, prior to his action in making O'Dell's resignation permanent, King not only had indicated he knew of O'Dell's communist affiliations but actually had received information on two separate occasions from unimpeachable sources that O'Dell was definitely a communist. In fact, it can be said that King took action on O'Dell reluctantly and only after being urged to do so most urgently and emphatically by high level and again, unimpeachable authority. In addition, even after O'Dell's "permanent resignation" was accepted, he is known to have transacted business for the SCLC later the same month and there is evidence that King continues to rely on O'Dell for assistance. In February, 1964, King accepted as a "wonderful suggestion" a proposal by O'Dell that O'Dell prepare a letter to be distributed over King's signature relating to King's appointment as chairman of an ad hoc committee to defend a group of integration leaders who were under indictment by the Justice Department for having perjured themselves before a Federal

Grand Jury. O'Dell furnished King with a draft of the proposed letter which was then prepared in the Spring of 1964 for mass distribution on SCLC stationery and bore the purported signature of King.

O'Dell has continued his efforts to make his presence felt in the civil rights movement in behalf of the CPUSA. The Winter 1967 issue of "Freedomways," self-described as a review of the Negro freedom movement, lists J. H. O'Dell as Associate Managing Editor. Actually, "Freedomways" is a CPUSA initiated and supported publication espousing the communist viewpoint of Negro problems.

100-358916-322

Regarded as a Marxist

King's reluctance to discontinue his association with O'Dell may be attributable to either of two factors or to a combination of both. The first involves King's reported dedication to Marxism-Leninism. In February, 1962, Stanley Levison passed the word to Gus Hall that "King is a whole-hearted Marxist who has studied it (Marxism), believes in it and agrees with it, but because of his being a minister of religion, does not dare to espouse it publicly." [Further, in March, 1962, Levison told a CPUSA functionary that King was concerned about a "communist label" being "pinned on us" but that, at the same time, he wanted to do everything possible to evidence friendship toward the Soviet Union.] (u)

Moreover, King has been described within the CPUSA as a true, genuine Marxist-Leninist "from the top of his head to the tips of his toes." The feeling within the CPUSA is that King is definitely following a Marxist-Leninist line.

The Second Factor

The second factor which, alone or in combination with the first, may have had a bearing on King's reluctance to dismiss O'Dell concerned King's reliance and dependence on both O'Dell and Stanley Levison for guidance. In January, 1963, for example, when King desired to hold a meeting to make a "critical review" of "where they are," he asked specifically that Levison be present and is known to have met with Levison, O'Dell, and eight other officials of the SCLC at Savannah, Georgia, later that month. During King's entire relationship with Levison and O'Dell, he clearly became more dependent on them for advice and guidance.

Bayard Rustin

Another of King's key advisors is Bayard Rustin

who at one time was Assistant Secretary of the SCLC. King said he had to let Rustin go because they started having problems arising from his homosexual activities. It is to be noted Rustin has long been so inclined, having been arrested in New York City in 1946 for offering to commit a lewd or indecent act and again in Pasadena, California, in 1953 for offering to engage in an act of sex perversion of a homosexual nature, which he admitted and for which he was sentenced to serve 60 days.

Communist Affiliations Ignored

King seemed to be more concerned about Rustin's homosexual proclivities than his prior communist affiliations. Rustin had publicly admitted affiliation with the communist movement in the late 1930's. He had also publicly supported various communist causes and was one of a select group of observers permitted to attend the CPUSA's 16th National Convention in 1957. For a number of years Rustin maintained contact with the Party's National Secretary, Benjamin J. Davis, who died on August 22, 1964. During 1963 Rustin frequently conferred with Davis and took the position that he did not care who knew it.

Rustin's Influence on King

Rustin was extremely active on King's behalf in connection with King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which was awarded him on December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. He arranged a number of affairs to honor King after his receipt of the award and made a trip to England for that purpose. Rustin was assisted in that endeavor by Saul Mills, who was a member of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. While Rustin holds no official office in SCLC, as late as October 13, 1966, he attended a leadership conference of SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia, to determine what King's position should be on the "Black Power" issue. Rustin remains a part of the inner circle of communist advisors to King.

Advisory Committee Established for King

On June 22, 1964, an advisory or research committee, formed with the approval of King, scheduled its first meeting. This committee was formed for the purpose of writing King's speeches and guiding his actions. Among members of the group were Lawrence Reddick, Bayard Rustin, Clarence Jones and Harry Wachtel. The scene of the meeting was Wachtel's office on the fifth floor at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City. King and Rustin were among those observed arriving at this initial meeting. Reddick was a former member of the CPUSA who as recently as January 18, 1964, visited with Benjamin J. Davis,

then the Party's National Secretary. Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights.

On March 5, 1944, Wachtel's name was on a list of names, significance not known, maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party, New York. On the same date records at these headquarters contained the name of Wachtel's wife, Leonora, on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party, New York.

King's Attraction for Communist Advisors

Two previous aides of King are Cordy T. Vivian, who served as Director of Affiliates of the SCLC, and Randolph Blackwell, who acted as SCLC Program Coordinator. Both these individuals are former members of the CPUSA.

King's "Ghost Writers"

During the latter part of 1963 and early 1964, King frequently conferred with Levison and Jones concerning a book which was being written by King. Both Levison and Jones were consulted on a number of occasions regarding the content of this book and actively participated in negotiations with the publishers regarding the book. This book, which was entitled "Why We Can't Wait" was published in June, 1964. In the Summer of 1964, King began negotiations with "The Saturday Evening Post" concerning the publication of an article which would carry King as the author. Rustin told a group of associates that the article was, in fact, written by Jones, and King did not even read the article before giving the "Post" permission to go ahead with its publication. This article, entitled "Negroes Are Not Moving Too Fast" appeared in the November 7, 1964, issue of the "Post." In November, 1964, Wachtel wrote an article for King entitled "Looking Ahead" which was to be turned over to the "New York Herald Tribune" by Wachtel after receiving King's approval.

King is currently preparing for publication and release in the Spring of 1967 a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" This book will set out King's proposed course of action for the civil rights movement. Interestingly, Stanley David Levison has written the key chapter which will bear the same caption as the book title. 100-106670-2834

King: His Personal Conduct

Supplementing the picture of King as an unprincipled man is his role as a clergyman. He seeks refuge in this role when pressed concerning his relationship with communists. On one occasion, for example, he was asked by reporters if he took orders from the communists and also whether he took them from Stanley Levison. He replied that he took orders only from God. But his personal conduct belies it. To all outward appearances, King, copastor with his father of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, is a respectable man who resides with his wife and children in Atlanta. The facts concerning his private life, however, stamp him as a moral degenerate. He is known to have engaged in a series of extramarital relations not only in Atlanta, but as he travels about the country.

On January 6-7, 1964, a Washington, D. C., hotel was the scene of such activities on the part of King and some of his SCLC associates as to reveal the true nature of this man. At least 12 individuals, near equally divided between males and females and, including King, officers of the SCLC and others bearing the title of "Reverend," participated in a two-day sex orgy, the details of which are shocking to even the most sophisticated. Excessive consumption of alcohol and the use of the vilest language imaginable served only as a backdrop to acts of degeneracy and depravity, many of which were in a communal atmosphere with the onlookers as "entertained" as the participants. Many of those present engaged in sexual acts, natural as well as unnatural. King more than once boasted of his drunken condition. When one of the females shied away from engaging in an unnatural act, King and other of the males discussed how she was to be taught and initiated in this respect.

100-3-116-761;762

During the period February 20-25, 1964, Los Angeles, California, was the scene of another of King's immoral "adventures," his partner in this escapade being a married woman with whom he has had several illicit diversions. The dates of April 22, 24, and 25, 1964, found King again spending nights in a motel room with some of his west coast paramours, one of whom, his apparent favorite, was the married woman who was his partner in February, 1964. 100-3-116-1049; 1050; 1051; 1052;

1053; 1078; 1143

A Las Vegas, Nevada, hotel room was the scene of another of King's sex orgies during the early morning hours of April 27, 1964. A prostitute has advised that she was engaged for King by a female intermediary and received \$100

for her services. King and an associate indulged in repeated acts of sexual intercourse with the prostitute in the presence of the female who had engaged the prostitute. All four individuals participated in unnatural acts. The prostitute summed up her reactions with the remark "That was the worst orgy I've ever gone through." 100-3-116-1512

The period July 8-9, 1964, witnessed a continuation of King's extramarital activities in Los Angeles. During the early evening hours of July 8, 1964, he had sexual relations with his Los Angeles "favorite" and later spent the night with another female with whom he had relations. 100-3-116-1939; 1866;

¹⁸⁶⁵
The Astor Hotel, New York City, October 14-15, 1965, was the scene of another of King's extramarital activities. His willing accomplice on this occasion accused King of continuing the illicit affair over a period of three years, unknown to her husband; she bore a child in natural childbirth to keep from crying out King's name; and accused King of fathering the child. The meeting culminated in another all night session of sexual relations, normal and abnormal, including oral sodomy. 100-106670-1975; 1976; 1980; 2031; 1990X

During October 28-30, 1965, the New York Hilton Hotel was utilized by King to combine business and pleasure. King engaged in policy discussions with Levison and Jones concerning the civil rights movement and the Government's position in Vietnam to the accompaniment of giggles from King's paramour and female sexual companion. 100-106670-2092

The evening of January 21, 1966, gave a clear insight into the unconscionable behavior of King. While staying at the Americana Hotel, New York City, King and a group of men and women discussed sex while having dinner served. A female stated "Doctor King is our brother, and we must serve and satisfy all his needs and desires." King commented "The flesh is weak and both me and the Lord know it." He then continued in an extremely vulgar vein discussing his physical limitations as to the sex act. During the evening of January 23, 1966, he engaged in sexual relations with a female companion while at the Americana Hotel. 100-106670-2224X

As can be seen from the above, it is an established fact beyond any question that King not only regularly indulges in adulterous acts, but he also, from one end of the country to the other, engages in group sexual orgies with definite abnormal manifestations.

Role as a Peacemaker

On August 12, 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr., announced publicly that he would appeal personally to President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam to join a conference to end the Vietnam War. He said he would also send letters to leaders of South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the United States in this regard. Wash. Post A7

8/13/65 - 100-106670-A

This move on the part of King was engineered by Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel. In early August they met and discussed how to inject King into the Vietnam issue. It was decided to have King write these world leaders utilizing King's prestige as a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. This action, they felt, would cast an image of King as a great moral leader and extend his influence beyond the civil rights movement. 100-106670-1693

Subsequently, a leading newspaper sent King 12 questions to answer which would clarify his position on Vietnam. Upon receipt of these questions, King referred them to Stanley Levison to answer.

100-438794-530

Because of the unfavorable public reaction to King's announcement, a conference with his top advisers was held in early September, 1965, at which time it was decided that King would avoid the Vietnam issue. Bayard Rustin, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, and Clarence Jones were in attendance at this conference.

100-442529-1448

Admiration Lost

In early 1966, King was lamenting to Harry Wachtel about a nationally-known figure, who at one time was a heavy contributor to and admirer of King; but, was displeased because of King's stand on Vietnam. Wachtel reminded King, "When we went into this Vietnam thing, we decided that he who controls the purse strings doesn't control our philosophy." 100-106670-2225

Continued Pressure by Press

After the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam in February, 1966, King conferred with Stanley Levison and Bayard Rustin concerning a statement for the press. King informed them that the press had been bothering him for a statement, but he dared not take any action until he discussed the matter with them. It was agreed that King would say he was deeply impressed by the large number of Senators who called for a cessation of the bombings. Levison reiterated that King should point out how much opposition there is to the bombings.

100-106670-2269

Anti-Vietnam War Resolution

Miami was the scene of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference executive board meeting in the Spring, 1966. During this two-day conference, the sessions ran into the early morning hours attempting to draft a resolution on the Vietnam War. While there appeared to be general agreement, Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel continued to argue for a stronger resolution than presented. They wanted a resolution that would condemn participation by United States troops in Vietnam. The conference finally adopted a resolution calling on the Government to desist aiding the military junta in Vietnam and to seriously consider a prompt withdrawal.

100-438794-1333

"Face the Nation"

In May, 1966, King was extended an invitation to appear on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Face the Nation." Prior to this appearance, King sought the advice of Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones. King wanted their thinking on the more important questions he might be asked. Levison noted the possibility that King might be questioned on the Vietnam War. Jones advised King to use the Southern Christian Leadership Conference resolution on Vietnam as his text. Levison suggested that King should also point out how unfair it was that Negroes were shouldering a heavier burden in the War and that more Negroes were in combat than other Americans.

100-442529-1832

When King appeared on the program, he suggested the United States stop bombing North Vietnam, negotiate with the Viet Cong, and recognize Red China.

100-442529-1832

Senate Hearings

Prior to his appearance before a Senate Sub-Committee hearing on urban affairs in December, 1966, King contacted Levison for counsel concerning his testimony. During this discussion, it was agreed that King must reiterate during his testimony that the war in Vietnam is standing in the way of the implementation of any of his civil rights projects and an open invitation to confusion, chaos, disruptions, and riots.

100-438794-1692

During his subsequent testimony before this committee he spoke critically of the war in Vietnam along these lines.

100-438794-1692

"The Nation" Symposium

In late February, 1967, King spoke before a symposium sponsored by "The Nation" magazine concerning the problems of redirecting "American Power." After this speech in which King was highly critical of the United States' involvement in Vietnam, Levison congratulated him. Levison was pleased with the publicity King's speech received commenting that King's appearance on a panel with four United States Senators was the appropriate occasion for him to express his antiwar sentiments.

100-106670-2843

Riverside Church Speech

In early April, 1967, King accepted an invitation to speak before the group, "Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam." This is an interdenominational committee formed to mobilize religious opinion against the War. 100-106670-2863

Prior to this speech, King and Andrew Young, Executive Director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, spent approximately eight hours in conference with King's top advisors in New York, New York. Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel were present at this conference. 100-106670-2874

Later that same day, King spoke at the Riverside Church, New York, New York, before this group, at which time he was highly critical of the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War. He proposed a five-step process to extricate the United States from this conflict. Comments in the news media coverage of King's remarks pointed out that the five points are similar in concept to the conditions imposed by North Vietnam as a prerequisite to negotiations. It is interesting to note that King's proposals parallel the propaganda line which the Communist Party, USA, has been projecting regarding the war in Vietnam. 100-106670-2879

Spring Mobilization

At a conference in the Fall of 1966 of the Peace Mobilization Committee, it was tentatively decided to hold a massive peace demonstration on April 15, 1967, in New York City and San Francisco, California. Of the one hundred and seventeen individuals in attendance, seventy-five were members of the Socialist Workers Party or its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance. The Communist Party was represented by Arnold Johnson and James West, both of whom are members of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee. 62-111181-194

This group subsequently changed its name to Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Reverend James Bevel, on leave from Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was appointed Executive Director of this Committee.

100-438794-1766

King has agreed to be the keynote speaker at New York City on April 15, 1967. His wife is scheduled to be one of the speakers at San Francisco on the same date. These demonstrations are to culminate in these two cities and the organizers claim they will have over 100,000 in attendance at each location.

100-106670-2863

Communist Party, USA, Objectives

For years, the Communist Party, USA, leadership has attempted to create opposition to the war in Vietnam and thereby influence the United States Government either to withdraw its troops from Vietnam or to participate in premature negotiations to end the war. The communists hope, of course, that either action would result in a communist victory in Vietnam.

The most important tactic they have utilized to create opposition to the War, is the instigation or support of various types of demonstrations in behalf of peace.

A major objective, therefore, is to merge the civil rights struggle with the peace issue under communist domination forming a massive movement which would be able to dominate governmental policies.

Conclusions

It is evident from the facts presented that Martin Luther King constitutes a security problem to this Nation. It is equally evident that the Negro people, some 22 million strong, are not aware either of King's security liability or of his personal debauchery. If they were aware, it is not likely that they would be giving to him the support that he now has. At this time, the overwhelming majority of the Negro people have successfully resisted communism and this is to their distinct credit. Under King's leadership, will this condition be changed? King has been guided more and more toward a procommunist position and has now firmly adopted a position which undermines United States policy. Although he alleges this is a moral position arrived at because of his religious motivations, his background and conduct do not lend credence to any claim that he is guided by moral convictions.

Where documentation does not appear for some portions of this paper it is available on the yellow file copy of the original paper prepared 10/16/63, Bufile 100-3-116-416 and the revised paper dated 11/27/64, Bufile 100-442529-504.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 BY: [redacted]

Transmit the following in
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES in plaintext or code)
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
Via AIRTEL SLIP (S) BY [redacted] (Priority)
DATE 12-5-79

~~Secret~~ (U)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr b6
- Mr. Wick b7C
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: (CIRI)
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 342 PWT/GAT
Declassify on: OADR 12389
(82-0611 Garrow/King/Levison 83-179)

CLASS. 12-4-79 BY 5180 PAB/ESM
REASON: 1.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-12-89

Re NYtel 5/11/67, reporting desire of North Vietnamese
representative in Stockholm, Sweden to meet with representatives
of the peace movement. *fu*

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM incorporating
information contained in referenced teletype. NY 3810-S*
was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed
for the Atlanta Office. *fu*

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the
characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. *fu*

[redacted] and [redacted] (Former) were the sources
used in characterizing CORA WEISS. *fu*

CLASSIFIED BY SP1 CLK/ABM
CLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
DECLASSIFY ON: 02-0603/
DECLASS # 115-157515

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 3/13/98

- 5-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1 - [redacted]) (VIDE1)
- 8-Atlanta (100-5570) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 6-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
 - (1 - [redacted]) (CORA WEISS)
 - (1 - 100-154786) (VIDE1) (42)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC)

8 MAY 16 1967

Classified by 6080 led/AP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER:
CD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/15/67
HOW FORW: R/S
SBX: [redacted] Per [redacted]

Approved: [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 23 1967

~~SECRET~~

ICC AT 4 LHM 924 940

~~Secret~~ (U)

UP 50 COPY 157E
UP 50 COPY 157C

NY 100-153735

~~Secret~~ (U)

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] (X) u.

~~Secret~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 12, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

4/10/03
CLASSIFIED BY SP1 CLK/Bsm
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
CA# 02-0603

SECRET

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6472 EEP/END 4/1/90

SECRET

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 11, 1967, that information had come to his attention which disclosed a contact on that date between Stanley Levison and Andrew Young, the Executive Assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The following was what the source was able to ascertain about their contact: *fu*

Young disclosed to Levison that he had a very important matter to discuss with him since he could not get in touch with Martin Luther King. In elaborating, Young revealed that Cora Weiss had contacted him to advise that she had received word (from whom was unknown) that the North Vietnamese representative in Stockholm, Sweden, would like desperately to meet in Paris, France, on Monday (May 15, 1967) with a group from the United States peace movement and consequently, had invited Martin Luther King; Dr. Benjamin Spock; Dave Dellinger of "Liberation Magazine"; Carl Oglesby, former President of the Students for a Democratic Society; Ivanhoe Donaldson, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and Dagmar Wilson of Women Strike for Peace. *fu*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY *RBC*
DATE 12-5-79

The North Vietnamese, according to Weiss, are anxious to get a real appraisal of what the situation is in the United States. Levison was of the opinion that possibly Weiss had suggested such a meeting since the North Vietnamese would have no reason to know Oglesby and Donaldson. He felt the North Vietnamese do not have that much knowledge about the makeup of the peace forces in this country. Furthermore, Levison does not have any faith in Weiss' judgment. *fu*

Classified by *Class 6080 / Ted/TAP*
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET (U)
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SECRET

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R209 DEC 31 1970

Classified by *3042 PULL/AT*
Declassify on: OADR 1/23/89
82-0111 Garraw/King/Levison 83-1719

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-1142529-2726

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
DATE 3/13/78 JSP/mcs

12-4-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 5182 PULL/AT
REASON FOR II, 1-2.4.2
DATE 5/12/87

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison did not think King should get involved in such a meeting as this since, in his opinion, it could be a big trap for him if it turned out that Weiss actually contrived the meeting. He suggested that either Young or James Bevel, a former Director of the SCLC's Chicago operation and now National Director of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, attend as his representative. \$u

Levison was very disappointed on the selection of the people to attend the meeting. It was his belief that they are the poorest representatives of the peace movement. In expressing his doubts about the group, Levison described it as the least sober-thinking bunch that could have been selected. \$u

In characterizing Weiss, Levison called her a "scatterbrain, arrogant and with left sympathies". In his opinion, she was never organizationally connected (with the Party). \$u

Subsequently, according to the same source, Levison and a man whom source did not know, conferred during which time Levison repeated the aforementioned information. Levison told him that King definitely would not attend the meeting in Paris, but was uncertain if Andrew Young would go. \$u

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1966, that Cora Rubin Weiss was a member of the Central Coordinating Committee (CCC) of Women Strike for Peace during the period June - December, 1966. *fu*

In March, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 26, 1956, Cora Rubin, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL). *fu*

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 14, 1965, a confidential source abroad advised that Nguyen Van Sao and Cu Dinh Ba, London representatives of "Cuu Quoc", a Communist weekly paper published in Hanoi, had furnished North Vietnamese propaganda to Mrs. Cora Weiss [redacted]

[redacted], New York. *(S)* (U)

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/12/67

-2227

On 5/11/67, New York advised that Stanley Levison, confidential advisor to Martin Luther King and former clandestine member of the Communist Party, in a discussion with Andy Young, Executive Assistant of Martin Luther King, discussed a possible meeting of representatives of the U.S. peace movement with a representative of the North Vietnamese in Paris, France, May 14, 1967. Young said that King had been invited to take part in this meeting, but both Levison and Young agreed that he should not. This information was furnished by teletype to the White House, State [REDACTED]

b7E

Attached, which reports further developments in the meeting in Paris, indicates that King will not take part and also indicates that other persons might be invited to take part in such meeting.

The attached was also disseminated by teletype to the White House, State [REDACTED]

b7E

Since there is an indication that Levison will meet King in Chicago on 5/12/67, Chicago was instructed to contact sources in an effort to develop further information concerning the meeting.

TJS:ts

WLS

TELETYPE
MAY 12 1967

Viper
Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK 5

415 PM KRGENT 5-12-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

S.C.D. [Signature]

[Signature]

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM, IS - C, OO - NEW YORK

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

BUFILE 100-442529 ATLANTA 100-6670 NEW YORK 100-153735

REFERENCE

TELETYPE

RE NEW YORK TEL FIVE ELEVEN, SIXTYSEVEN CONCERNING INVITATION OF NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE IN STOCKHOLM, TO MARTIN LUTHER KING AND OTHERS IN PEACE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, FURNISHED INFORMATION ON FIVE TWELVE, SIXTYSEVEN, WHICH DISCLOSED CONTACT BETWEEN LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND ANDREW YOUNG CONCERNING NORTH VIETNAMESE INVITATION. KING WANTED LEVISON-S EVALUATION OF INVITATION ALTHOUGH HE ADVISED NEITHER HE NOR YOUNG WOULD ATTEND. IT WAS LEVISON-S BELIEF KING HAD MADE CORRECT DECISION SINCE HE COULD GET INTO TROUBLE BY DEALING WITH THOSE WHO WERE INVITED. LEVISON HAS NO RESPECT FOR THEIR "REALISTIC OBJECTIVE" JUDGMENT; THEREFORE FEELS IT WOULD BE EXERCISE IN FUTILITY AND EVEN MISLEADING. HE FEELS GROUP WOULD EXAGGERATE INFLUENCE OF PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES TO POINT WHERE WRONG IMPRESSION WOULD BE

REC-52
EX-113

100-442529-2227

MAY 12 1967

57 MAY 25 1967
END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON
RELAYED TO AT

PAGE TWO

CREATED IN MINDS OF NORTH VIETNAMESE. KING WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH LEVISON.

AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SUCH A GROUP MAKING TRIP, LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THE NORTH VIETNAMESE WANT HONEST APPRAISAL OF PEACE SENTIMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, THAT A SMALL GROUP OF RESPONSIBLE, REASONABLE PEOPLE SIT DOWN AND MAKE SUCH AN ESTIMATE AND OFFER IT TO THEM THROUGH AN AGENCY LIKE U. THANT.

LEVISON FELT IF NORTH VIETNAMESE ARE BEING MISLED BY LACK OF INFORMATION, BY OVERESTIMATING PEACE MOVEMENT, AN OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL BY GROUP HE SUGGESTED MIGHT CAUSE THEM TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS AND MOVE TOWARD PEACE TABLE. LEVISON FELT IN GOOD CONSCIENCE MATTER SHOULD BE PURSUED FURTHER SINCE HE ENVISIONED NEGATIVE PUBLICITY FOR PEACE MOVEMENT IF IT IS NOT DONE. IN OTHER WORDS, A RENEWAL OF OLD CHARGE THAT HANOI IS BASING ITS POLICY ON PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES MIGHT BE MADE.

IT WAS LEVISON-S SUGGESTION THAT PEOPLE LIKE JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, KING, JAMES WECHSLER, THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW YORK POST", DR. JOHN BENNETT, PRESIDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

END PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET (U)~~

~~TOP SECRET (U)~~

PAGE THREE

AND DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, PRESIDENT OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, SHOULD BE URGED TO MAKE OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL. THEIR REPORT WOULD BE SUBMITTED AS A MINORITY REPORT.

KING WAS CONVINCED UNITED STATES WOULD REVOKE HIS PASSPORT IF HE DECIDED TO MAKE TRIP TO PARIS, THEREFORE COULD NOT TAKE A CHANCE ON THAT. HE FELT HIS JOB IS IN UNITED STATES WHERE HE MUST CONTINUE TO GET NEGRO SUPPORT AGAINST WAR AND BOMBING. IF OPPOSITION AGAINST PRESIDENT COULD MATERIALIZE TO FORCE CESSATION OF BOMBING, HE WOULD GO TO HANOI TO MEET WITH HO CHI MIN TO URGE NEGOTIATION.

CONFERENCE ENDED WITH LEVISON AGREEING TO CONTACT CORA WEISS TO DISSUADE HER FROM MAKING TRIP, AND TO FOLLOW HIS RECOMMENDATION THAT MORE INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE SUCH AS GALBRAITH COMMUNICATE THROUGH U THANT. RESULTS OF CONTACT WITH WEISS WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO KING WHEN LEVISON SEES HIM IN CHICAGO TONIGHT. ~~LETTERHEAD~~ MEMORANDUM LHM FOLLOWS.

END

MKW

R RELAY FBI WASH DC

~~TOP SECRET (U)~~

~~TOP SECRET (U)~~

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 5/12/67

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype: URGENT

To: ☐ THE PRESIDENT

FIELD DISSEMINATION

☒ SECRETARY OF STATE

[redacted]

☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ☐ Deferred ☐ Immediate

☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM, ATT.: SECRET SERVICE (PID)

☐

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT
ON 1/23/89 (82-0611 Gahrew King)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: ~~SECRET~~ NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

Subject: MEETING OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES WITH NORTH
VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE FROM STOCKHOLM, MAY FOURTEEN -
FIFTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN, PARIS, FRANCE.

EX-103

REC 30

100-444592-228

12-4-79

(Text of message begins on next page.)

MAY 16 1967

5/80 PCB/CRM

5-12-87

TREAT AS YELLOW

COPIES DESTROYED

R2007-18 US. DIA

MAY 24 1967

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Sent

Approved

M Per

b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Olson
Loach
Mohr
Tavel
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Tele. Room
Holmes

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY Rtc
DATE 12-5-79

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY [Signature]
DATE 2/9/78

REFERENCE IS MADE TO COMMUNICATION FROM THIS BUREAU MAY
ELEVEN LAST WHICH REPORTED POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN NORTH VIETNAMESE
AND REPRESENTATIVES OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT IN PARIS, MAY FOURTEEN -
FIFTEEN NEXT. *f u*

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/KAT
ON 1/23/89 (82-0611 Garraway King)

ON MAY TWELVE INSTANT A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, AND WHO IS CLOSE TO
STANLEY LEVISON, CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING AND
A FORMER CLANDESTINE MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP),

~~NEW YORK SOURCE BECAME CONCERNED OVER THE POSSIBILITY, SOURCE COUNCIL~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ FURNISHED INFORMATION ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
WHICH DISCLOSED CONTACT BETWEEN LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND
ANDREW YOUNG CONCERNING NORTH VIETNAMESE INVITATION. KING WANTED
THE
LEVISON-S EVALUATION OF INVITATION ALTHOUGH HE ADVISED NEITHER HE
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NOR YOUNG WOULD ATTEND. IT WAS LEVISON-S BELIEF KING HAD MADE CORRECT
DECISION SINCE HE COULD GET INTO TROUBLE BY DEALING WITH THOSE WHO WERE
INVITED. LEVISON HAS NO RESPECT FOR THEIR "REALISTIC OBJECTIVE"
JUDGMENT; THEREFORE FEELS IT WOULD BE EXERCISE IN FUTILITY AND EVEN
MISLEADING. HE FEELS GROUP WOULD EXAGGERATE INFLUENCE OF PEACE
MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES TO POINT WHERE WRONG IMPRESSION WOULD BE

12-4-79 5/180
93-13-87

f u

Classified by 1254
Exempt from GDS Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
1/15/78 SP/KM ~~SECRET~~
12-15-79 LAR

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

AND DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, PRESIDENT OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,
SHOULD BE URGED TO MAKE^{AN} OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL. THEIR REPORT WOULD
BE SUBMITTED AS A MINORITY REPORT.

THAT THE

KING WAS CONVINCED/UNITED STATES WOULD REVOKE HIS PASSPORT IF,
HE DECIDED TO MAKE^A TRIP TO PARIS, THEREFORE^{HE} COULD NOT TAKE A CHANCE ON
THAT. HE FELT^{THAT} HIS JOB IS IN^{THE} UNITED STATES WHERE HE MUST CONTINUE
TO GET NEGRO SUPPORT AGAINST WAR AND BOMBING. / IF OPPOSITION AGAINST
THE PRESIDENT COULD MATERIALIZE TO FORCE CESSATION OF BOMBING, HE WOULD
GO TO HANOI TO MEET WITH HO CHI MIN TO URGE NEGOTIATION.

THE

/ CONFERENCE ENDED WITH LEVISON AGREEING TO CONTACT CORA WEISS
TO DISSUADE HER FROM MAKING^{THE} TRIP, AND TO FOLLOW HIS RECOMMENDATION
THAT MORE INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE SUCH AS GALBRAITH COMMUNICATE THROUGH

U. THANT. LEVISON SAID THAT THE RESULTS OF HIS MEETING WITH WEISS
WOULD BE TRANSMITTED TO KING WHEN LEVISON SEES KING, POSSIBLY IN
CHICAGO ON MAY TWELVE INSTANT. GP*1

END.

12-15 AM+RC

~~SECRET~~

12-15 AM 5-13-67 LRC

TO: THE PRESIDENT 001

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE 002

FROM: DIRECTOR FBI

b7E

~~(SECRET - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION)~~

MEETING OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE
REPRESENTATIVE FROM STOCKHOLM, MAY FOURTEEN-FIFTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN,
PARIS, FRANCE.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO COMMUNICATION FROM THIS BUREAU MAY
ELEVEN LAST WHICH REPORTED POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN NORTH VIETNAMESE
AND REPRESENTATIVES OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT IN PARIS, MAY FOURTEEN-
FIFTEEN NEXT.

ON MAY TWELVE INSTANT A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, AND WHO IS CLOSE TO
STANLEY LEVISON, CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING AND
A FORMER CLANDESTINE MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP),
FURNISHED INFORMATION WHICH DISCLOSED CONTACT BETWEEN LEVISON MARTIN

Classified by 12551
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11/13/78 JP/m

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PAGE TWO

LUTHER KING AND ANDREW YOUNG CONCERNING NORTH VIETNAMESE INVITATION. KING WANTED LEVISON-S EVALUATION OF THE INVITATION ALTHOUGH HE ADVISED NEITHER HE NOR YOUNG WOULD ATTEND. IT WAS LEVISON-S BELIEF THAT KING HAD MADE THE CORRECT DECISION SINCE HE COULD GET INTO TROUBLE BY DEALING WITH THOSE WHO WERE INVITED. LEVISON HAS NO RESPECT FOR THEIR "REALISTIC OBJECTIVE" JUDGMENT; THEREFORE FEELS IT WOULD BE EXERCISE IN FUTILITY AND EVEN MISLEADING. HE FEELS GROUP WOULD EXAGGERATE INFLUENCE OF PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES TO POINT WHERE WRONG IMPRESSION WOULD BE CREATED IN MINDS OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE. KING WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH LEVISON.

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AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SUCH A GROUP MAKING THE TRIP, LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THE NORTH VIETNAMESE WANT AN HONEST APPRAISAL OF PEACE SENTIMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, THAT A SMALL GROUP OF REASONABLE, REASONABLE PEOPLE SIT DOWN AND MAKE SUCH AN ESTIMATE AND OFFER IT TO THEM THROUGH AN AGENCY LIKE U.THANT.

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LEVISON FELT IF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE ARE BEING MISLEAD BY LACK OF INFORMATION, BY OVERESTIMATING PEACE MOVEMENT, AN OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL BY THE GROUP HE SUGGESTED MIGHT CAUSE THEM TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS AND MOVE TOWARD THE PEACE TABLE. LEVISON FELT THAT IN GOOD CONSCIENCE THE MATTER SHOULD BE PURSUED FURTHER SINCE HE ENVISIONED NEGATIVE PUBLICITY

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PAGE THREE

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FOR THE PEACE MOVEMENT IF IT IS NOT DONE. IN OTHER WORDS, A RENEWAL OF OLD THE CHARGE THAT HANOI IS BASING ITS POLICY ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES MIGHT BE MADE.

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IT WAS LEVISON'S SUGGESTION THAT PEOPLE LIKE JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH KING, JAMES WECHSLER, THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW YORK POST", DR. JOHN BENNETT, PRESIDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, PRESIDENT OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, SHOULD BE URGED TO MADE AN OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL. THEIR REPORT WOULD BE SUBMITTED AS A MINORITY REPORT.

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KING WAS CONVINCED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD REVOKE HIS PASSPORT IF HE DECIDED TO MAKE A TRIP TO PARIS, THEREFORE HE COULD NOT TAKE A CHANCE ON THAT. HE FELT THAT HIS JOB IS IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE MUST CONTINUE TO GET NEGRO SUPPORT AGAINST WAR AND BOMBING. KING SAID THAT IF OPPOSITION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT COULD MATERIALIZE TO FORCE CESSATION OF BOMBING, HE WOULD GO TO HANOI TO MEET WITH HO CHI MIN TO URGE NEGOTIATION.

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THE CONFERENCE ENDED WITH LEVISON AGREEING TO CONTACT CORA WEISS TO DISSUADE HER FROM MAKING THE TRIP, AND TO FOLLOW HIS RECOMMENDATION THAT MORE INFLUENCIAL PEOPLE SUCH AS GALBRAITH COMMUNICATE THROUGH U. THANT. LEVISON SAID THAT THE RESULTS OF HIS MEETING WITH WEISS WOULD BE TRANSMITTED TO KING WHEN LEVISON SEES KING, POSSIBLE IN CHICAGO ON MAY TWELVE INSTANT.

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